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**LAȝAMONS BRUT,**  
**OR**  
**CHRONICLE OF BRITAIN.**

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**VOL. III.**



**LAȜAMONS BRUT,**  
**OR**  
**CHRONICLE OF BRITAIN;**  
**A POETICAL SEMI-SAXON PARAPHRASE**  
**OF**  
**THE BRUT OF WACE.**

**NOW FIRST PUBLISHED FROM THE  
COTTONIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM;  
ACCOMPANIED BY  
A LITERAL TRANSLATION, NOTES, AND A GRAMMATICAL GLOSSARY.**

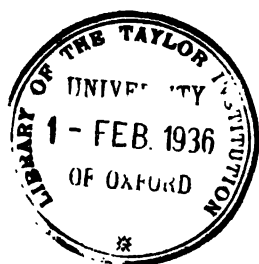
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KEEPER OF THE MSS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**

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# LAȜAMONS BRUT,

## OR

### CHRONICLE OF BRITAIN.

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[v. 25275—25285.]

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

<p><b>Þ</b>AS twælfe heore wai ferdē : ¶          toward heore londen.  <sup>1</sup>          mid feolure and mid golde.          cnihtes fwa ifcrudde :          no þurh al fwa wel idihte.          þuf Arður heom dihte :          al for heore worde.          þaf twalf cnihtes foren :          þat heo to Rome comen.          heo gretten heore kaifere :</p>	<p><b>Þ</b>EOS tw..lue ȝeoden hire :          toward hire londe. [wai :          nere in none londe :          mid feoluer and mid golde.          cnihtes fo ifcrud :          ne þorh alle þing fo wel idiht.          afe þeos were :          of Arthur þan kinge.          þeos cnihtes forþ ȝeoden :          þat hii to Rome comen.          hii grette hire caifer :</p>
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These twelve went their way toward their land; were in no land knights so bedecked with silver and with gold, nor through all [things] so well arrayed [as these were by Arthur the king]. 'Thus Arthur them treated, all for their words! These 'twelve' knights 'proceeded [forth went] until they came to Rome; they greeted their emperor, their

<sup>1</sup> A line is here wanting.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

heore kine-lauerd.  
 Hail seo þu Lucas ⁊  
 þu art hæxt ouer us.  
 We weoren<sup>1</sup> at þan raȝe ⁊  
 at Ardure<sup>2</sup> þan kinge.  
 we habbeoð writen ibroht þe ⁊  
 word fwiðe grate.  
 Arður if þe kenneſte mon ⁊  
 þat we æure lokeden on.  
 and he if wüder riche ⁊ 10  
 and hiſ þeineſ beoð balde.  
 þer if æuer ælc ſwein<sup>3</sup> ⁊  
 ſwulc he cniht weore.  
 þer if æuer ælc ſwein ⁊  
 ſwulc he weore riche þein.  
 þer beoð þa cnihtef ⁊  
 ſwulc hit weoren kingef.  
 mete þer if vnimate ⁊  
 & men ſwiðe balde.  
 and þa ueieȝereſte wifmen ⁊ 20  
 þa wunieð on liuen.  
 and him ſeolf Arður þe balde ⁊  
 uæieȝereſt ouer alle.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

hire kine-louerð.  
 Hayl beo þou Luceſ ⁊  
 þou hart þe hexfe ouer ous.  
 We weren mid þan hehȝe ⁊  
 Arthur þe riche.  
 we habbeþ ibroht þe ⁊ [f. 118. c. 1.]  
 wordes ſwiþe grate.  
 Arthur hiſ þe kenneſte man ⁊  
 þat we eueſe lokede an.  
 and he hiſ wonder riche ⁊  
 and hiſ cnihtes bolde.  
 þar hiſ eueſech cnaue ⁊  
 aſe he cniht were.  
 þar beoþ cnihtef ⁊  
 aſe hit were kinges.  
 meate þar hiſ onimate ⁊  
 and men ſwiþe bolde.  
 and þe faireſt wifmen ⁊ 20  
 þat wonieþ in londe.  
 and him ſeolf Arthur ⁊  
 fayreſt of alle.

sovereign: "Hail be thou, Lucas, thou art [the] highest over us! We were with the 'fierce [noble] man, 'with' Arthur the 'king [powerful]; we have brought thee 'writs,' words exceeding great (lofty). Arthur is the keenest man that we ever looked on, and he is wondrous powerful, and his 'thanes [knights] are bold; there is every knave as if he were knight, 'there is every swain as if he were rich thane'; there are 'the' knights as if it were kings; meat there is most abundant, and men most bold, and the fairest women that dwell 'alive [in land]; and Arthur 'the bold' himself fairest 'over [of] all! By us he sendeþ word to thee, that he 'will

<sup>1</sup> weoren, *pr. m.*, omitting we.<sup>2</sup> R. Arðure.<sup>3</sup> cnaue?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

Bi uf he fende word þe ⁊	Bi ous he word fendeþ ⁊
þat he wule to þiffe londe. [f. 147 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	þat hider he þencheþ.
na gael he nule bringe ⁊	no gael he nele fende ⁊
ah þe seoluen he wule binden.	ac þi seolue he wole binde.
and seoðð he wule þe an-hon ⁊	and suppe he wole þe an-hon ⁊
and þif lond al for-don.	and þis lond al for-don. [bardie ⁊
and Alemaine Lumbardie ⁊	and nimen Alemaine and Lom-
Burguine France and Normandie.	Borgoïne France and Normandie.
Frolle he sloh if <sup>1</sup> iua ⁊	And Frolle he sloh his i-fo ⁊
swa he wulle uf alle do.	10 and þe he wole al so do.
and ahnien him ane ⁊	and habbe him seolf one ⁊
þa we aȝen alle clane.	þat we oweþ cleane.
her to he wule leden kinges ⁊	Her to he wole leade kinges ⁊
eorles & here-þrīges.	eorles and heredringes.
And her we habbeoð an honden ⁊	And her we habbeþ an honde ⁊
writen þat he fende.	writes þat he þe fendeþ.
þe þe quiddieð what he wule don ⁊	þat telleþ wat he wole don ⁊
þenne he cumeð hider on.	wane he comeþ hider on.
þa þæ ærnde wes ifeid ⁊	þo þe earende was ifaid ⁊
þæ kaifere wes ful særi mon.	20 þe cayser was wel fori mod <sup>2</sup> .
& astured weoren Romwerē alle ⁊	and alle Romleode ⁊
mid sterclichere wræððe.	a-fered weren fore.

come to this land [hither he thinketh to come]; no tribute he will 'bring, [send], butthy self he will bind; and afterwards he will thee hang, and this land all destroy, and [take] Alemaine [and] Lumbardy, Burgundy, France and Normandy. [And] Frolle he slew, his foe, 'so [and] he will 'to us all [to thee also] do; and 'possess [have] him [self] alone *the land* that we own 'all' clean; hereto he will lead kings, earls, and chieftains. And here we have in hand *the* writs that he [thee] sendeth, that telleth 'thee' what he will do, when he cometh in hither." When the errand was said, the emperor was a full sorrowful man, and all *the* Rome-folk were 'stirred with strong wrath [sore afraid]. Oft they went to counsel, oft they went to

<sup>1</sup> Interlined by second hand.<sup>2</sup> mon ⁊

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Ofte heo eoden to ræde ⁊  
 ofte heo heolden rune.  
 ær heom mihte iwurðen ⁊  
 waht heo don wolde.  
 Noðelef a þan ende ⁊  
 enne ræd heo ifunden.  
 þat waf þurh þa senaturf ⁊  
 þa þet finað heolden.  
 þan kaifere heo raddē ⁊  
 þat he write runen. 10  
 and fende hif fonde ⁊  
 ȝeond feole kinelonde.  
 and hehte heom cume fone ⁊  
 alle to Rome.  
 of euer ælche londe ⁊  
 þe heom oht lufeden.  
 and alle þa wulleð mid fehte ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 biȝiten lond oðer abte.  
 Folc þer com fone ⁊  
 to þere burh of Rome. 20  
 fwa muchel fwa þer neuere ærer ⁊  
 na mon no ifumnede.  
 Heo feiden þat heo wolden ⁊  
 ouer Mūt Giu iwenden.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Ofte hii ȝeode to reade ⁊  
 ofte hii ȝeode to rounne.  
 her hii mihte iworpe ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 wat idon<sup>1</sup> wolde.  
 Noþeles a þan eande ⁊  
 anne read ifunde<sup>2</sup>.  
 þat was þorh þe senatur ⁊  
 þat þe londes witede.  
 þan cayfer hii radden ⁊  
 þat he writes makede.  
 and fende his fonde ⁊  
 to manicune londe.  
 and bidde heom come fone ⁊  
 alle to Rome.  
 of euereche londe ⁊  
 þat he oht louede.  
 and alle þat wollep mid fihte ⁊  
 bi-ȝete lond oþer heahte.  
 Folk þar com wel fone ⁊  
 to þare borh of Rome.  
 so moche fo þar neuere hear ⁊  
 no man ne gadere.  
 Hii faide þat hii wolde ⁊  
 ouer Montagu wende.

communing, ere 'to them [they] might 'be determined [determine] what they would do. Nevertheless at the end a counsel they found, that was through the senators who 'held the senate [ruled the lands]; the emperor they counselled that he should 'write letters [make writs], and send his messengers 'over many kingdoms [to lands of many kind], and bid them all come soon to Rome, from every land, 'who loved them [that he loved] aught, and all that willeth with fight obtain land or goods. Folk there came [well] soon to the burgh of Rome; so mickle as there never ere any man assembled! They said that they would march over Muntgiu, and

<sup>1</sup> hii don?<sup>2</sup> hii funde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and wið Arðure sehten ⁊  
 whar fwa heo hine ifunden.  
 and Arður flæn oðer anhon¹ ⁊  
 and his hired al for-don.  
 and ahnien þā kaifere ⁊  
 Arðures riche.  
 þe ærefte king þe þer com ⁊  
 he wef swiðe kene mon.  
 Epistrod king of Grece ⁊  
 Ethion duc of Boece. 10  
 þer com mid muchle wiȝe ⁊  
 Irtac kig of Turkie.  
 Pandraf king of Egipte ⁊  
 of Crete þe king Ipolitte.  
 of Sýrie þe king Euander ⁊  
 of Frigie þe duc Teucer.  
 of Babilone Mæptifas ⁊  
 of Spaine þe kaifere Meodraf.  
 of Medie þe king Boccaf ⁊  
 of Libie þe king Sexstoriuf. 20  
 of Bittunie Pollidices ⁊  
 of Iturie þe king Sexes³.  
 Ofustesar⁴ king of Aufrike ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and wiþ Arthur fihte ⁊  
 war so hii hine finde mihte.  
 and Arthur flean and an-hon ⁊  
 and his cnihtes al for-don.  
 and ohni þan caȝfere ⁊  
 Arthur his kineriche.  
 ¶ þe earest king þat þar com ⁊  
 he was swiþe kene man.  
 Epistrot king of Grece ⁊  
 Ethion duk of Boece.  
 þar com mid mochele wȝe ⁊  
 Irtak king of Turkie.  
 Pandras king of Egipte ⁊  
 of Grece² þe king Ypolite.  
 of Sýrie þe king Euander ⁊  
 of Frisie þe duk Teucer.  
 of Babylonie Maptizas ⁊  
 of Spayne þe caiser Meodras.  
 of Medie þe king Bockus ⁊  
 of Libie þe king Sextorius.  
 of Bitunie Pollidites ⁊  
 of Ýturie þe king Serfes. [c. 118<sup>b</sup>.  
 c. 1.]  
 Oristenfer king of Affrike ⁊

fight with Arthur, wheresoever they him 'found [might find], and Arthur slay 'or [and] hang, and his 'host [knights] all destroy, and possess for the emperor 'Arthurs [Arthur his] realm. The first king that there came, he was *a* man exceeding keen, Epistrod, king of Greece; Ethion, duke of Bœotia, came there with *a* great force; Irtac, king of Turkey; Pandras, king of Egypt; of Crete the king Ypolite; of Syria the king Evander; of Phrygia the duke Teucer; of Babylon, Maptisas; of Spain the caiser Meodras; of Media the king Boccus; of Libia the king Sextorius; of Bitunia, Pollidices; of Ituria the king Xerxes; 'Ofustesar [Oristenser], king of

¹ anhond, *pr. m.*

² Serxes ?

³ Probably a mistake of the scribe.

⁴ Apparently Mustesar, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

nef þer na kīg hif ilike.	nas þar no king hif iliche.
mid him com moni Aufrican ⁊	mid him com many Affrican ⁊
of Ethiope he brohte þa bleomen.	of Ethiope he brohte þe bleomem <sup>1</sup> .
þa feolue Romleodē ⁊	þe feolue Rom-leode ⁊
liðen heom to-fomne.	wende to-gaders.
þat weoren at nexte ⁊	þat weren nexte ⁊
of Rome þa hexte. [f. 148. c.1.]	of Rome þe hexte.
Marcef Lucaf and Catel ⁊	Marchus Lucas an Catel ⁊
Cocta Gaiuf & Metel.	Cocta Cayus and Metel.
þif weoren þa fixe ⁊	10 þif weren þe fixe ⁊
þe þat senaht al biwusten.	þat Rome-lond bi-wifte.
þa þif folc ifomēd wes ⁊	þo þis folk i-gadered was ⁊
of feole cunne londes.	of falecune londes.
þa sette <sup>2</sup> þe kaifere ⁊	þo lette þe caifere ⁊
arimen al þæne here.	telle al þan here.
þa weoren þer riht italde ⁊	þo weren þar riht itold ⁊
to fihte fwide <sup>3</sup> balde.	to fihte fwiþe bold.
feouwer hundred þufēde ⁊	four hundred þoufend ⁊
cnihtef a þan hæpe.	cnihtes o þan heape.
mid wepnen and mid horfen ⁊	20 mid wepne and mid horfe ⁊
swa bihoueð to cnihten.	afe bi-oueþ to cnihtes.
Nes he neuere iborē ⁊	Nas he neuere icore ⁊
i nauere nane burȝe.	ne in none londe ibore.

Africa; was there no king his like; with him came many *an* African; of Ethiopia he brought the black-men. The Rome-people *themselves* marched 'them' together, that were 'at' nearest, of Rome the noblest; Marcus, Lucas, and Catel, Cocta, Gaius, and Metel; these were the six, who 'the Senate all [Rome-land] ruled. When this folk was assembled, from lands of many kind, then caused the emperor all the host to be numbered. Then were there told right, to fight most bold, four hundred thousand knights in the heap (assemblage), with weapons and with horses, as behoveth to knights. Never was he 'born, in every any burgh [chosen, nor in any land

<sup>1</sup> R. bleomen.<sup>2</sup> lette, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> fwiðe?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þat mihte þat folc tellen :  
 þat þer eoden a uoten.  
 Anormest heruestef dæie :  
 uorð heo gunnen sturien.  
 auer riht þene wæi :  
 þet touward Munt Giu lai.  
 Lete we nu ane while :  
 þeof ferde bilæue.  
 and speke we of Arðure :  
 aðeleft kinge.  
 þa þe he biſoht hafde :  
 hiſ þeines fele.  
 and ælc wes ham iuare :  
 þer he lond hafde.  
 And raðe a-ȝein comen :  
 cnihtef to hireden.  
 mid wepnen wel idihten :  
 þurh allen heore mihte.  
 of Scotlond of Irlond :  
 of Gutlond of Iſlond.  
 of Noreine of Denene :  
 of Orcaneie of Maneie.  
 of þan ilke londen :  
 beoð ā hundred þuſende.  
 iwepnede þeineſ ohte :

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þat mihte þat folk telle :  
 þar ȝeode afote.  
 Forþ hii wende alle þane way :  
 þat toward Montegiu lay.  
 ¶ Leate we nou one wile :  
 þeos ferde bi-leafue.  
 and speke we of Arthur :  
 baldeſt alre kinge.  
 þo þat he bi-ſoht hadde :  
 hiſ cnihtes gode.  
 and ech was hom iwend :  
 þar he lond hadde.  
 And ſone a-ȝein come :  
 cnihtes to route.  
 mid wepne wel idiht :  
 mid al hire miht.  
 of Scotlond of Irlond :  
 of Gutlond of Iſlond.  
 of Norene of Denene :  
 of Orcaneie of Mayne.  
 of þan ilke londe :  
 beoþ an hundred þouſend. [c. 2.]  
 iwepnid wel alle :

born], that might tell the folk, 'that' there went on foot! 'Before harvest-day forth they gan to march, ever right [Forth they marched all] the way that toward Muntgiu lay. Let us now leave this host a while, and speak we of Arthur, 'noblest of [boldest of all] kings, when that he had besought his good 'thanes [knights], and each had gone home where he had land. And soon again came *the* knights in assemblage, with weapons well provided, 'through [with] all their might, of Scotland, of Ireland, of Gutland, of Iceland, of Norway, of Denmark, of Orkney, of Man (?); of these same lands are a hundred thousand 'brave thanes,' [all well] weaponed in their

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

on heore londes wife.

in hire londes wife.

Neoren hit noht cnihtes ⁊

Neren hii alle noht cnihtes ⁊

no þef wæies idihte.

ne þef aweies idiht.

ah hit weoren men þa kenlukefte ⁊ ac hit were þe kenlokefte men ⁊

þa æi mon ikende.

þat eni mā akende.

mid mucle wiæxen ⁊

mid mochele wiæxes ⁊

mid longe faxē.

and mid lange faxes.

Of Normandie of Angou ⁊

Of Normandie. of Angou ⁊

of Brutaine of Peitou.

of Brutayne. of Peitou.

of Flandres of Bulunne ⁊

10 of Flandres. of Boloïne ⁊

of Loherne of Luueine.

of Loreenne. of Loueine.

comen an hūðred þufende ⁊

beoþ an hundred þufend ⁊

to þaf kingef hirede.

icome to þan kinge.

cnihtes mid þan bezstē ⁊

cnihtes mid þan beste ⁊

þurh-coftned mid wepnen.

þorh-coftned mid wepne.

þer comen þa twalf iueren ⁊

þar come þe twealf veres ⁊

þa France ſculden heren.

þat France ſolde werie.

twelf þufend cnihtes ⁊

twealf þufend cnihtes ⁊

heo brohten forð rihtes.

hii brohten forþrihtes.

and of þiffen londe ⁊

20 and of þiffe londe ⁊

Arður nom an honde.

Arthur nam an honde.

fifti þufend cnihtes kene ⁊

fifti þoufēd cnihtes ⁊

and ohte mē to fihte.

ohte men to fihte.

Howel of Brutaine ⁊

Howel of Brutayne ⁊

cnihtes mid þan bezste.

cnihtes mid þan beste.

country's wise. They were not [all] knights, nor in this wise arrayed, but they were the keenest men that any man knew, with great battle-axes, [and] with long saxes. Of Normandy, of Anjou, of Britain, of Poitou, of Flanders, of Boulogne, of Loraine, of Lovaine, 'came [are come] a hundred thousand to the 'king's host [king], knights with the best, completely provided with weapons. There came the twelve companions that France should 'obey [defend]; twelve thousand knights they brought forth-right; and of this land Arthur took in hand fifty thousand knights 'keen,' [and] brave men in battle. Howel of Brittany led ten thousand of his land-

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ten þufend lande<sup>1</sup> :  
 of his leod-folke.  
 Of ganninde mōnē :  
 þa heo forð wenden.  
 þurh nane cunnef spelle :  
 ne cuðe heom na mon telle.  
 Arður þa hehte :  
 aðeleft kinge.  
 to ane ifette time :  
 þat folc ifomnien.  
 bi heore bare lifen :  
 at Barbe-fleote.  
 & þer he wolde gædere :  
 fele his þede. [f. 146<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 þis lond he bitahte :  
 ane felcuðe cnihte.  
 he wef Walwainnef broðer :  
 næs þer nan oðer.  
 Moddred wes ihaten :  
 forcuðeft monnen.  
 treouðe nefde he nane :  
 to nauer naue monne.  
 he wef Arðuref mæi :

ten þoufend ladde :  
 of his leod-folke.  
 Of goinde men :  
 þe he<sup>2</sup> forþ wende.  
 þorh none cunnes spelle :  
 ne couþe<sup>3</sup> no mē telle.  
 Arthur þo hehte :  
 þat his cnihtes alle.  
 þat hii at one ifat dai :  
 10 to-gaderes come.  
 bi hire bare lifue :  
 riht at Barbefleote.  
 þis lond he bi-tahte :  
 one felcouþe cnihte.  
 he was Waweýnes broþer :  
 nadde he non oþer.  
 Modread was ihote :  
 20 forcouþeft manne. [f. 119. c. 1.]  
 treuþe nadde he none :  
 to neuere none manne.  
 he was Arthur his meý :

folk, knights with the best. Of foot-men ; when 'they [he] forth marched, through no kind of speech could any man them number! Arthur then ordered, 'noblest of kings,' 'the folk to be assembled, [that to all his knights, that they should come together] at a set 'time [day], by their bare life, [right] at Barbefleote ; 'and there he would gather his good people.' This land he delivered to a famous knight ; he was Walwains brother, 'there was [he had] no other ; he was named Modred, wickedest of men ; truth he had none to ever any man ; he was 'Arthurs [Arthur his] relation,

<sup>1</sup> ladde ?<sup>2</sup> þo hii ?<sup>3</sup> couþe heom ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

of aȝelen hiȝ cunne.  
 ah cniht he wes wunder god ?  
 & he haȝde ſwiȝe muchel mod.  
 Arȝureȝ fuſter ſune ?  
 to þere quene wes hiȝ iwune.  
 þat wæȝ ufele idon ?  
 hiȝ æme he dude ſwike-don<sup>1</sup>.  
 Ah al hit wes ſtille ?  
 in hirede and in halle.  
 for na man hit ne wende ? 10  
 þat hit ſculde iwurȝe.  
 ah men to ſoȝe i-wenden ?  
 for Walwain wes hiȝ broȝer.  
 þe alre treoweſte gume ?  
 þe tuhte to þan hirede.  
 þurh Walwain<sup>2</sup> wes Modræd ?  
 monnē þa leouere.  
 and Arȝur þe kene ?  
 ful wel him iquemde.  
 He nom al hiȝ kinelond ? 20  
 & ſette hit Moddræd an hond.  
 and Wenhauer hiȝ quene ?

of hiȝ gode cunne.  
 cniht he waȝ ſwiȝe god ?  
 and he haȝde mochel mod.  
 Arthur hiȝ foſter ſone ?  
 to þare cweane waȝ hiȝ wone.  
 þat waȝ vuel idon ?  
 hiȝ eam he dude ſwikedom.  
 Ac no man hit ne wende ?  
 þat hit ſo were.  
 ac men to ſoȝe wende ?  
 for Waweȝn waȝ hiȝ broȝer.  
 þe alre treuweſte cniht ?  
 þat in erȝe waȝ idiht.  
 þorh Waweȝn waȝ Modread ?  
 manne wel þe leauere.  
 and Arthur þe kene ?  
 ſole wel him cwemde.  
 He nam al hiȝ kinelond ? 20  
 and ſette hit Modread an hond.  
 and Gwenaȝfer hiȝ cweane ?

of hiȝ 'noble [good] race; 'but' knight he waȝ 'wondrous [exceeding] good,  
 and he haȝd very much pride; *he waȝ* 'Arthurs [Arthur hiȝ] ſiſters ſon;  
 to the queen waȝ hiȝ reſort,—that waȝ evilly done,—to hiȝ uncle he  
 did treachery. But 'it all waȝ ſecret, in hoſt and in hall, for' no man  
 it weened, that it 'ſhould be [were ſo], but men in ſooth weened *him*,  
 becauſe Walwain waȝ hiȝ brother, the trueſt 'man [knight] of all that  
 'came to the folk [in earth waȝ formed]; through Walwain waȝ Modred  
 'by men the [man well the] more beloved, and Arthur the keen full well  
 waȝ pleaſed with him. He took all hiȝ kingdom, and ſet it to Modred  
 in hand, and 'Wenhauer [Gwenaȝfer], hiȝ queen, wortheiſt of women, that

<sup>1</sup> R. ſwikedom.<sup>2</sup> The *fiſt* ſyllable of Walwain haȝ been added by a ſecond hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

wurðlukeft wiuen.  
 þa þe in þiffere leode :  
 wunede an londe.  
 Arður bi-tahte :  
 al þat he ahte.  
 Moddrade and þere quene :  
 þat heom waf iquene<sup>1</sup>.  
 þat waf ufele idon :  
 þat heo iboren weoren. [c. 2.]  
 þif lond heo for-radden : 10  
 mid ræuðen uniuoʒen.  
 and a þan ænden heom feoluen :  
 þe wurfe gon iſcenden.  
 þat heo þer for-loſeden :  
 lif and heore faulen.  
 and æuer feoððe laðen :  
 n auer ælche londe.  
 þat nauer na mā nalde :  
 fel bede beoden for heore faule.  
 for þan ſwike-dome : 20  
 þ he dude Ardure<sup>2</sup> hiſ æme.  
 Al þat Arður ahte :  
 he Moddrede bitahte.

worþlokeft wifue.  
 þat þo in þiffe þeode :  
 wonede on londe.  
 Arthur ʒam bi-taht :  
 al þat lond þat he hahte.  
 Modread and þare cweane :  
 þat him was icweme.  
 þat was vuele idon :  
 þat hii ibore were.  
 þif lond hii for-ferde :  
 þorh hire luþer craftes.  
 and ʒam ſeolue an þan eande :  
 þe worfe gan fende.  
 þat hii for-loſede :  
 hire lif and hire faule.  
 and euere þar after : [c. 2.]  
 loþ in eche londe.

Al þat Arthur hahte :  
 ʒam he hit bi-tahte.

then in this nation dwelt in land. Arthur gave [to them] all [the land] that he possessed, to Modred and the queen,—that to 'them [him] was pleasing. That was evilly done, that they were (should have been) born; this land they destroyed 'with numerous sorrows [through their wicked crafts]; and themselves at the end the Worse gan disgrace (or destroy), so that they there lost [their] lives and their souls, and ever 'afterwards [thereafter] became odious in 'every [each] land, 'so that never any man would offer a good prayer for their souls, on account of the treachery that he did to Arthur, his uncle.' All that Arthur possessed, he gave 'to Mo-

<sup>1</sup> R. iqueme.<sup>2</sup> R. Arður.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xlii.

lond and hif leoden ⁊

&amp; leofen hif quene.

and feððen he nom hif ferde ⁊

of folken fwiðe hende.

and ferde ful sone ⁊

touward Suð-hamtune.

ƿer comen feilien sone ⁊

ʒeond þa sæ wide.

ſcipes uniuoʒe ⁊

to þas kinges folke.

þe king þat folc beide ⁊

ʒeond þa ſcipen longe.

bi þuſend &amp; bi þuſēd ⁊

to þan ſcipē þraſten.

þe uader weop a þene ſune ⁊

fuſter a þene broðer.

moder a þa dohter ⁊

þa þa duʒeðe ſturedede.

Werder<sup>2</sup> ſtod on wille ⁊

wind wex an honde.

ankeref heo up droʒen ⁊

drem wef on uolken.

Wunden into widen sæ ⁊

and ſuppe he nam his ferde ⁊

of folke fwiþe hende.

and wende wel sone ⁊

toward Suphamtone.

ƿar comen ride ⁊

oueral þan ſée wide.

ſipes fwiþe manie ⁊

10 to þis kinges folke.

þe king þat folk dealde ⁊

to þan ſipes gode.

bi þouſend and bi þouſend ⁊

þider in þraſte.

þe fader weap a þane sone ⁊

ſofter o þan broþer.

moder to<sup>1</sup> þan dohter ⁊

þo þe ferde wende.

Weder ſtod at wille ⁊

20 wind wex an honde.

ancreas hii vp drowen ⁊

bliſſe was a-mang heom.

dred [it to them], 'his land and his people, and his dear queen'; and afterwards he took his army of folk most fair, and marched 'full [well] soon toward Southampton. There came 'numerous [very many] ships 'soon sailing [riding] over [all] the wide sea, to 'the [this] kings folk; the king distributed the folk 'over [to] the 'long [good] ships; by thousands and by thousands 'to the ships [thither in] *they* thronged; the father wept on the son, sister on the brother; mother on the daughter, when the host departed. *The* weather stood at will, *the* wind waxed in hand; anchors they up drew, joy was among *the* folk [them]. 'The thanes wondrous blithe wound *their way* into *the* wide sea,' *the* ships there forth pressed, *the*

<sup>1</sup> o?<sup>2</sup> weder?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þeines wunder bliðe.

scipen þer forð þrrungen<sup>1</sup> :

gleomen þer fungen.

feiles þer tuhten :

rapes þer rehtten.

wederen alre selest : [L 149. c. 1.]

and þa sæ sweuede.

For þere softnesse :

Ardur<sup>2</sup> gō to slæpen.

alfe þe king slepte :

a sweuen him imette.

feorlic wes þat sweouen :

þenc king hit auerde.

þa þe king him awoc :

swiðe he wes idræcched.

and granein agon :

ludere stefenen.

Næf þer nan swa þriste :

cniht under criste.

þat durste þene king fræine : 20

of his fare-cofte.

ær þe king him seolf speke :

and spiledede wið his beornen þere. and saide to his cnihtes. [L 119<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]and þ<sup>3</sup> Ardur<sup>2</sup> him feide :

Sipes þar forþ þronge :

gleomen þar songe.

sayles þar tohte :

ropes þar rihte.

weder alre fairest :

and þe see sweuede.

For þare sofnisse :

Arthur gā to sleape.

10 al so þe king slepte :

a sweuen he i-mette.

feorlich was þat sweuen :

þan king hit a-ferde.

þo þe king him a-woc :

þe king was idrecchid.

and gronie he gan :

loudere stemne.

Nas þar non so þriste :

cniht onder crist.

þat þanc king dorste :

axi of his farecofte.

her þe king him seolf speake :

and þus to ȝam saide :

glee-men there sung ; sails there *they* hoist, ropes there *they* right ; weather *they had* softest of all, and the sea slept. For the softness (calm) Arthur gan to sleep ; as the king slept a dream he dreamt ; marvellous was the dream, the king it alarmed ! When the king him awoke, 'greatly he [the king] was frightened, and [he] gan to groan with loud voice. Was there none so bold knight under Christ, who durst ask the king of his welfare, ere the king himself spake, and 'discoursed with [said to] his 'barons there [knights] ; and thus Arthur him said, when he awoke from sleep : " Lord

<sup>1</sup> R. þrrungen.<sup>2</sup> R. Arður.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þa he awoc of flæpe.  
 Lauerd drihten crift ⁊  
 domef waldende.  
 midelarde mund ⁊  
 monnen froure.  
 þurh þine aðmode wil ⁊  
 walden<sup>1</sup> ænglen.  
 let þu mi fweuen ⁊  
 to felpen iturnen.  
 Þa spæc Angel þe king ⁊ 10  
 Scottene deorlig.  
 Lauer<sup>2</sup> sæi uf þi fweuen ⁊  
 seleȝehðe uf beo ȝeueðe.  
 Bluðeliche quað þe king ⁊  
 to bliffe hit awurðe.  
 þer ich lai a fweuete ⁊  
 agan ich forto flepe.  
 me þuhte þat in þere weolcne ⁊  
 com an wunderlic deor.  
 æft i þan leofte ⁊ 20  
 ladlic<sup>3</sup> an sehte.  
 wið leite mid storme ⁊  
 stuflliche wende.  
 nif in nare leode ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þo he woc of sleape.  
 Louerd drihtene crift ⁊  
 domes weldende.  
 middilerþes win ⁊  
 mannene frouere.  
 þorh þine edmode ⁊  
 weldene eanglene.  
 leatte þou min fweuen ⁊  
 to sealpe teorne.  
 Þo spæc Angel þe king ⁊ 10  
 Scottene deorling.  
 Louerd faie ous þin sweuen ⁊  
 for sealpe his ous ȝeuen.  
 Blopeliche cwaþ þe king ⁊  
 to bliffe hit teorne.  
 þar ich lay a fweuete ⁊  
 and ich gan to fleape.  
 me þohte in þare wolcne ⁊  
 com an deor fellich.  
 eaft in þan lufte ⁊ 20  
 lopliche on fihte.  
 nis in none londe ⁊

governor Christ, ruler of dooms, 'protector [joy] of middle-earth, comforter of men through thy merciful will, ruler of angels; let thou my dream turn to good!" Then spake Angel the king, Scotlands darling: "Lord, say us thy dream, [for] prosperity is given to us." "Blithely," quoth the king, "to bliss may it turn! Where I lay in slumber, [and] I gan 'for' to sleep, methought 'that' in the welkin came a marvellous beast, eastward in the sky, and loathsome to the sight; 'with lightning and with storm sternly he advanced'; there is in no land any bear so loathly [such

<sup>1</sup> waldend?<sup>2</sup> Lauerd?<sup>3</sup> laðlic?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

nan fwa ladlic<sup>1</sup> beore. [c.2.]  
 þa com þer westene ⁊  
 wiunden mid þā weolcnen.  
 a berninge drake ⁊  
 bur... .. fwe<sup>2</sup>  
 mid hif feure he lihte ⁊  
 al þif lond-riche.  
 me þuhte a mire fihȝeðe ⁊  
 þat þa sæ gon to berne.  
 of leite & of fure ⁊ 10  
 þa þe drake ferede.  
 þes drake and beore ⁊  
 beien to-fomne.  
 radliche fone ⁊  
 to-gadere heo come.  
 heo smiten heom to-gaderen ⁊  
 mid feondliche ræfen.  
 floȝe<sup>4</sup> of heore hæȝene ⁊  
 fwulc fur-buronde<sup>5</sup>.  
 Ofte wes þe drake buuen ⁊ 20  
 and eft feoððen bineoþen.  
 neoðelef a þan ænde ⁊

foch deor aſtonde.  
 þo com þar westene ⁊  
 winde in þan wolcne.  
 a bernene drake ⁊  
 borwes he ſwelde.  
 mid hif fure he lihte ⁊  
 al þis lond-riche.  
 me þohte in mine fihte ⁊  
 þat þe ſée barnde.  
 of lihte and of fure ⁊  
 þat þe drake ferede.  
 þeos drake and þe beore ⁊  
 to-gadere hii come.  
 hii smiten heom to-gaderes ⁊  
 mid feondeeliche<sup>3</sup> reafes.  
 floȝen of hire eȝene ⁊  
 afe furbrondes.  
 Ofte was þe drake boue ⁊  
 and eft ſuppe bi-neoþe.  
 napeles a þan eande ⁊

creature existing]. Then came there westward, winding 'with the clouds [in the welkin], a burning dragon; burghs he swallowed; with his fire he lighted all this lands realm; methought in my sight that the sea 'gan to burn [burnt] of light and of fire, that the dragon carried. This dragon and [the] bear, 'both together, quickly soon' together they came; they smote them together with fierce assaults; *flames* flew from their eyes as firebrands! Oft was the dragon above, and eftsoons beneath; nevertheless at the end high he gan rise, and he flew down right with fierce assault,

<sup>1</sup> laðlic?<sup>2</sup> This line has been added in the margin by a second hand, but partly cut off by the rascally binder.<sup>3</sup> feondeliche?<sup>4</sup> floȝen?<sup>5</sup> fur-bronde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

heȝen he gon wende.  
 and he flaȝ dun rihte ⁊  
 mid feondliche ræfen.  
 and þene beore he ifmat ⁊  
 þat he to þere eorðe iwhat.  
 and he þer þene beore of-floh ⁊  
 and hine lim-mele to-droh.  
 þa þat feht wef ido ⁊  
 þe drake aȝen wende.  
 þiſ ſweuen me imette ⁊  
 þer ich lai and flapte.  
 Biſcopes þiſ iherden ⁊  
 & boc-ilærede men.  
 þiſ iheorden eorleſ ⁊  
 þiſ iherden beornef.  
 ælc bi hiſ witte ⁊  
 wiſdom ſæiden.  
 þiſ ſweuen aræhten ⁊  
 1  
 Ne durſte þer na cniht ⁊  
 to ufele ræcchen na wiht.  
 leoſte he ſculden leofen ⁊ [f. 149<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.] leſte he þar vore loſede ⁊  
 hiſ leomen þat weoren him deore. hiſ leomes þat he louede.  
 Forð heo gūnen liðen ⁊

hehȝe he gan wende.  
 and he fleah dun riht ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 mid feondeliche reaſe.  
 and þane beore he ſmot ⁊  
 þat he fulle to grūde.  
 and he þar þane beore floh ⁊  
 and leome-mele hine to-droh.  
 þo þat fiht was idon ⁊  
 þe drake aȝen wende.  
 10 þiſ me imette ⁊  
 þar ich lay and fleapte.  
 Biſſopes þiſ ihorde ⁊  
 and clearkeſ wel wiſe.  
 þiſ ihorde eorleſ ⁊  
 þiſ ihorde cnihtes.  
 ech bi hiſ witte ⁊  
 wiſdom ſaide.  
 þiſ ſweuen hi a-reht ⁊  
 aſe heom beſt þoht.  
 20 Ne dorſte þar no cniht ⁊  
 to vuele hit teorne no wiht.  
 leſte he þar vore loſede ⁊  
 hiſ leomes þat he louede.  
 Forþ hii gonne liþe ⁊

and the bear he smote, so that he fell to 'the earth [ground]; and he there the bear slew, and limbmeal him tore. When the fight was done, the dragon back went. This 'dream' I dreamt, where I lay and slept." The bishops heard this, and 'book-learned men [clerks well wise]; this heard earls, this heard 'barons [knights]; each by his wit said wisdom, and this dream [they] interpreted, as to them best seemed. There durst no knight, to evil 'expound [it turn] no whit, least he [therefore] 'should lose his limbs that 'were dear to him [he loved]. Forth they gan to voyage 'exceeding

<sup>1</sup> A line is here missing.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

an eouste bilife.	in þan féé bliþe.
wind heom stod on wille ⁊	wind heom stod at wille ⁊
feleſt alre wedere.	murieſt alre wedere.
heo hæfden al þat heom wes neod ⁊ hii hadde al þat waſ neode ⁊	
to londen heocomen at Barbe-ſleot. to londe hii come at Barbeſleote.	
To Barbe-ſleot at Coſtentin ⁊	To Barbeſleot at Conſtantin ⁊
þer com muchel moncun in.	þar com moche moncun in.
of alle þan londe ⁊	of alle þan londe ⁊
þa Arður hæfde an honde.	þat Arthur hadde an honde.
Swa ſone ſwa heo mihten ⁊ 10	So rathe ſo hii mihten ⁊
ut of ſcipe heð rehten.	vt of ſipe hii rehten.
þe king hiſ folc hehten <sup>1</sup> ⁊	þe king hiſ folk hehte ⁊
herberwe iſechen.	herborwe ſeche.
an badien þe king wolde ⁊	and reaſte þe king wolde ⁊
þat hiſ folc come.	forte hiſ folk come.
Nes he þere buten ane niht ⁊	Nas he þare bute one niht ⁊ <sup>[f. 120. c. 1.]</sup>
þa com him to an hende cniht.	þat com him to an hendi cniht.
he talde tidinge ⁊	he tolde tȝdinge ⁊
Arðure þan kinge.	Arthur þan kinge.
he ſeide þat þer weſ icumē ⁊ 20	he ſaide þat þar waſ icome ⁊
a ſcaðe liðe.	a luþer þing to londe.
of weſtward Spaine ⁊	of weſtward Spayne ⁊
wel reordi ſeond.	a wel loþliche ſeond.

quickly [in the sea blithe]; the wind stood to them at will, weather 'best [merriest] of all; they had all that 'to them' was need; to land they came at Barbeſleot. To Barbeſleot, at Conſtantin, therein came a mickle multitude, from all the lands that Arthur had in hand. So soon as they might, out of ſhip they moved; the king ordered hiſ folk to ſeek lodging, and the king would reſt, until hiſ folk came. He waſ not there but one night, that a fair knight came to him; he told tiding to Arthur the king; he ſaid that there waſ arrived a 'monſter [wicked thing to land], weſtward from Spain; [a] fiend well loathſome; and in Britanny waſ buſy to harm. By

<sup>1</sup> Written originally hehten, but n ſtruck out by the ſame hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and ine Brutaine ⁊  
 biſi weſ to harme.  
 bi þere ſæ ſide ⁊  
 þet lond he weſte wide.  
 nu hit hatte Munt Seint Michel ⁊ þat nou hatte Mount Seint Mi-  
 þ lond ewelde<sup>1</sup> iwidel.  
 Lauerd king queð þe cniht ⁊  
 to ſoðe ich þe cuðe her riht.  
 he hafueð inome þine mæze ⁊  
 mid hahliche ſtrenðe. 10  
 heze wimmon iboren ⁊  
 Howeſeſ dohter icorē.  
 Eleine weſ ihaten ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 aðeleſt maidenen.  
 To þan munte he heo uerede ⁊  
 aðeleſt maidene.  
 nu fulle feowertene niht ⁊ [riht. nou his folle fourteeniht ⁊  
 þe feoð heo hafueð ihalden þer þat he hire haueþ i-holde forþ riht.  
 nute we on liue ⁊  
 þeh he heo nabbe to wife. 20  
 Alle he makeð him to mete ⁊  
 þa men þa he igripeð.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and ine Brutayne ⁊  
 buſi was to harme.  
 bi þare fee fyde ⁊  
 þat lond he waſteþ wide. [chel ⁊  
 he hit waſteþ euereidel.  
 Louerd king cwaþ þe cni..  
 .o ſoþe ich þe ſegge he.. ....  
 he haueþ þine mow. ...me ⁊  
 mid mochelere ſtrengþe.  
 heh womman ibore ⁊  
 Howel his dohter icore.  
 Ele... was ihote ⁊  
 faireſt .... mayde.  
 To on heh montayne ⁊  
 he þan mayde ladde.  
 nu his folle fourteeniht ⁊  
 þe hire haueþ i-holde forþ riht.  
 nute we on lifue ⁊  
 þeh he hire habbe to wifue.  
 Al he makeþ him to mete ⁊  
 þe men þat he gripeþ.

the sea-side the land he wasted wide,—now it hight Mount Saint Michel, —'the land he possesseth [he it wasteth] every part.—"Lord king," quoth the knight, "in sooth I 'make known [say] to thee right here, he hath taken away thy relative, with great strength, a nobly born woman, 'Howels [Howel his] daughter choice, *who* was named Helen, 'noblest of maidens [fairest maid of all]. To 'the mount he carried her, noblest of maidens [a high mountain he led the maid]; now [it is] full a fortnight, 'the fiend [that he] hath holden her 'there [forth] right; we know not in life whether he have her 'not' to wife. All the men that he seizeth, he maketh to him for meat, cattle, horses, and the sheep; goats, and the swine ekē; all this

<sup>1</sup> he weldeþ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

ruðeren horf & þa ſcep ⁊  
 gæet and þa fwin eke.  
 al þiſ lond he wule for-fare ⁊  
 butē þu afeollen ure kare.  
 lond and þaſ leode ⁊  
 a þe iſ ure neode.  
 ȝet þe cuiht ſeide ⁊  
 to þan uolc-kinge.  
 Iſiht þu lauerd þe munt ⁊  
 and þene wude muchele. 10  
 þer wuneth þe ſcaðe inne ⁊  
 þa ſcendeð þaſ leode.  
 We habbeð wið him iuohtē ⁊  
 wel ſeole fiðen.  
 bi ſæ & bi londe ⁊  
 þeſ leoden he amærde.  
 ure ſcipen he aſeingde ⁊  
 þat folc he al adrente.  
 þeo þat ſeuhten a þan londe ⁊ 19  
 þeo he adun leide. [longe ⁊  
 we habbeð idriuen þ þat<sup>2</sup> ſwa  
 þat we hine læteð ane.  
 faren heu<sup>3</sup> ſwa he wule ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

roþere hors and þe ſceap ⁊  
 geat and þe fwin eak.  
 al þiſ lond he wole for-fare ⁊  
 bote þu alegge oure care.  
 lond and þiſ leode ⁊  
 in þe hiſ oure neode.  
 ȝet þe cniht ſaide ⁊  
 to bolde þan kinge.  
 Iſext þu lauerd þane mont ⁊  
 and þane wode mochele.  
 þar woneþ þo<sup>1</sup> ſeond ine ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 þat ſendeſ þeſ leode.  
 We habbeþ wiþ him iſohte ⁊  
 wel fale fiþe.  
 bi ſéé and bi londe ⁊  
 he doþ ous moche fonde.  
 oure ſip.. he adreind ⁊  
 oure folk he aſeint.  
 we habbeþ þiſ ſo long idriue ⁊  
 þat we leteþ him one.  
 don wat ſo he wolle ⁊

land he will destroy, unless thou allay our care, *the* land and this people;  
 in thee is our need." Yet said the knight to the 'monarch [bold king]:  
 "Seest thou, lord, the mount, and the great wood, wherein the fiend  
 dwelleth that destroyeth this people? We have fought with him well many  
 times; by sea and by land 'this folk he destroyed [he doth us much harm];  
 our ships he sank (submerged), 'the [our] folk he 'all' drowned; 'those  
 that fought on the land, those he down laid.' We have driven (suffered)  
 'that [this] so long, that we let him alone, to 'act how [do what] so he

<sup>1</sup> þe?<sup>2</sup> Sic MS.<sup>3</sup> hou?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

after iwille him.  
 þif lond cnihtes ne durren :  
 wið him mare na fehten.  
 Arður þif iherde :  
 aðelest alre kinge.      [[c.150.c.1.]  
 he cleopede him to þene eorl Kæi : he cleopede him to Kay :  
 þe wes his stiward and his mæi.      þat was his stiward and his meȝ.  
 Bedu eke to him he cleopede :  
 he wes þes kinges birle.  
 He hæhte heom forð riht<sup>1</sup> :      10  
 beon al war to midder-niht.  
 mid alle heore wenpne<sup>2</sup> :  
 to wendē wið þan kinge.  
 þat na mō under criste :  
 of heore uare nuste.  
 buten Arður þe king :  
 and þa tweien cnihtes mid him.  
 and heore sweines fixe :  
 ohte men and-wihte.  
 and þe cniht þe radde :      20  
 hit þan kinge heom ladde.  
 To þere midnihte :  
 þa men weoren aslepe.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

after his wille.  
 ne dorre þif lond cnihtes :  
 na more wiþ him fihte.  
 Arthur þis ihorde :  
 baldest alre kinge.  
 he cleopede him to Kay :  
 þat was his stiward and his meȝ.  
 Beduer he cleopede eke :  
 þat was þe kinges borle.  
 He hehte ȝam forþ riht :  
 beon al ȝar to midniht.  
 mid alle hire wepne :  
 wende mid þan kinge.  
 þat no man onder crist :  
 of hire fare nuste.  
 bote Arthur þe king :  
 and his twei cnihtes mid him.  
 and hire sweines fixe :  
 ohte mē and wihte.  
 and þe cniht ȝam ladde :  
 þat þane king þis radde  
 To þare mid-nihte :  
 þo men were a-fleape.

will, after his will; *the* knights of this land dare not with him any more fight." Arthur heard this, 'noblest [boldest] of all kings; he called to him 'the earl' Kay, who was his steward and his relative; Beduer eke 'to him' he called, 'he [who] was the kings cup-bearer. He bade them forth-right be all ready at midnight, with all their weapons, to go with the king, so that no man under Christ should know of their journey, except Arthur the king, and 'the [his] two knights with him, and their six swains, brave men and active; and the knight that counselled 'it [this] to the king, should lead them. At the midnight, when men were asleep, Arthur forth him went;

<sup>1</sup> *At first written rihtes, but the last two letters expuncted by the same hand.*

<sup>2</sup> *wepne?*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Arður forð him wende :

Arthur forþ him wende :

aðeleſt alre kinge.

baldeſt alre kinge.

Bi-foren rad heore lod-cniht :

Bi-vore ȝeode hire lod-cniht :

þat hit waf dæliht.

forte hit was day-liht.

heo lihten of heore ſtedē :

hii lihte of hire ſtedef :

and rihten heore iweden.

and rihte hire wedes.

þa iſeȝen heo nawiht feorren :

þo hii ſeȝen noht vorre :

a muchel fur ſmokien.

on mochel fur ſmokie.

uppen ane hulle :

vppen one hulle :

mid ſæ ulode bi-uallen. 10

mid ſée flode bi-falle.

and an oðer hul þer wes ſwiðe heh : an oþer hulle was þar heh : <sup>[f. 120<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]</sup>

þæ ſæ hine biſledde ful neh.

þe ſée hine biſloȝede ſwiþe neh.

þer uuen on heo iſeȝen a fur :

þar vpon he iſeh a fur :

þat weſ muchel and ſwiðe ſtor.

þat was mochel and ſwiþe ſtor.

þæ cnihtef þa tweonedē :

þe cnihtes þo nuſte :

to waþere heo faren mihten.

to waþer hii wende mihte.

þet þe eotend war neore :

þat þe eatant war neore :

of þeof kingef fore.

of þis kinges fore.

þa nom him to rede :

þo nam him to reade :

Arður þe ræȝe.

20 Arthur þe bolde.

þat heo ſculden fomed faren : [c. 2.] þat hii wolden fare :

aneofteþan þan ane furen.

toward þā fure.

and ȝif hine þer fundē :

and ȝef hii hine þar fūde :

a-quellen hine to deðen.

a-cwellen to deaþe.

'noblest [boldest] of all kings. Before 'rode [proceeded] their guide, until it was day-light; they alighted from their steeds, and righted their weeds. Then saw they not far, a great fire smoke, upon a hill, surrounded by the sea-flood; 'and' another hill there was 'most' high; the sea by it flowed full [very] nigh; thereupon 'they [he] saw a fire, that was mickle and most strong. The knights then 'doubted [knew not], to whether of the two they might go, that the giant were not aware of the kings movement. Then Arthur the bold took him to counsel, that they 'should [would] go 'together' 'near [toward] the 'one' fire; and if [they] there him found, kill 'him' to death. Forth went the king, so that he came near; nought

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Forð þe king wende :  
 þat he com aneufte.  
 noht he þer ne funde :  
 bute a muchel fur þer berninde.  
 Arður eode abute :  
 & hif cnihtes bi hif fiden.  
 na whit heo ne funden :  
 quikes uppen wolden.  
 buten þat fur muchele :  
 and ban vnimete.  
 bi atlinge heð þuhte :  
 pritti uoðere.  
 Arður þa nufte :  
 nenne red godne.  
 & bi-gon him to speken :  
 to Beduer hif eorle.  
 Beduer far biliue :  
 a-dun of þiffen hulle.  
 and wēd þe ouer þat water deope :  
 mid allen pine iwede.  
 and mid wiſdome :  
 wend to þan fure.  
 and bi-haluef þe iga :  
 and bihald ȝeorne.  
 ȝif þu miht a-findē :  
 oht of þan feonden.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Forþ wende þe king :  
 þat he anewest com.  
 noht he þar ne funde :  
 bote a fur bearnende.  
 Arthur ȝeode a-boute :  
 and his cnihtef bi his fide.  
 noht hii ne funde :  
 cwic vp þan hulle.  
 bote þat fur mochele :  
 10 and bones ouimete.  
 bi hatling heð þohte :  
 pritti foþer.  
 Arthur þo nufte :  
 none read gode.  
 and bi-gan him to ſpeke :  
 to Beduer his eorle.  
 Beduer wend bliue :  
 adun of þiſſe hulle.  
 and wend ouer þat water deope :  
 20 mid alle pine wede.  
 and mid wiſdome :  
 wend to þane fure.  
 and bi-halues þou go :  
 and be-hold ȝeorne.  
 ȝef þou miht ifinde :  
 oht of þan feonde.

he there found but a 'mickle' fire 'there' burning. Arthur went about, and his knights by his side; nought they found alive upon 'earth [the hill] but the great fire, and bones innumerable; by estimation it seemed to them thirty fother. Arthur then knew not any good counsel, and began him to speak to Beduer, his earl:—"Beduer, go quickly down from this hill, and pass 'thee' over the deep water, with all thy weeds; and with wisdom advance to the fire; and go thou aside, and behold diligently, if thou mayest find ought of the fiend. And if thou mayest him perceive, 'in wise

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

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And ȝif þu hine miht of-ȝiten ⁊  
 on aȝes cunnef wifen.  
 wend adun stille ⁊  
 þat<sup>1</sup> cume to þan watere.  
 & feien me þer sone ⁊  
 what þu i-seȝen habbe.  
 And ȝif hit ilimpeð swa ⁊  
 þat þu liðen to þan fure.  
 & þe feond þe of-ȝite ⁊  
 and þu to fufe. 10  
 haue mine godne horn ⁊  
 þe al mid golde if ibon.  
 and blawe hine mid maine ⁊  
 swa mō scal for neode. [f. 150<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 and fuf þe to þā feonde ⁊  
 and bigin to fihten.  
 & we þe scullen fufen to ⁊  
 swa we hit fwiðest maȝen don.  
 And ȝif þu hine ifindeſt ⁊  
 aneouſte þan fure. 20  
 and þu al un-aȝeten ⁊  
 aȝein miht iwende.  
 þenne for-beode ich þe ⁊  
 bi þine bare life.  
 þat þu nauere wið þene ſcucke ⁊

And ȝef þou miht hine onderȝete ⁊  
 wiþ enicunnes gȝinne.  
 wend adū stille ⁊  
 for to þan watere.  
 and ſeiȝe me þar sone ⁊  
 wat þou iſehȝe habbe.  
 And ȝef hit bi-falleþ ſo ⁊  
 þat þou wende in þan fure.  
 and þe feond þe of-ȝete ⁊  
 and þe to foufe. 10  
 haue mine gode horne ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 þat al mid golde his bi-gon.  
 and blou hine mid maine ⁊  
 ſo man ſal to neode.  
 and wend to þan feonde ⁊  
 and bi-gin to fihte.  
 and we ſolle þe come to ⁊  
 ſo fwiþe ſo we mawe do.  
 And ȝef þou hine findeſt ⁊  
 a-neweſt þan fure. 20  
 and þou on-aȝete ⁊  
 aȝein miht wende.  
 þanne for-bed ich þe ⁊  
 bi þine bare liue.  
 þat þou neuere wiþ þan<sup>2</sup> ⁊

[with stratagem] of any kind, go down still, until 'thou come' to the water, and say me there soon what thou hast seen. And if it so befalleth, that thou come to the fire, and the fiend thee perceive, and proceed toward thee, have my good horn, that all with gold is adorned, and blow it with strength, as man shall for need. And advance 'thee' to the fiend, and begin to fight, and we shall come to thee, as 'most quickly [quick as] we may 'it' do. And if thou findest him near the fire and thou 'all' unperceived back mayest go; then forbid I thee, by thy bare life, that thou ever

<sup>1</sup> þat þu ?<sup>2</sup> A word is omitted.

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feht no biginne.  
 Beduer iherde '  
 what hif lauerd<sup>1</sup> him feide.  
 hif wepnen he on him dude '  
 and forð him iwende.  
 and up a-ftæh þene munt '  
 þe if unimete.  
 He bar an hif honde '  
 æenne gære fwiðe ftronge.  
 æene fcelde an hif rugge '  
 10 iruft al mid golde.  
 hælme an hif hafde '  
 hehne of ftele.  
 hif bodi wef bifeong '  
 mid fæire are burne.  
 he hafde bi hif fide '  
 enne brond al of ftele.  
 and forð he gon fteppen '  
 ftið imainede eorl.  
 þat he com fufen '  
 20 an neoufte þan furen.  
 and he under ane treo '  
 gon him at-ftonden.  
 þa iherde he wepen '  
 wunder ane fwiðen.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

fiht ne bi-gynne.  
 Bedu...horde '  
 wat his louerd ... ..  
 his wepne he an him ....  
 and forþ he iwende.  
 and .. a-fteh þ... hul '  
 þ. was onimete.  
 he bar on his h....  
 ane gare fwiþe ftronge.  
 10 ... .. ald on his rugge '  
 .... al mid golde.  
 healm on his heaued '  
 hehne of ftele.  
 his bo.. was ieled '  
 mid one go... ..e.  
 he hadde bi his fide '  
 ... brond of ftele.  
 and forþ he gan fteppe '  
 ftiþ imained eorl.  
 20 þat he com fufe '  
 aneweft þan fure.  
 and he vnder one treo '  
 gan him aftonde.  
 þo ihorde he wepe '  
 wonderliche fwiþe.

with the monster begin fight." Beduer heard what his lord said to him; his weapons he put him on, and forth he went, and ascended up the 'mount [hill] that is [was] immense. He bare in his hand a spear exceeding strong; a shield on his back, ornamented all with gold; a helm on his head, high, of steel; his body was covered with a fair [good] burny; he had by his side a brand 'all' of steel; and forth he gan step, *the* powerfully strong earl, until he arrived near the fire; and he under a tree gan him tarry. Then heard he *one* weep, wondrously much, weep and whine with piteous cries.

<sup>1</sup> lauer, *pr. m.*

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wepen and weinen ⁊  
 and<sup>1</sup> wanliche iberen.  
 þa þe cniht wende ⁊  
 þat hit þe eotend weoren.  
 and he an-burften agon ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 swulc weore a wilde bar.  
 and forȝæt sone ⁊  
 þat hiſ læuerd him ſæide.  
 Hiſ ſceld he bræid on breoſte ⁊  
 hiſ ſpere he igrap faſte. 10  
 and an neoſte gon fuſe ⁊  
 touward þan fure.  
 he wende to finden ⁊  
 þene feond ſturne.  
 þat he fehten mihte ⁊  
 and fōdien hine feolue.  
 þa fond he þer ane quene ⁊  
 quecchen mid hafde.  
 heor-lockede wiſ ⁊  
 weop for hire wei-fið. 20  
 wanede hire fiðeſ ⁊  
 þ̃ heo wæſ on liueſ.  
 þat ſet bi þā fure ⁊  
 mid reolichen ibere.

weape and wonȝ ⁊  
 reuliche beareſ.  
 þat þe cniht wende ⁊  
 þat hit þe eatant were.  
 and a-borſt iwarþ ⁊  
 aſe hit a bor were.  
 and for-ȝet sone ⁊  
 þat hiſ louerd him ſaide.  
 Hiſ ſeald he breid on hiſ breoſte  
 hiſ ſpere he igrop faſt. 10  
 and aneweſt gon wende ⁊ [f. 121. c. 1.]  
 toward þan fure.  
 he wende to finde ⁊  
 þane feond ſtronge.  
 þat he fihten mihte ⁊  
 and fondie him feolue.  
 þo funde he þare ⁊  
 one wommā fette.  
 hor-ilocket wiſ ⁊  
 20 wepe wel fore.  
  
 and ſat bi þan fure ⁊  
 and tar hire bi þan ere.

'Then [*so that*] the knight weened that it were the giant, and he became incensed as *if* [*it*] were a 'wild' boar, and soon forgot what his lord said to him. His shield he drew on [*his*] breast, his spear he grasped fast, and near (*or* quickly) gan wend toward the fire; he thought to find the 'stern [*strong*] fiend, that he might fight, and prove himself. Then found he there a woman 'shaking with *her* head [*sitting*], a hoary-locked wife, *who* wept 'for her wretchedness [*well sore*]; '*she* cursed her lot that she was alive; 'that [*and*] sate by the fire, 'with piteous cries [*and tare her by*

<sup>1</sup> mid ?

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& sæt & biheold æuere ⁊  
 ænne burinæffe.  
 and hire ȝeddef sæide ⁊  
 ȝeom<sup>9</sup>e stefne.  
 Wale Eleine ⁊  
 wale deore maide.  
 wale þat ich þe uedde ⁊  
 þat ich þe uostredde.  
 wale þat þæ wald-scaðe ⁊  
 here þe haueð þuf for-uare. 10  
 wale þat ich wes iboren ⁊  
 mine leomen he haueð to-broken.  
 þa bi-sæh þat wif abutē ⁊  
 whar þe eotend come buȝen ⁊  
 bi-feh a þene eorl Beduer ⁊  
 þa icumen wef þer.  
 þa sæide þat wif here<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 þer heo sæt bi fure.  
 Whæt ært þu fære whit ⁊  
 eært þu angel eært cnih<sup>2</sup>. 20  
 beoð þine feðer-heomē ⁊  
 ihaneked mid golden.  
 ȝif þu ært of heuene ⁊  
 þu miht ifund faren heonene. <sup>[f. 151. c. 1.]</sup>

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and euere ȝeo bi-hald ⁊  
 one buriniffe.  
 and hire wordes faide ⁊  
 mid rouliche stemne.  
 Wola Ealeyne ⁊  
 wola deore maȝde.  
 wola þat ich þe fedde ⁊  
 þat ich þe fostrede.  
 wola þat þe wode-scape ⁊  
 haueþ þe þus for-fare.  
 wola þat ich was iboren ⁊  
 mine leomef he haueþ to-broke.  
 þo bi-feh þat wif a-boute ⁊  
 war þe eatant com b...e.  
 bi-feh ȝeo þene .... Beduer ⁊  
 þat icome was þar.  
 .. faide þat wif ore ⁊  
 þar ȝeo fit bi fure.  
 Wat ha.t þou fæire wiht ⁊  
 hart þou hangel oþer cniht. 20  
 beoþ þine feaþerhames ⁊  
 ihaneked mid golde.  
 ȝef þou hart of heuene ⁊  
 þou miht wende hinne.

the hair], 'and sat' and ever [she] beheld a grave, and said her words with 'plaintive [piteous] voice:—"Alas! Helen; alas! dear maid; alas! that I thee fed, that I thee fostered; alas! that the monster hath thee 'here' thus destroyed; alas! that I was born; my limbs he hath broken in pieces!" Then looked the woman about, where the giant should arrive; and 'looked on [she beheld] the earl Beduer, who was come there. Then said the woman hoar, where she sate by *the* fire: "What art thou, fair wight? art thou angel, 'art *thou* [or] knight? are thy wings hung (?) with gold? If thou art from heaven, thou mayest 'in safety' go hence, and if thou art

<sup>1</sup> here?<sup>2</sup> cniht?

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and ȝif þu ært eorðlic cniht :	and ȝef þou hart erþ <sup>1</sup> cniht :
ærm þu iwurðest forð riht.	þou harm ibideſt forþ riht.
For nu anā cumeð þe ſcaðe :	For nou a-non comeþ þe ſcaþe :
þe alle þine leomen wule to-draȝen.	þat al þin leomes wole to-draȝe.
þeh þu weore ſtel al :	þeh þou were ſtel al :
he þe awalt iwildel.	he þe awalt euereidel.
He uerde to Brutaine :	He wende to Britaine :
to aðeſt <sup>2</sup> alre bolde.	to an ſtude bolde.
to Howeſ caſtle :	to Howel his caſtle :
hæh mon ine Brutene.	10 freo man in londe.
þa ȝaten alle he to-brac :	þe ȝateſ alle he to-brac :
and binnan he goȝ wende.	and in he gan wende.
He nom þare halle wah <sup>3</sup> :	He nam þe hilewop :
and helden hine to grunde.	and halede hine to grunde. [c. 2.]
þæf bureſ dure he warp adun :	þiſ boures dore he warp vp :
þat heo to-barſt a uiuen.	þat he to-barſt a fifue.
he funde i þā buren :	he funde in þan boure :
faireſt alre bruden.	faireſt alre maȝde.
Eleinen weſ ihaten :	Eleyne was ihote :
aðeleſt kunnē.	20 of hehȝe cunne.
Howeſ dohter :	Howeles dohter :
hæh mon of Brutene.	heh man in Brutene.

earthly knight, harm thou wilt have [abideſt] forth-right. For now anon cometh the monster that all thy limbs will draw in pieces; though thou wert all steel, he would thee destroy, every bit. He went to Brittany, to *the* best of all mansions [a place bold], to *Howels* [Howel his] castle, *noble* [free] man in *Britanny* [land]; the gates he all brake in pieces, and within he gan wend. He took the hall wall (?), and pulled it to ground; the chambers door he caſt 'down [up], *so* that it burst in five; he found in the chamber *the* faireſt of all maids; Helen *she* was named, of noble race; *Howels* daughter, noble man 'of [in] *Britanny*, *Arthurs* [Arthur his] rela-

<sup>1</sup> erþlich?<sup>2</sup> aðeleſt?<sup>3</sup> wah, *pr. m.*, corrected by a second.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Arðuref mæȝe ⁊  
 of fwiðe heȝe cunne.  
 Ich wes hire uofter-moder ⁊  
 and feire heo uofteredde.  
 Þer þe eotend unc ifēȝ ⁊  
 forð mid him feoluen.  
 1  
 fiftene mile.  
 into þisse wilde wude ⁊  
 hider to þissen ilke stude. 10  
 þuſ he uſ diſte<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 to-dæi a feouen nihte.  
 Sone ſwa he hider com ⁊  
 ſwa he þat maide inom.  
 he wolde mon-radene ⁊  
 habben wið þan maidene.  
 Ælde næfde heo na mare ⁊  
 buten fiftene<sup>3</sup> ȝere.  
 ne mihte þat maidē ⁊  
 hiſ mone i-þolien. 20  
 anan ſwa he lai hire mide ⁊ [c.2.]  
 hire lif heo loſede ſone.  
 & her he heo bi-burede ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Arthur hiſ mowe ⁊  
 of heȝe cunne.  
 Ich waſ hire fofter-moder ⁊  
 and faire hire bi-hedde.  
 Þe eatand þat maȝde nam ⁊  
 forþ mid him ſeolue.  
 and hire bar a lutel wile ⁊  
 fiftene mile.  
 in to þiſſe wilde wode ⁊  
 10 riht into þiſſe ſtude.  
 þ<sup>3</sup> he vſ diht ⁊  
 to-day a foueniht.  
 Sone ſo he hider com ⁊  
 he þat maȝde nam.  
 he wolde manradene ⁊  
 habbe wiþ þan maȝde.  
 Ealde nadde ȝe more ⁊  
 bote fiftene ȝere.  
 ne mihte þat maide ⁊  
 20 hiſ imone þolie.  
 anon ſo he hire bi lai ⁊  
 hire lif wente away.  
 and her ȝeo hiſ ibured ⁊

tive, of 'most' noble lineage. I was her foster-mother, and fair her 'fostered [tended]. 'There' the giant took 'us [the maid] forth with himself, [and bare her a little way], fifteen miles, into this wild wood, 'hither to [right into] this 'same' place; thus he us treated to-day a sen'night. So soon as he hither came, 'so' he took the maid; he would have carnal intercourse with the 'maiden [maid]. Age had she 'no [not] more but fifteen years; the 'maiden [maid] might not endure his force; anon so he lay 'with [by] her, her life 'she lost soon [went away]! And here 'he her [she is] buried, fairest of all maids, Helen, mine own foster, 'Howels [Howel

<sup>1</sup> A line here is apparently wanting.<sup>2</sup> dihte?<sup>3</sup> fiftene?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

burdē alre hendest.	hendest alre mayde.
Eleine min aȝen uoster ⁊	Ealeȝne min owe voſter ⁊
Howellef dohter.	Howel his dohter.
þa þe <sup>1</sup> hafde þif idon ⁊	þo he hadde þus idon ⁊
fwa me feoluen inom <sup>2</sup> .	þo he mi feolue nam.
a uolden he me laiden ⁊	to grunde he me leyde ⁊
and lai mid me feoluen.	and lai bi mi feolue.
nu hafeð be <sup>3</sup> mine ban alle ⁊	nou haueþ he broken ⁊
ladliche a-brokene.	alle mine bones.
mine leomen al to-leðed ⁊	mine leomes a-liþede ⁊
mi lif me if a-laðed.	mi lif me hiſ laþ.
Nu ich habbe þe itald ⁊	Nou þou haueſt al ihord ⁊
hu we beoð her ihæd.	ou we beoþ her ilad.
flih nu fwiðe ⁊	fle nou ſwiþe ⁊
leſt he þe ifinde.	laſt he þe finde.
for ȝif he cumeð a-bolȝen ⁊	for ȝeſ he comeþ a-bolwe ⁊
mid hiſ balu ræſen.	mid hiſ balou reaſes.
neſ he neuere iboren ⁊	naſ he neuere ibore ⁊
þe maȝen ſtonden þe biuoren.	þat mawe ſtonde þe bi-vore.
Eſne piſſen worden ⁊	Eaſne piſſe ſpeche ⁊
þa þat wiſ ſeide.	þat þe wiſ ſaide.
Beduer heo gon hirten ⁊	Beduer hire anſwerede ⁊
mid hendeliche worden.	mid hendeliche wordes. [l. 121 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
Leofe moder ich æm mon ⁊	Leoue moder ich ham a man ⁊

his] daughter! When he had 'this [thus] done, 'so [then] myself he took; on *the* ground he me laid, and lay 'with [by] myself. Now hath he all my bones 'loathsomely' broken; my limbs 'all' dismembered; my life to me is odious! Now 'I have thee told [thou hast heard all], how we are led here. Flee now quickly, least he thee find; for if he cometh enraged, with his direful onsets, was he never born that may stand thee before!" Even with 'these words [this speech] that the woman said, Beduer 'gan to comfort her [her answered] with fair words: "Dear mother, I am [a] man, and

<sup>1</sup> he ?<sup>2</sup> he nom ?<sup>3</sup> R. he ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and cniht æm wel idon.  
 and ich þe wule fuggen ⁊  
 þurh soðe mine worden.  
 næs nan kēpen iboren ⁊  
 of nauer nare burden.  
 þat mon ne mæi mid strēðe ⁊  
 stupa hine to grunde.  
 & hire þe an alde wifmon ⁊  
 fwiðe lutle beoð þine mæhten.  
 ah hafuen nu fwiðe godne dæi ⁊  
 and ich wulle faren minne wæi.  
 Adun him ferde Beduer ⁊ 12  
 to his duȝeðe-kinge.  
 and talde him hu he hafde kare ⁊  
 and hu he hafde al ifare. [L 151<sup>b</sup>.c. L.]  
 and what þat wif alde ⁊  
 of þan maidene hī talde.  
 and hu þe eotend ælche dæi ⁊  
 bi þan alde wiue lai.  
 þer heo heom bi-twenen ⁊ 20  
 heolden heoldē<sup>2</sup> heore runen.  
 hu heo mihten taken on ⁊  
 þat þe scucce weof fordō.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and cniht ham wel idon.  
 and þe ich wolle segge ⁊  
 soþe mine wordes.  
 naf neuere kempes ibore ⁊  
 of none brude.  
 þat me ne mæg mid strengþe ⁊  
 stoupe to grunde.  
 haue nou fwiþe godnedaȝ ⁊  
 and ich wolle wēde mine way.  
 Adun him ferde Beduer ⁊  
 to Arthur þan kinge.  
 and tolde him ou he hadde care ⁊  
 and al ou he hadde i- [fare].  
 and wat þat wif olde ⁊  
 of þā maiden him tolde.  
 and ou þe eatant eche day ⁊  
 bi þan olde wife laȝ.  
 þar hii<sup>1</sup> bi-twine ⁊  
 helde hire rounne.  
 ou hii mihte taken on ⁊  
 þat þe feond were for-don.

knight am brave; and I will say thee 'through' my sooth words, *that* 'no [never] champion was born of 'ever' any lady, that man may not with strength stoop 'him' to ground; 'and serve (?) thee an old woman,—very little are thy powers. But' have now very good-day, and I will go my way." Down went him Beduer to 'his sovereign [Arthur the king], and told him how he had care, and all how he had fared, and what the old woman told him of the maiden, and how the giant each day by the old woman lay. There they them between held their communing, how they

<sup>1</sup> hii ȝam ?<sup>2</sup> Sic MS.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þeo while com þe eotene <sup>1</sup> faren : þe wile com þe eatant :	
and fufden to hi <sup>2</sup> fure.	fufe to his fure.
he bar uppen his rugge :	he bar vppe his rugge :
burðene grete.	borþone grete.
þat weore twælf swine :	þat weren twealf swin :
iteied to-foīe.	itized to-gedere.
mid wiðen fwiðe g <sup>te</sup> :	
ȝ-wriðen al to-gedere.	
Adū he warp þe dede swin :	Ha-dun he warp þe deade swȳn :
& hī feolf fæt þer bi.	10 an eode fitte þar bin <sup>3</sup> .
his fur he beten agon :	his fur he <sup>4</sup> bi-gan :
& muchele treowen læidē on.	and leide treouwes þar an.
þa fix swin he to-droh :	þe fix swȳn he al to-droh :
& euere he to þan wiue loh.	and euere he to þan wife beh.
& fōe umbe while :	and be one wile :
he lai bi þan wife.	he lay bi þan wifue.
ah he nuſte noht þan tidende :	he nuſte noht of þan tȳdinge :
þat comen to his wife-þinge.	þat com to his wiſinge <sup>5</sup> .
He droh ut his gleden :	He droh vt his gleade :
his flæſce he gon bređen.	20 his fleas he gan breade.
and þa fix swin he gon æten alle :	and alle þe fix swȳn he eat :
ær he ariſe of felde.	are he ariſe of fete.

might take on, so that the fiend were destroyed. The while arrived the giant, and proceeded to [at] his fire; he bare upon his back a great burthen, that were (was) twelve swine, tied together, 'with withies exceeding great wreathed altogether.' Adown he threw the dead swine, and 'himself sate [went to sit] thereby; his fire he gan mend, and 'great' trees laid [there] on; the six swine he [all] drew in pieces, and ever he to the woman 'amiled [approached], and 'soon' by [a] while he lay by the woman. 'But' he knew not of the tiding that came to his lemman. He drew out his embers; his fleah he gan to roast; and all the six swine he 'gan eat [ate],

<sup>1</sup> eotened, sec. m., R. eotende.<sup>4</sup> A word is here omitted.<sup>2</sup> his?<sup>5</sup> wiſinge?<sup>3</sup> bi?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

al biwaled on axen ⁊  
 wanliche weorð þa fonden.  
 and feoððen he gon ræmien ⁊  
 and raxlede fwiðe.  
 & adun lai bi þan fure ⁊  
 & hif leomen strahte.

Lete we nu þene eotend bi-lafuen ⁊ Leate we nou þan eatant beo ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 and atlien to þan kinge. and go we to þan kinge.  
 Arður at þan watere ⁊ [c. 2.] Arthur at þan watere ⁊  
 hif wapnen nom¹ an honde. 10 his wepne nam an honde.  
 & þe eorl Beduer ⁊ and þe eorl Beduer ⁊  
 god cniht² wif and war. god cniht wis and war.  
 and þe þridde wef Kæi ⁊ and þe þridde waf Key ⁊  
 þef kingef stiward & hif mæi. þat was his stiward and his meý.  
 Ouer þan watere heo comen ⁊ ouer þan watere hii wende ⁊  
 iwepnend³ mid þan bezftē. iwepned mid þ.. ....  
 & stiȝen up þan hulle ⁊ and stiȝen vppe þan hulle ⁊  
 mid allē heore maine. m.. alle hire maine.  
 þat heo comen fufen ⁊ .at hii com.. fufe ⁊  
 a-neufte þan furen. 20 a-newest þan fure.  
 þer þe eotende lai and flæp ⁊ þar þe eatant laȝ and sleap ⁊  
 & þa quene fæt and weop. and þat wif fat and wep.  
 Arður hine teh ⁊ Arthur teh bi-fide ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

al bi-walewed in axe ⁊  
 karfolle were þe breades.  
 and suppe he gan remi ⁊  
 and leyde him bi þan fure.

ere he arose from *his* seat, all besmeared in *the* ashes,—‘evil [full of care] were the viands;—and afterwards he gan to roar, ‘and vociferated much,’ and ‘down lay [laid him] by the fire, ‘and stretched his limbs.’ Let we now the giant be, and go [we] to the king. Arthur at the water took his weapons in hand, and the earl Beduer, good knight, wise and wary; and the third was Kay, ‘the kings [that was his] steward and his relative. Over the water they came, weaponed with the best, and ascended ‘up[upon] the hill with all their strength, until they arrived near the fire, where the giant lay and slept, and the woman sate and wept. Arthur drew ‘him’

¹ Interlined by second hand.

² cniht?

³ iwepned?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

bi-siden his iferen.  
 for-bad heom bi heore leomen :  
 & bi heore bare liuen.  
 þat nan neoren swa kene :  
 þat heom neh comen.  
 buten he<sup>1</sup> ifeȝen :  
 þat hit ned weoren.  
 Beduer at-stod him þere :  
 and Kæi his iueres.  
 Arður gon step vorð :  
 stið imoded kēpe.  
 þat he com to þan ulette :  
 þer þe feond lai and slæpte.  
 Æuere was Arður :  
 ærhðe bideled.  
 þet wes futel þer on :  
 fellic þah hit þunche.  
 for Arður mihte þere :  
 þene eotende al to-hæuwe.  
 flan þene scucke :  
 þer he lai & slæpte.  
 þa nolde Arður on flepen :  
 na wiht hine areppen.  
 leste he an uferre dæȝe :

and faide to his iveres.  
 for-bed ȝam bi hire leomes :  
 and hire bare lifue.  
 þat non neore so kene :  
 þat heom neh come.  
 b..e hii ..eȝen :  
 þat hit neod weore.  
 Beduer at-stod him þare :  
 and ..ȝ his ivere.  
 10 Arthur gan .... rþe :  
 stiþ imoded kempe.  
 þat .. com to þan fure :  
 þar lai þe feond and sleapte.  
 Euere was Arthur :  
 arhþe bi-dealed.  
 þat was f.... þare :  
 wonder þeh hit þenche.  
 for Arthur mihte þare :  
 þan eatant al to-hewe.  
 20 slean þane wrecche :  
 þar he lai and sleapte.  
 þo nolde Arthur on his fleape :  
 nowiht arecche.  
 leste he in oþ<sup>9</sup> daiȝe :

beside [and spake to] his companions; forbade them by their limbs and  
 'by' their bare life, that none were so keen that they should come near,  
 unless they saw that it were need. Beduer tarried him there, and Kay,  
 his companion. Arthur gan step forth, sturdy-mooded warrior, until he  
 came to the 'floor [fire], where the fiend lay and slept. Ever was Arthur  
 void of fear; that was manifest therein, wondrous though it seem; for  
 Arthur might there have hewed the giant in pieces, slain the 'monster  
 [wretch], where he lay and slept; then would not Arthur no whit touch  
 'him' in [his] sleep, lest he in 'future [other] days should hear upbraiding.

<sup>1</sup> heo?

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up-bræid iherde.  
 þa cleopede Arður anan ⁊  
 aðeleft kingen.  
 Arif arif feond-scaðe ⁊ [f. 152. c. 1.]  
 to þine fæie-fiðe.  
 nu wit scullen delen ⁊  
 þene dæd of mire maȝe.  
 Ær þe king hæfde ⁊  
 þæs ful iðeide.  
 þe eotend up a-sturte ⁊ 10  
 & igrap his mucle clubbe.  
 and wende mid þan duntē ⁊  
 Arður al to-driuen.  
 ah Arður bræid heȝe ⁊  
 hiſ ſceld buuen hiſ hælme.  
 and þe eotend ſmat þer an ouenan ⁊  
 þat al he gon to-ſcenen.  
 And Arður him ſwende to ⁊  
 an hiȝende mid hiſ ſweorde.  
 and þen chin him of-ſwipte ⁊ 20  
 mid alle þan cheuele.  
 and ſturte<sup>2</sup> him biaſten ane treo ⁊  
 þe þer ſtod aneouſte.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

vpbreid ihorede.  
 þo cleopede Arthur anon ⁊  
 baldeft alre kinge.  
 Aris aris feond-scaþe ⁊  
 to þine feayfiþe.  
 nou we ſolle deale ⁊  
 þan deap of mine mowe.  
 Her þe king hadde þat word ⁊  
 ibroht to eande.  
 þe eatant vp a-ſtorte ⁊ [f. 152. c. 1.] 10  
 and igrop hiſ mchele<sup>1</sup> club.  
 and wende mid þan dunte ⁊  
 Arthur al to-driue.  
 ac Arthur breid heȝe ⁊  
 hiſ ſeald boue hiſ healme.  
 and þe eatant ſmot ouenan ⁊  
 þat al he gan .. ſeane.  
 And Arthur him ..einde to ⁊  
 an hiȝenge m.. hiſ ſweorde.  
 and þane ch.. a-ſwipte ⁊ 20  
 mid alle þan cheuele.  
 and ſtorte bi-hinde an treo ⁊  
 þat ſtot þar aneweſt.

Then called Arthur anon, 'noblest of [boldest of all] kings: "Arise, [arise] fiend-monster, to thy destruction! Now we shall avenge the death of my relative!" Ere the king had 'this fully said [the words brought to end], the giant up started, and grasped his mickle club, and weened with the blow to dash Arthur all in pieces; but Arthur drew his shield high above his helm; and the giant smote 'thereon' above, so that all it gan to shiver. And Arthur struck at him in haste with his sword, and smote off 'him' the chin, with all the hair, and started 'him' behind a tree, that there stood near; and the giant smote after quickly, and hit

<sup>1</sup> mochele?<sup>2</sup> sturten, *pr. m.*, but *n* erased.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and þe eotend smat after biliue ⁊	and þe eatant smot after bliue .
& noht hine ne hutte.	and noht hine ne hitte.
ah he þat treo smat ⁊	ac he þat treo smot ⁊
þ̃ al his clubbe to-draf.	þat al his clubbe to-brac.
And Arður aneouste ⁊	And Arthur anewest ⁊
þat treo bieorn abute.	þat treo bi-vrne aboute.
and fwa Arður & þe scucke ⁊	and so Arthur an þe scuke ⁊
biurnen hit þreie a-buten.	bi-vrne hit þrief.
þa wef þe eotend heui swiðe ⁊	þo was þe eatant swiþe heui ⁊
and Ardur <sup>1</sup> wef swiftre.	10 and Arthur was swiftere.
and of-toc þene eotend ⁊	and of-tok þan eatant ⁊
and up ahof his gode brōd.	ād hefde vp his go.. brand.
and þat þih him of-smat ⁊	an. . . . . of-smot ⁊
& eotend adū wæt.	. . . . . unde.
And Arður at-stod and biheold ⁊	And Arth.. . . . and bi-heold ⁊
þa gon to spekene þe ueond.	and . . . . to greade.
Lauerd lauerd ȝef me grið ⁊	Louerd louerd ȝem <sup>2</sup> me griþ ⁊
wha if þat me sihteð wið. [c.2.]	wo his þat me sihtip wiþ.
ne wende ich þat na man ⁊	ne wende ich þat no man ⁊
a þiffere weorlde-richen.	20 in þisse worle-riche.
me mihte þus lehtliche ⁊	þat me mihte þus lihtliche ⁊
aleggen mid fehte.	alegge mid fihte.
bute hit Arður weore ⁊	bute hit Arthur were ⁊
aðelest alre Brutte.	baldest alre king.

him not, but he smote the tree, so that his club brake all in pieces. And Arthur quickly ran round about the tree; and so Arthur and the monster ran round it thrice 'about.' Then was the giant exceeding heavy, and Arthur was *the* swifter, and overtook the giant, and up heaved his good brand, and smote from him the thigh; and *the* giant 'down fell [fell to ground]. And Arthur stopt and beheld; 'then gan the fiend to speak [and *the fiend* gan to cry]: "Lord, lord, give me peace; who is *it* that fighteth with me? I weened not that any man in this worlds-realm [that] might me thus lightly defeat in fight, except it were Arthur, 'noblest [boldest] of

<sup>1</sup> R. Arður.<sup>2</sup> ȝef?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and neoðelef næs ich nauere ⁊  
of Ardure<sup>1</sup> afæred sære.

þa him sæide Ardur<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
aðeleft kingen.

Ich æm Arður þe king ⁊  
Bruttene deorling.

Tel me of þine cūne ⁊  
and whar beo heore beonste.

and wha þe weore on uolde ⁊  
fader oðer moder ihalde. 10

and of wulche lōde ⁊

þu art iliðen hidere.

and whi þu mine mæge ⁊  
a-ualled hafuest mid morðe.

þa andfwarede þe feond ⁊

þer he læi and biheold.

Al þif ich wulle don ⁊

and þine treoðe under-fon.

wið þat þu me lete liuien ⁊

and mine leomen hælen. 20

Arður hine iwraððede ⁊

wunder ane fwiðe.

and he Beduer cleopede ⁊

and noþeles nas ich neuere ⁊  
of Arthur afered.

þo faide Arthur to him ⁊

Ich ham Arthur þe king ⁊

Telle of þine cunne ⁊

war of þou hart ifpronge. [c.2.]

and wi þou mine mowe ⁊

a-falled hauest mid morþre.

þo anfwereðe þe feond ⁊

þar he lay and bi-held.

Al þis ich wolde don ⁊

and þine treuþe onderfon.

þat ich mote libbe ⁊

and mine leomes habbe.

Arthur þo wreppede ⁊

wonderliche fwiþe.

and he Beduer cleopede ⁊

all kings; and nevertheless was I never of Arthur 'sore' afraid." Then said Arthur to him, 'noblest of kings': "I am Arthur the king, 'Britains darling.' Tell 'me' of thy race, 'and where is their habitation [whereof thou art sprung]; 'and who should be to thee father or mother accounted on earth; and from what land thou art hither arrived'; and why thou hast destroyed with murder my relative?" Then answered the fiend, where he lay and beheld: "All this I will do, and thy troth receive, on condition that 'thou let me [I may] live, and 'heal [have] my limbs." Arthur 'him [then] wrathed, wondrously much; and he called Beduer, his bold cham-

<sup>1</sup> R. Arðure.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

<p>balde his kempē.  Ga aneouste Beduer ⁊  and hefd him binim her.  &amp; fere hit forð mid þe ⁊  adun of þisse munte.  Beduer aneouste com ⁊  &amp; his hafued him binom.  &amp; fwa heo þeonene<sup>1</sup> ferdē ⁊  adun to heore iferen.  ⁊  and hine gon to reften. [£ 152<sup>a</sup>.c.1.]  and þaf word feide ⁊  Arður þe sele.  No uæht ich nauere neh<sup>3</sup> non ⁊  uppen þiffere uolden.  butē þa ich sloh þene king Riun ⁊  uppen þan munte of Rauinite.  Seoððen heo uorð wenden ⁊  &amp; to þere uerde comen.  þa þe þat hafd ifeȝe ⁊  fellic heom þuhte.  whar weore under heuene ⁊  fwulc hafed ikenned.</p>	<p>balde his kempē.  Go to þan wrecche Beduer ⁊  and his heued smit of þer.  and nim hit forþ mid þe ⁊  adun of þan hulle.  Beduer to him com ⁊  and his heued him bi-nom.  and adun wende ⁊  to his iverēf.  10 þo sat þe kīg adun ⁊  and hine gan reſte.  and þes word faide ⁊  Arthur þe ſeale.  Ne faht ich neuere fiht ⁊  non vppe þif londe.  bote þo ich sloh þane king Run ⁊  vppe þan monte of Rauin.  þo iforþ<sup>4</sup> wende ⁊  and to þare ferde wende<sup>5</sup>.  20 þo hii þat heued ifeȝen ⁊  fellich heom þohten.  ware euere onder heauene ⁊  foch heued were ikenned.</p>
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pion: "Go 'near [to the wretch], Beduer, and 'take [smite] off 'from him here *the* [there his] head; and 'carry [take] it forth with thee, down from this 'mount [hill]." Beduer 'came near [to him], and deprived him of his head; and 'so they proceeded thence down to their [went down to his] companions. Then sate the king down, and gan him rest; and said these words Arthur the good: "Never fought I any *such* fight, upon this land, but when I slew the king Riun, upon the mount of Ravin!" 'Afterwards' they forth went, and came to the host; when that [they] the head saw, wondrous *it* seemed to them, where[ever] under heaven were such head

<sup>1</sup> þeone, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> *A line is here missing.*<sup>3</sup> ueht?<sup>4</sup> hii forþ?<sup>5</sup> come?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Howel of Brutaine ⁊  
 beh to þan kinge.  
 and þe king him feide ⁊  
 al of þan maidene.  
 þa wef Howel fari ⁊  
 & forhful an heorte for þi.  
 and nō al hiſ feren ⁊  
 and ferde to þan munte.  
 þer þat Brutifce maide ⁊  
 bibured læi on eorðe.  
 He lette þer areren ſone ⁊  
 ane chireche ſwiðe faire.  
 a feinte Marie nomē ⁊  
 drihtenef moder.  
 & ſeoððen he ȝæf nome þan hulle ⁊  
 ær he þonne wende.  
 and hehte hine *Æleine* Tunbel ⁊  
 nu hit hæhte Munt Seint Mýhhel.  
 þa wef Arðureſ hired ⁊  
 fellich iſomned.  
 of Irlonde & of Scotlonde ⁊  
 þider weoren iſcriðene.

*Æle[ine].*  
*[Tumb]el.*

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Howel to þan kinge com ⁊  
 and Arthur of þan maide nom.  
  
 þo was Howel fori ⁊  
 and forþfol on heorte.  
 and nam hiſ cnihtes alle ⁊  
 and wende to þan hulle.  
 þar Eleýne þat made<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 10 ibured was on eorþe.  
 He lette þar arere ⁊  
 ane chapel mære.  
 in feinte Marie name ⁊ [L 122<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 drihtene moder.  
 and ſuppe þan hulle he name ȝef ⁊  
 are he þanne wende.  
 and hehte Eleýne Tombel ⁊  
 þat nou hatte Mont Seint Michel.  
 þo was Arthur hiſ ferde ⁊  
 20 clanliche igadered.  
 of Irlond of Scotlond ⁊  
 and of many oþer londes.

begotten! Howel 'of Brittany' came to the king, and 'the king said to him all of the maiden [Arthur spake of the maid]. Then was Howel sorry, and sorrowful 'therefore' in heart; and took all his companions [knights], and fared to the 'mount [hill] where 'the British [Helen the] maid 'lay [was] buried in earth. He caused there to be areared 'soon' a 'church most fair [noble chapel], in Saint Marys name, *the* Lords mother; and afterwards he gave *a* name to the hill, ere he thence departed, and named 'it' Helens Tomb,—'now it [that now] hight Mount Saint Michel. Then was Arthurs [Arthur his] host 'numerously [wholly] collected; from Ireland, from Scot-

<sup>1</sup> R. maide.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þa lette þe king blauwen :  
bemē an hireden.

& wenden of Brutaine :  
biſie men & kene.

þurh ut Normandie :  
þæ hehte þa Neustrie. [c. 2.]

heo uerden þurh ut Frāce :  
and folc heom after ferde.

heo buȝen ut of Frace<sup>1</sup> :  
into Burguine.

Hif hauwæres þer comen :  
and heolden hif iferen.

& cudde þan kinge :  
þer i þare cuððe.

þat Luces þe kaiſere :  
and al hif Romaniſce here.

þiderward heo comen :  
fromward heore þeoden.

& swa heo wolden fuſen :  
in touward France.

and al þat<sup>2</sup> bi-winen :  
and ſeoððen wenden hidere.

& Brutteſ alle aquellen :

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þo bleuwen hii bumēs :  
and forþ ward wende.

þorh vt Normandie :  
þat þo hehte Neustrie.  
hii wende þorh vt France :

10 into Borgoſne.

Hif ſpiareſ come :

and tolde to þan kinge :

þat Lucef þe caſſere :  
mid hiſ Romaniſſe here.  
þiderward heom comen :  
vt of hire londe.

20 in toward France.

and al þat lond :  
þat lond<sup>3</sup> bi-winne.

and ſuppe þat lond bi-winne :

land, 'thither were *they* come [and from many other lands]. Then 'caused the king *the* trumpets to be blown in *the* host [blew they trumpets], and marched 'from Britain, [forward], 'busy men and keen,' throughout Normandy, that then hight Neustrie. They proceeded throughout France, 'and *the* folk marched after them; they went out of France' into Burgundy. His spies 'there' came, and held his companions; and 'made known [told] to the king, 'there in the country,' that Luces the emperor, 'and all [with] his Romanish host, thitherward they came, out of their land; and so they would march in toward France; and all the land conquer; and afterwards

<sup>1</sup> R. France.<sup>2</sup> þat lond?<sup>3</sup> *Sic MS.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

q'cke þer leo heom funde.

þat Brutaine his ihote.

and Arður þene kene ⁊

ibunde lede to Rome.

þa wes abolzen ⁊

þo was abolwe ⁊

baldest alre kingen.

baldest alre kinge.

and hehte a þan feldef ⁊

and hehte in þan felde ⁊

flen alle hif teldef.

flean alle his tealdes.

and þer he wikien wolde ⁊

and þare he bide wolde ⁊

þat he þat soðe wuſte.

þat he þat soþe wiſte.

whær he mihte þene kæifere ⁊ 10 ware he mihte þan cæyfer ⁊

iwifliche kepen.

wiſliche kepe.

Albe.

þat water<sup>1</sup> hehte Albe ⁊

þat water hatte Aube ⁊

þer lai þe king balde.

þar lay þe king balde.

An wiſ cniht þer com ride ⁊

On wiſ cniht com ride ⁊

to þaſ kinges uerde.

to þiſ kinges ferde.

þe wes al for-wunded ⁊

þat was al for-fohte ⁊

&amp; hif folc afelled fwiðe.

and hiſ men a-falled.

haſdē Romanifce men ⁊

and þe Romaniffe nien ⁊

al hif lond bi-ræiued him.

hiſ lond hadde bi-nome him. [c. 2.]

He talde þan kinge ⁊ 20

He tolde þan kinge ⁊

neouwe tiðende.

neouwe tyðinge.

whar lai þe kaiſere ⁊

war lay þe cæyfer ⁊

and al hif Romanifce here.

mid al hif Romaniffe here.

'proceed hither, and kill all *the* Britons, quick that they found [conquer the land, that is named Britain], 'and Arthur the keen led bound to France.' Then was enraged *the* boldest of all kings, and ordered all his tents to be pitched in the fields; and there he would abide until he the sooth knew, where he might the emperor certainly intercept (*or* hostilely engage). The water hight Albe, where the bold king lay. A wise knight 'there' came riding to the kings host, who was all 'wounded [wearied in fight], and his 'folk [men] 'greatly' felled; [and] the Romanish men had be-reaved him of 'all' his land. He told to the king new tiding, where the emperor lay, 'and [with] all his Romanish army, and where he 'might

<sup>1</sup> wate, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

& whær he hine mihte iwinde<sup>1</sup> ⁊ and ware h. . . ne folde finde ⁊  
 gif he hine wolde wið<sup>2</sup> him fihten. ⁊ef he f. . . te wolde.

oðer grið makien ⁊ [[f. 153. c. 1.]

wið Romanisce monnen.

Ah lauerd Arður quað þe cniht ⁊ Ac louerd Arthur cwaþ þe . . . ht ⁊

ich þe wulle cuðen her riht. ich þe wolle segge h. . . r. ht.

þat betere þe if freondscipe to hab- þat betere þe his fet. . . griþ ⁊

þene for to fihtē. [ben ⁊ þane fihte him wiþ.

for aȝan þine tweie ⁊ for aȝen þine tweie ⁊

heo habbeoð twælu. 10 he habbeþ folle twalue.

fwa feole kinges ⁊

swa feole here-dringes.

Nis he in nare kuððe ⁊

þe hit þe mæge icuððe.

for alle þan uolke ⁊

þe uulieð þan kinge.

wið uten þan Romleoden ⁊

of his aȝere þeoden.

and wið ute þan uolke ⁊

þe ȝirneð þaȝ kinges are. 20 þat ȝerneþ his ore.

þa þe talen weoren alle italde ⁊ þo þe tales weren itald ⁊

& Arður heo<sup>3</sup> hafden under-ſtonde. and he ȝam hadde onderſtode.

Ne may no man ⁊

mid mouþe ſopliche ſegge.

of haluendeal þan folke ⁊

þat folweþ þan caȝſere.

wiþ houte Romleode ⁊

of his owene þeode.

and wiþ vt þan folke ⁊

[should] him find, if he 'him' would 'with him' fight, 'or make peace with  
*the* Romanish men.' "But, lord Arthur," quoth the knight, "I will 'shew  
 [say] to thee here right, that better for thee is *it* to 'have friendship [set  
 peace], than 'for' to fight [with him]; for against thy two 'they have [he  
 bath full] twelve; 'so many kings, so many chieftains!' 'He is in no land  
 who may it make known to thee, for all [May no man soothly say with mouth  
 of *the* half-part] the folk, that followeth the emperor, without (besides) the  
 Rome-people, of his own territory, and without the folk that yearn 'the  
 kings [his] favor." When the tales were 'all' told, and 'Arthur [he]  
 had them understood, 'then' called 'the king [he] forth-right his 'dear-

iuinde?

<sup>2</sup> wið?<sup>3</sup> heom?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa cleopede þe king forð rihtes?	he cleopede forþ rihtes?
hiȝ deoreste cnihtes.	hiȝ wifeste cnihtes.
& radden heom bitwenen?	and radde ȝam bi-twine?
eñe caſtel to areren.	ane caſtel a-reare.
on uafȝ þan wateren?	. . . . . re?
þe Albe weȝ ihaten.	þat Aube w. . . . .
On ane fwiðe feiere ſtude?	. . . . fwiȝe fayre ſtude?
itimbred he weȝ ful ſone.	. . . . . he was ſone.
þer feng moni hond to?	þar feng mani hond to?
and <sup>1</sup> hiȝende he weȝ ido.	10 an hiȝeng hit was ido.
for ȝif Arður miȝ-ferde?	for ȝeȝ hii miȝ-ferde?
þeñe he come to fihte.	wane hii come to fihte.
oðer hiȝ uolc ueolle?	
oðer ſetten to fleonne.	
þenne þohte he to at-ſtonden?	þanne þohte he þare aſtonde?
at þan caſtle ſtronge.	at þane caſtel ſtronge.
þa cleopede he eorleȝ tweie?	þo cleopede he eorleȝ tweȝe?
aðele men and wiȝe.	wiȝe weren beȝne.
heȝe men icunned?	[c. 2.] 19
þan kinge fwiðe deore. [Gerin?	
Ger[in]. þæ an weȝ of Chartreȝ and hehte þe on was of Chartreȝ Gerin?	
	muchel wiȝdom wunede miȝ him. moche wiȝdom was in him.
Beoȝ. þe oðer hehte Beoȝ of <sup>2</sup> Oxene-uord?	þe oðer was Beoȝ of Oxeneȝord?

est [wisest] knights; and *they* counselled them between a castle to arear, beside the water that Albe was named. On a spot exceeding fair it was built 'full' soon; there helped many a hand; in haste (speedily) was it done; for if 'Arthur [they] mis-fared, when 'he [they] came to *the* fight, 'or his folk fell, or set to flight,' then thought he [there] to remain in the strong castle. Then called he earls twain, 'noble men and wise [wise *they* were both]; 'high men born, to the king exceeding dear'; the one was of Chartres, 'and hight' Gerin,—much wisdom 'dwelt with [was in] him;—the other 'hight [was] Beoȝ of Oxford,—well wide sprang 'the earls [his]

<sup>1</sup> an?<sup>2</sup> Interlined by a later hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

welle wide sprong þaf eorlef word. wele wide sprang his word.  
þe ȝet þe king cleopede Walwæin : þe ȝet þe king cleopede Waweȝn : *Wa[<sup>l</sup>wæin].*  
þe wef his deoreſte mæi. . . . . þat was his mæy deore. *[[f. 123. c. 1.]]*  
for Walwain cuðe Romanifc : for W. weȝn coupe Bruttif :  
Walwain cuðe Bruttifc. Waw....e coupe Romanif.  
he wef iued inne Rome : he was ifed in .... :  
wel feole wintre. [hende : wel fale wýnter.  
þe king nom þaf þreo cnihtes þ. .... nam þis cnihtes hende :  
and to þan kaiſere heð ſende. and to þan caýſer ſende.  
and hehte hine mid his ferde : 10 and hehte him mid his ferde :  
faren aȝein to Rome. faren aȝein to Rome.  
& þat he næuere into France : þat he into France :  
his ferde no ladde. ferde ne ladde.  
And ȝif þu þider wendeſt :  
and þine ferde ledeſt.  
þu ſcalt beon underuonge :  
to þine uæie-ſiðe.  
For Frāce if min aȝen : For France his min owe londe :  
and ich heo mid ſehte biwon. mid ſiht ich hit bi-wō.  
and ȝif þu nult bilauen : 20 and ȝef þou nelt bi-leue :  
þat þider nult liðen. þat þou nelt þider lipe.  
fare wit to uihte : wende we two to ſiht :  
and falle þe uor-cuðere. and falle þe forcoupere.  
and lete we þat folc wræcche : an. .... þat .... folk :

fame. The yet the king called Walwain, who was his 'dearest [dear] relative ; for Walwain understood 'Romanish [British] ; Walwain understood 'British [Romanish] ; he was nurtured in Rome well many winters. The king took these 'three' knights fair, and to the emperor them sent, and bade him with his army go back to Rome, 'and' that he 'never' into France 'his' host should lead. " 'And if thou thither marchest, and leadeſt thine host, thou shalt be received to thy destruction !' For France is mine own [land], 'and' I won it with fight ; and if thou wilt not relinquish, that [thou] wilt not hither come, go we two to *the* fight, and fall the worst ; and let we the poor folk dwell in quiet. [For] whilom *the* Rome-people conquered [all]

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

wunien an ære.

wonie . . . . .

While Romleoden :

For wile R..leode :

iwunnen þa þeoden.

... an al þe þeode.

and feoððen heo þa þeoden :

and . . . . suppe :

mid fehte for-lofeden.

hit lofede ... ..

and ich heo mid fehte bi-won :

and ich hit mid .....won :

and mid fehte wule halden.

and mid .....wole h..de.

Forð þa cnihtef wenden :

Forþ .. . . .s wende :

godliche kempen. [£ 153<sup>b</sup>.c.1.] stalewor.. ..þat<sup>1</sup> Gerin & Beof þe hende :

10

and Walwain þe balde.

iburned and ihelmed :

.brunied and .....de :

an hæjen heore steden.

on heje hire stedes.

and ælc weiede an sculdre :

ech caste on scoldre :

sceld fwiðe godne.

seald fwiþe godne.

heo beren on heore honde :

hii bere on hire honde :

garef fwiðe stronge.

speres fwiþe stronge.

Forð heo gunnen ride :

riche mē frō hirede.

muchel of þere dujeðe :

20 and many of þan 3onge :

þe mid Arðure wunede.

þat mid Arthur wonede.

mid Walwaine eoden :

mid Wawejn hii 3eode :

and æðmodliche hine beden.

and 3eorne hine beade.

þat he wið Romleode :

þat he wiþ Romleode :

the land, and afterwards they losed 'the land [it] with fight; and I with fight it won, and with fight will hold.'" Forth the knights went, 'goodly [valiant] champions; 'that was, Gerin, and Beof the fair, and Walwain the bold,' cuirassed and helmeted on their noble steeds; 'and' each 'carried [cast] on his shoulder a shield exceeding good; they bare in their hands spears most strong. 'Forth they gan ride, noble men, from the host'; 'much [and many] of the folk [youth] that with Arthur dwelt, with Walwain [they] went, and earnestly prayed him, that he should raise some dispute with the Rome-folk :—"That we may with fight prove ourselves;

<sup>1</sup> þat weoren ?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

fumme fake arerde.  
 þat we maȝen mid fehte :  
 fondien uf seolue.  
 for hit if feole ȝere :  
 þat heore þrættes comen here.  
 and heore beot makieð :  
 þat heo uf wulle bihafdi.  
 Nu if hit muchel leod-scome :  
 ȝif hit scal þus a-ligge.  
 bute þer sum fake beo :  
 ær we iwurðe sæhte.  
 scaftes to-brokene :  
 brunies to-torne.  
 sceldef to-scened :  
 scalkes to-heouwen.  
 sweordef ibaðede :  
 i blode þan rede.  
 Forð þa eorles wenden :  
 þurh æne wude muchelen.  
 and mærcoden enne wæi :  
 þe ouer anne munte læi.  
 þat heo bi-comen sone :  
 to þan uolke of Rome.  
 wurðiliche<sup>1</sup> iwepned :  
 wunden an<sup>2</sup> horfen.

fom fake a-rerde.  
 þat we maȝe mid fihte :  
 fondi ous seolue.  
 for hit his fale ȝere :  
 þat hire þretes comen here. [c. 2.]  
 Nou his hit moche fame :  
 ȝef hit sal þus a-ligge.  
 bote þar som fake beo :  
 ar we worþen seahhte.  
 Forþ þeos eorles wende :  
 in one brode weȝe.  
 þat hii come sone :  
 to þan folk of Rome.  
 richeliche i-wepnid :  
 feten vppe horfe.

for it is many years that (since) their threats came here; 'and their menace *they* make, that they will us behead.' Now is it much 'folk'-shame, if it thus shall allay, unless there be some strife ere we become reconciled; 'shafts broken in pieces, burnies torn, shields shivered, warriors hewed, and swords bathed in the red blood.' " Forth 'the [these] earls proceeded 'through a great wood [in a broad way], 'and marked a way that over a mount lay,' so that they came soon to the folk of Rome; 'worthily [richly] weaponed *they* rode on [set upon] *their* horses. There men might behold,

<sup>1</sup> wurðeliche ?<sup>2</sup> an an, pr. m.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

þer me mihte bi-halden ⁊ [c. 2.]	þar me mihte bi-holde ⁊
þe mon þe bi-halues weore <sup>1</sup> .	þe bi-halues were.
moni þufendē ⁊	many þoufendes ⁊
þraften ut of telden.	þreste vt of teldes.
al to bi-halden ⁊	for to bi-holde ⁊
þeof þreo cnihtes balde.	þis þreo cnihtes bolde.
and bi-heolden heore ſteden ⁊	hii bi-heolde hire wedes ⁊
and bi-heolden heore iweden.	bi-heolde hire ſtedes.
& hercnede tidende ⁊	and hercnede tydinges ⁊
from Arðure þā kinge.	10 frā Arthur þan kinge.
and aneouſte forð rihtes ⁊	and manye forþrihtes ⁊
fræinede þa cnihtes.	axede þis cnihtes.
and gif þe king heom ifend hæfde ⁊	3ef þe king 3am hadde ifend ⁊
to þan kaiſere.	to þan caiſere.
to ſpeken þan kæiſere wið ⁊	for ſpeke þan caiſer wiþ ⁊
and to 3irnen hiſ grið.	and 3eone <sup>2</sup> hiſ griþ.
Ah for nauer nare ſpeche ⁊	Ac for neuere none ſpeche ⁊
þaſ þreo eorles riche.	þe þreo eorles riche.
nolden abidē ⁊	nolden abide ⁊
ær heo comen riden.	20 ear hii come ride.
forn to þaſ teldeſ deoren ⁊	anon to þe tealdeſ dore ⁊
þer inne wiſ þe kaiſere.	war ine waſ þe caiſere.
Adun heo gunnen lihtē ⁊	Adun hii gonne a-lihte ⁊

'the man' who were beside, many thousands throng out of *the* tents, 'all [for] to behold these three bold knights; 'and [they] beheld their 'steeds [weeds], 'and' beheld their 'weeds [steeds], and hearkened tidings from Arthur the king. And 'next [many] forthright 'questioned the [asked these] knights, 'and' if the king had sent them to the emperor, [for] to speak with the emperor, and to yearn his peace. But for never any speech 'these [the] three noble earls would abide, ere they came riding 'before [anon to] the tents door, wherein was the emperor. Down they gan alight, 'and de-

<sup>1</sup> *At first written weoren, but the n struck out.*<sup>2</sup> *3eorne?*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

& bitahtē hore steden<sup>1</sup>.and swa heo iwepned mid alle<sup>2</sup>  
wenden in to telde.forn to þan kaifere<sup>2</sup>þe Luces we<sup>2</sup> ihate.þer he sæt an hif bedde<sup>2</sup>

heore ærnde heo him cudde.

ælc his faze fæide<sup>2</sup>

fwa him sel þuhte.

& hehten hine wenden<sup>2</sup>

aȝein to hif londen.

þat he nauere mid unfriðe<sup>2</sup>

France no isohte.

þa while þa þeos eorles þreo<sup>2</sup>

feiden heore erende.

aset þe kaifere<sup>2</sup>

fwulc he akimed weore.

and andfware nauer nan<sup>2</sup>

no aȝæf þiffē eorlen.

ah he luftneðe ȝeorne<sup>2</sup>

luðer on hif þohte.

þa an-bælh Walwain<sup>2</sup> [L154.c.1.]

fwulc an iburst þein.

of hire gode stedes.

and so iwepnid mid al<sup>2</sup>

wende into telde.

to þan cayfere<sup>2</sup>

þat Lucef his ihote.

þar he sat on his bedde<sup>2</sup>

hire herende hii him cudde.

10 and hehte him wende<sup>2</sup>

aȝein to his londe.

þat ne neuere mid ferde<sup>2</sup>

France ne sohte.

þe wile þat þes eorles<sup>2</sup>

hire earende faide.

sat þe caifer<sup>2</sup>afe he dombe were. [L123<sup>b</sup>.c.1.]and anfwere neuere non<sup>2</sup>

ne ȝaf to þeos eorles.

20 ac he luste ȝeorne<sup>2</sup>

luper on his þonke.

þo a-balh ȝaweȝn<sup>3</sup>

and wreþþede him swipe.

livered their [from their good] steeds; and so 'they' weaponed with all advanced into *the* tent, 'before [to] the emperor that Luces' was [is] named. Where he sate on his bed their errand they to him made known; 'each said his say as to him seemed best,' and bade him go back to his land, *so* that he never *more* with 'hostility [army] should seek France. The while that these 'three' earls said their errand, the emperor sate as *if* he were dumb, and answer never any gave to these earls; but he listened eagerly, wicked in his thought. Then Walwain became angry, 'as a thane enraged

<sup>1</sup> This line is added in the margin by a second hand.<sup>2</sup> R. wes.<sup>3</sup> R. Waweȝn.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and þaf word sæide ⁊  
 Walwain þe kene.  
 Luces þe riche ⁊  
 þu ært kæisere of Rome.  
 we beoð Arðures men ⁊  
 aðelest Brutten.  
 He sent þe his sonde ⁊  
 wið uten gretinge.  
 he hat þe faren to Rome ⁊  
 þa riche if þin aȝen.  
 let hine halden France ⁊  
 þe he biwon mid fehte.  
 and hald þu<sup>1</sup> richē ⁊  
 and þine Rom-leoden.  
 While þine aldrē ⁊  
 France ieoden<sup>2</sup>.  
 mid fehte heo þer biwūnen ⁊  
 unimete wunnen.  
 swa ane while heo þer luuedē ⁊  
 and feoðen heo hit leofeden. 20  
 mid fehte Ardur<sup>3</sup> hit biwon ⁊  
 and he hit wule walden.  
 He if ure lauerd ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and þeos word faide ⁊  
 Wawein þe kene.  
 Lucef þe riche ⁊  
 caiser of Rome.  
 we beoþ Aarthures men ⁊  
 king .. Brutayne.  
 He sendeþ þe his sonde ⁊  
 wiþ oute gretȳnge.  
 he hot þe fare to Rome ⁊  
 10 þat his þin owe riche.  
 and let him holde France ⁊  
 þat he awō mid fihte.  
 and hold þou þine riche ⁊  
 and þine Romleode.  
 Wile þin eldre ⁊  
 France bi-ȝeode.  
 mid fihte hii bi-wonne ⁊  
 onimete winne.  
 so one wile hii leouede ⁊  
 and suppe hii hit losede.  
 mid fihte Arthur hit bi-wan ⁊  
 and mid fihte hit wole holde.

[and wrathed him greatly]; and said these words Walwain the keen:  
 "Luces the mighty, 'thou art' emperor of Rome! We are Arthurs men  
 'noblest of Britons [king of Britain]. He sendeth to thee his messengers,  
 without greeting; he bids thee march to Rome, that is thine own realm,  
 [and] let him hold France, that he won with fight; and hold thou thy  
 realm, and thy Rome-folk. Whilom thy ancestors invaded France; with  
 fight they 'there' won immense possessions; so awhile they 'there'  
 lived, and afterwards they it lost. With fight Arthur it won, and 'he'  
 it will 'possess [hold]. 'He is our lord, we are his warriors'; he ordered

<sup>1</sup> þu þin?<sup>2</sup> bi-eoden?<sup>3</sup> R. Arður.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

we beoð hiſ leod-kempen.

He us hæhte fuggen ⁊

foð to þe ſeoluē.

ȝif þu nult aȝen buȝen ⁊

þe<sup>1</sup> bone he wule iwurðen.

and ȝif þu nult aȝenwendē ⁊

ah iwurðien þin iwillen.

and þu wult þat kinelond ⁊

bi-tellen to þire hond.

nu to-morȝen iſ þe dæi ⁊

haue ȝif þu biȝete mæi.

þæ andſwarede þe kaiſere ⁊

mid grættene wræððe.

Nulle ich noht aȝein farē ⁊

ah France ich wulle bi-tellen.

mine ældren hit heolden ⁊

and ich hit wulle habben.

Ah ȝif he wolde bi-cumen mi non ⁊ Ac ȝef he wole bi-come mi man ⁊

&amp; for lauerd me icnawen. [c. 2.] and for louerd icnowe.

&amp; treouliche me heren ⁊

&amp; me for hærrer halden.

griðien ich him wulle ⁊

&amp; hiſ gumen alle.

and lete halde Brutlond ⁊

He ous hehte fegge ⁊

iht to þi ſeolue.

bote þou aȝen wende ⁊

þi bane he wole iworþe.

and ȝef þou alles wolt ⁊

in to France wende.

and þou wolt þat kinelond ⁊

bi-telle to þin owe hond.

10 nou to-morwe hiſ þe dai ⁊

habbe þat hit bi-ȝete maȝ.

þo anſwerede þe caifer ⁊

mid grettere wreþþe.

Nolle ich noht aȝen fare ⁊

ac France ich wolle a-winne.

gripien ich him wolle ⁊

and hiſ cnihtes alle.

and lete him holde Brutlond ⁊ [c. 2.]

us to say 'sooth [right] to thyself, 'if [unless] thou 'wilt not' back march, thy bane he will be. And if thou wilt 'not back turn, but execute thy will [else march into France], and thou wilt win the kingdom to thine [own] hand, now to-morrow is the day, have it 'if thou it [that it] may obtain!' Then answered the emperor, with great wrath: "I will not back march, but France I will win; 'my ancestors it held, and I will it have.' But if he 'would [will] become my man, and acknowledge 'me' for lord, 'and truly serve me, and hold me for master,' I will make peace with him, and all his 'men [knights]; and let [him] hold

<sup>1</sup> þi?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þæ Julius hafde in his hōd.  
 & oðere londes monie ⁊  
 þe Julius hafde an honde.  
 þat he naueð nane rihte to ⁊  
 þæ riche þæh he walde.  
 þa he scal alle leofe ⁊  
 buten he leoð makie.  
 þa andswarede Walwain ⁊  
 þæ wef Arðuref mæi.  
*Bel[is.]*  
*Bren[us.]* beiejene þa ibroðere.  
 Brutlond heo æhten ⁊  
 and France heo biwunnen.  
 and feoððen heo uerdē fone ⁊  
 and biȝeten Rome.  
 and þer heo wuneden feoððe ⁊  
 wel feole ȝere.  
 þa þis wef al iuare ⁊  
 þa wes Brennef kæifere.  
 and walde Rō-leoden ⁊  
 and alle þa þeoden.  
 And Rome if ure icunde ⁊  
 þa þu haldest an honde.  
 and ȝif we mote libben ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þat Julius hadde wile an hond.  
 and oþer londe. . . nie ⁊  
 þat Julius wile h....  
 þat he na... no riht to ⁊  
 þe londes þ... . olde.  
 þat he fal alle leofe ⁊  
 bote he pais makie.  
 þo answered Wawein ⁊  
 þan caiser þat spæc to him.  
 10 Belyn and Brenne ⁊  
 of wam we beoþ of-spronge.  
  
 hii wende mid isome ⁊  
 and bi-wonne Rome.  
 and þar wonede ⁊  
 wel fale wintref.  
  
 20  
 And þus his Rome oure cunde ⁊  
 þar þou nou rixlist.  
 and ȝef we mote libbe ⁊

Britain, that Julius had [awhile] in 'his' hand, and many other lands, that Julius 'had in hand [awhile held], that he hath no right to, though he possess the 'realm [lands], that he shall all (wholly) lose, unless he make peace." Then answered Walwain, 'who was Arthurs relative [to the emperor that spake to him]: "Belin and Brenne, 'both the brothers [of whom we are descended], 'Britain they possessed, and France they conquered; and afterwards' they marched 'soon [together], and won Rome, and there 'they' dwelt 'afterwards' well many 'years [winters]. 'When this was all done, then was Brenne emperor, and ruled Rome, and all the people.' And [thus] is Rome our right, 'that thou holdest in hand [where thou now governest]; and

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

we hit wulleð habbē.  
 beute ȝif þu wulle icnawen beo :  
 þ̃ Arður if king ouer þe.  
 and ælche ȝere him fendē :  
 gæuel of þine londen.  
 and ȝif<sup>1</sup> gæst him a leoð :  
 þu miht libben þa eð.

þa sæt bi þan kaifere :  
 a cniht of his cunne.

Quencelin ihaten :  
 hæh mon inne Rome.  
 þef cniht andswaðe :  
 biuoren þan kaifere. [L 154<sup>b</sup>. c. l.]

& þuf him seide :  
 þe cniht was unifele.  
 Cnihtes fareð eou aȝæin :  
 and cuðeð eower kinge.

at heo beoð unwræste italde.  
 for æuere heo ȝelp makieð :  
 heore monſcipe if luttel.  
 Mare he þohte to fuggen :  
 þa Walwain bræid to fweorden.

we hit wollep habbe.  
 bote þou icnowe wolle :  
 þat Arthur .. i louerd.  
 and eche .... him fende :  
 gael of þine londe.

þo sat bi þan .. ifere :  
 a cniht of his cunne.

.... celyn ihote :  
 beh man ... Rome.  
 þe cniht anſwer...  
 ..... þan caifere.

and ... .. faide :  
 þe cniht ... ..  
 Cnihtes wendeþ ȝ... ..  
 and ſeggeþ ȝoure kinge.  
 .. Bruttus beoþ bolde :

ac hii beoþ onwreast itold.  
 for euere hii ȝelp makieþ :  
 hire māſipe his þe laſſe.  
 More he þohte to ſegge :  
 ac<sup>2</sup> breid to fweorde.

if we may live, we will it have, unless thou wilt acknowledge that Arthur is 'king over thee [thy lord], and each year send him tribute of thy land ; ' and if *thou* goest to him in amity, thou mayest live the quieter ! ' ' Then sate by the emperor a knight of his kin, named Quencelin ; noble man in Rome. ' This [The] knight answered before the emperor, and thus him said,—the knight was wicked :—“ Knights, return you back, and 'make known [say] to your king, that *the* Britons are bold, but they are accounted worthless ; for ever they make boast,—their honor is 'little [the less] ! ' More he thought to say, 'when [but] Walwain drew *his* sword, and 'smote him upon

<sup>1</sup> ȝif þu ?<sup>2</sup> A line is here wanting.<sup>3</sup> ac Waweȝn ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and smat hine ufenen þat hafde ⁊	and for-cleaf þat hefued atwo ⁊
þat he atweo hælde.	
& he hiȝenliche anan ⁊	and hii þanne gonne go ⁊
heolde to hif horfen.	and leope to horfe.
and heo up-leopen ⁊	worþliche kempes ⁊
mid grimliche lechen.	
and þaƿ word feide ⁊	and þes word faide ⁊
Walwain þe fele.	Waweȳn þe kene. [l. 124. c. 1.]
Swa me helpe þe ilke lauerd ⁊	So me helpe þe ilke louerd ⁊
þe scop þeƿ daȝeƿ lihte.	10 .. fop þis daies lihte.
ȝif æuer aie if swa kene ⁊	... ..re his enȳ fo kene ⁊
of eouwer moncunne.	of ..... mancūne.
þat uf after kenne ⁊	þat ous after ..nne ⁊
ich hine wulle aquelle.	ich hine wole acwelle.
he scal beo to-fwungen ⁊	he fal beo to-fwonge ⁊
mid brade mine sweorden.	mid mine brode sweorde.
Efne þare ilke tale ⁊	Efne þar ilke tale ⁊
þa cleopede þe kaifere.	þo faide þe caifer.
Haldeð heom haldeð ⁊	Holdeþ ȝam holdeþ ⁊
alle heo sculleð heongien.	20 hongi hii folleþ.
heȝe uppen treouwe ⁊	vppe heȝe trouwes ⁊
oðer mid horfen beon to-draȝene.	oþer mid horfe to-drawe.
Efne þiffere sæȝe ⁊	
þa þe kaifere feide.	

the head, so that it fell [severed the head] in two; and 'he hastily anon ran to his horse; and they up leapt with grim countenance [they then gan go, and leapt to horse, *the* worthy champions]; and these words said Walwain the 'good [keen]: "So help me the same Lord, that formed the day-light, if ever any of your men is so keen, that after us *he* pursue, I will him kill; he shall be cut in pieces with my broad sword!" Even with the same speech then 'called [said] the emperor: "Hold them! hold! They 'all' shall hang upon high trees, or with horses be drawn in pieces!" 'Even with this saying that the emperor said,' 'the earls [These knights]



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þe eorlef gunnen ridē ⁊  
 & spureden heore steden.  
 heo scæken on heore honden ⁊  
 speren fwiðe stronge.  
 beren bi-foren breoften ⁊  
 brade heore sceldes. [c. 2.]  
 Aneouste gunnen ride ⁊  
 eorlef ræge.  
 and æuere þæ kaifere ⁊  
 lude gon cleopie.  
 Nimeð heom flæh heom ⁊  
 iscend heo uf habbeoð.  
 þer me mihte ihere ⁊  
 þe þer bihalnes weore.  
 clupien þufende ⁊  
 of þan þeod-folke.  
 Hider hider wepnen ⁊  
 wende we heom æfter.  
 hider ure sceldef ⁊  
 þe scalcef atwēdeð.  
 Sone heom after wendē ⁊  
 iwepnede kempen.  
 þer fixe þer seouene ⁊  
 þer æhte þer niȝene.

þis cnihtes gonne ride ⁊  
 and sporie hire hire<sup>1</sup> stedes.  
 hii toke on hire honde ⁊  
 speres fwiþe long.  
 baren bi-vore breofte ⁊  
 brode hire scealdef.  
  
 And euere þe caifer ⁊  
 10 loude gan cleopie.  
 Nimeþ ȝam scleaþ ȝam ⁊  
 iscend ous ihabbeþ<sup>2</sup>.  
 þar me mihte ihere ⁊  
 þat bi-halnes were.  
 cleopie þ..fend ⁊  
 of þan Romleode.  
 .....der wepne ⁊  
 wende . . . . .er.  
 hider oure .....  
 20 .. cnihtes at-ſto....  
 .... heom wende af...  
 ....nede cnihtef.  
 . þar .... þar .....  
 þar eahte þar niȝene.

gan to ride, and spurred their steeds; they 'shook [took] in their hands spears exceeding long; bare their broad shields before breast. 'Soon gan to ride *the* bold earls,' and ever the emperor loud gan to call: "Seize them! slay them! They have us disgraced!" There men might hear, who were there beside, thousands of the 'people [Rome-folk] call: "Hither, hither, weapons! Go we after them! Hither our shields; the 'men [knights] will escape!" Soon after them went weaponed 'warriors [knights]; there six, there seven, there eight, there nine. And ever the

<sup>1</sup> Sic MS.<sup>2</sup> hii habbeþ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

And æuere þa eorlef?  
 arnde biliuef.  
 and æuere umbe stunde?  
 biſeȝen heom bi-hinde.

and euere þa cnihtef of Rome?  
 after biliue come.

And þer com<sup>1</sup> aneouſte?  
 alre fwiðeſt ærne.  
 & euere<sup>2</sup> cleopede?  
 kenlich fwiðe.

Wendeð aȝein cnihtes?  
 and werieð eoð<sup>3</sup> mid fihte.  
 hit iſ eoð muchel ſcome?  
 þat ȝe wulleð at-ſceken.

Walwain icneo þene reme?  
 of þan Romaniſce mē.

he wende hiſ ſtede?

& to him gon ride.

& ſmat hine þurh mid þan ſpere?  
 ſwa he iſpited weore.

& bræid to him þat ſpere?

þe gume iwat ſone.

& þaſ word kende?

Walwai þe kene. [L 165. c. 1.]

A... euere þe eorles?  
 earnde ſ.iþe.

and þe cnihtef of Rome?  
 bliþe after come.

And þar com on cniht?  
 alre ſwiþeſt earne.  
 and euere he cleopede?

10 kenliche ſwiþe.

Wendeþ aȝein cnihtes?  
 and werieþ ȝou mid fihte.

hit hiſ ȝou moeðel ſeame? [c. 2.]  
 þat ȝeo fleon.

Waweȝn icneu þone ream?  
 of þan Romaniſſe men.

he wende hiſ ſtede?

and to him gan ride.

and ſmot him þorh m... þan ſpere?  
 20 aſe he iſpeded were.

and breid to him þat ſpere?

þe cniht warþ dead ſone.

and þeſ word ſaide?

Waweȝn þe kene.

earls rode quickly, and 'ever awhile looked behind them; and ever' the knights of Rome quick after came. And there came 'near [a knight], riding swiftest of all, and ever [he] called most keenly: "Turn again, knights, and defend you with fight! It is to you much shame, that ye 'will' fly." Walwain knew the shout of the Romanish men; he turned his steed, and to him gan ride; and smote him through with the spear, as if he were spitted, and drew to him the spear,—the 'man [knight] died soon,—and these words said Walwain the keen: "Knight, thou rodest too fast; better

<sup>1</sup> com anc?<sup>2</sup> euere he?<sup>3</sup> eoſ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Cniht þu ride to fwiðe ⁊  
 betere þe weore at Rome.  
 Marcel hehte þe cniht ⁊  
 hegere monnen.

Li þou þare of lifue ⁊  
 for þou ride to fwiþe.  
 Marcel hehte þe cniht ⁊  
 of hegere cunne.

*Marcel*

þa Walwain iſæh ⁊  
 þat he to grunde bæh.  
 fone hiſ fweord he ut abraeid ⁊  
 & ſmat of Marcele þat hefd.  
 and þaſ word ſæide ⁊  
 Walwain þe ſele.  
 Marcel far to helle ⁊  
 & tel heom þer ſpelles.  
 and wune þer to-ȝere ⁊  
 mid Quencelien þin ifere.  
 and haldeð þer unker rune ⁊  
 betere inc weoren inne Rome.  
 for þuſ we eou ſcullen techen ⁊  
 ure Bruttifce ſpeche.  
 Gerin iſæh hu hit ferde ⁊  
 hu þe þe<sup>3</sup> Romanifce lai þer dune. ou þe Romain laȝ þar dun.  
 and hiſ horf muneȝede ⁊

10

Wawein hiſ ſweord vp breid ⁊  
 and ſmot of Marceles hefd.  
 and þuſ him þo ſaide ⁊  
 Woweȝn þe kene.  
 Marcel wend to helle ⁊  
 and tel ȝam þare ſpelles.  
 and wone þar to-ȝere ⁊  
 mid Gwencelyn þine vere.  
 and holdeþ þare woure<sup>1</sup> roun ⁊  
 betere wou<sup>2</sup> were at Rome.  
 for þuſ we folle ȝou teche ⁊  
 Bruttifce ſpeche.  
 Gerȝn iſeh fone ⁊  
 and hiſ hors muneȝede ⁊

21

were *it* to thee (haddest thou been) at Rome [Lie thou there slain, for thou rodest too fast]!" Marcel hight the knight, of noble lineage. 'When Walwain saw that he fell to ground, soon' his sword 'he out [Wawein up] drew, and smote 'from Marcel the [off Marcel's] head; and 'these words [thus him then] said Walwain the 'good [keen]: "Marcel, go to hell, and there tell them tales, and dwell there for ever, with Quencelin, thy companion; and hold there your communing,—better *it* were to you 'in [at] Rome; for thus we shall teach you 'our' British speech!" Gerin saw 'how it fared [soon], how 'that' the Romanish lay there down; and spurred his horse, and met another, and smote him through 'out' with his

<sup>1</sup> ȝoure ?<sup>2</sup> ȝou ?<sup>3</sup> *Superfluous* ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xlii.

and ænne oderne <sup>1</sup> imette. [spere <sup>2</sup> and an oþer imette.	
and smat hine þurh ut mid hif and smot hine þorh mid his spere <sup>3</sup>	
and þaƿ word spilede.	and þes word faide.
Rid nu swa Romain <sup>4</sup>	Rid nou fo Romayn <sup>4</sup>
and reof þe to hellen.	and ref nou to helle.
and þuƿ we scullen grundien <sup>4</sup>	and þus we folle ȝou farui <sup>4</sup>
ȝif godd us wule fulsten.	ȝef god ous wole fulste.
nif noht wurð þratte <sup>4</sup>	nif noht worþ þreat <sup>4</sup>
buten þer beo dede æt <sup>2</sup> .	bote þar beo deade eak.
Bof ifæh þe ohte mo <sup>4</sup>	10 Beofs ifeh þe ohte man <sup>4</sup>
hu hif iueren hafden idon.	ou him iveres hadde idon.
& hif horf wende <sup>4</sup>	and his hors wende <sup>4</sup>
wunder ane swiðe.	wonderliche swiþe.
and mid alle hif mitte <sup>4</sup>	and mid al his mihte <sup>4</sup>
teh to ane cnihte.	[[c. 2.] teh to one cnihte. [[£ 124 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
& smat hine buuen þan scelde <sup>4</sup>	and smot hine bouë þan sceald <sup>4</sup>
þat to-barft hif gode burne.	<sup>3</sup>
& þurh ut þene sweore <sup>4</sup>	þat þe spere deore <sup>4</sup>
þe <sup>4</sup> swælt ful sone.	rof þorh þan fwere.
And þuƿ þe eorl cleopien agon <sup>4</sup>	And he cleopie agan <sup>4</sup>
kenliche on hif ferē.	20 kenliche to his feref.
Bruttef uf wulleð scenden <sup>4</sup>	Bruttuf ous wollep fynde <sup>4</sup>
ȝif we heonne wendeð.	ȝef we hinne wendeþ.

spear; and these words 'spake [said]: "Ride now so, Roman, and sink 'thee [now] to hell; and thus we shall 'sink you [serve you], if God will us help! Threat is worth nought, unless there be deeds eke!" Beof saw, the brave man, how his comrades had done; and turned his horse wondrously quick, and with all his might advanced to a knight, and smote him above the shield, so that 'his good burny burst, and throughout the neck the spear drove full soon. And thus the earl [the good spear drove through the neck. And he] gan to call keenly to his companions: "The Britons will us destroy, if we hence go, unless we *the* better begin ere we hence

<sup>1</sup> oðerne?<sup>2</sup> æc?<sup>3</sup> A line seems missing.<sup>4</sup> þe spere?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

ȝif we hēne wendeð<sup>1</sup>.

bute we bet aginnen ⁊

ær we heonene iwendē.

Efne þere speche ⁊

þe þe eorl wēde<sup>2</sup>.

heo bi-wenden heom sone ⁊

wunder ane fwiðe.

and ælc hif sweord fwiðe adroh ⁊ and ech his sweord fwiþe droh ⁊

and ælc hif Romain of-floh. and ech his Romayn of-floh.

&amp; feoððen heore hof wenden ⁊ and suppe hire hors wende ⁊

&amp; heore wæi heolden. 10 and hire way helde.

And þæ Romanisce men ⁊ And Romanisse men ⁊

riden eouere after heom. riden euere after heom.

ofte heo heom on smiten ⁊

ofte heo heom atwiten.

ofte heo fæiden heom to ⁊ ofte hii faide ȝam to ⁊

Abuggen ȝe scullen þa dede. Abugge ȝe folle þe deade.

ah ne mihten heo þurh nane þinge ⁊ ac ne mihten hii mid none þing ⁊

heore nenne adun bringe. none of ȝam adun bringe.

no nenne hærm þer dō heom ⁊ ne nanne harm ȝam don ⁊

i þan wiðer-happen. 20 in þan wiper-happes.

Ah æuere umbe whilen ⁊ Ac euere bi eche wile ⁊

þe eorles aȝain wenden. hii aȝen wende.

and ær heo to-tweinden ⁊ and smite on Rom-cnihtes ⁊

depart!" 'Even with the speech that the earl said, [Then] they turned 'them' soon, wondrously prompt; and each drew his sword quickly, and each slew his Roman; and afterwards their horses *they* turned, and held their way. And 'the' Romanish men rode ever after them; 'oft they smote on them, oft they them reproached'; oft they said to them: "Ye shall pay for the deed!" but they might not 'through [with] any thing any of them down bring, nor any harm 'there' do to them in the conflicts. But ever 'awhile the earls [by each while they] back turned, and 'ere they

<sup>1</sup> Sic MS.; this line is evidently redundant, and therefore is not numbered.<sup>2</sup> kende? Cf. l. 26525.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þe wurfe wef Rom-leoden.  
 þuſ heo iuerden ⁊  
 fiftene milen.  
 þat heo comen to ane ſtude ⁊  
 vnder ane ueire wude.  
 on uafſ þan caſtle ⁊  
 þer Arður lei uafſte. [l. 155<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 þreo milen þer from ⁊  
 to þan wuden þrunge.  
 niȝe þuſende ⁊  
 þe Arður þider ſenden.  
 baldere Brutten ⁊  
 þe bezt þat lond cneowen.  
 heo wolden wite þat ſoðe ⁊  
 of Walwain þan kene.  
 and of hiſ iueren ⁊  
 hu heo iuaren weoren.  
 whaðer heo lue weoreren<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 þa heo bi wæie læien.  
 þæſ cnihtes fiȝen þurh þene wude ⁊  
 wunder ane ſofte.  
 uppē ane hullē ⁊  
 and ȝeorne biheolden.  
 Heo letten alle þa horſm̃ ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

mid bitere hire duntas.  
 þos hii ferde ⁊  
 fiftene mile.  
 þat hii come to one ſtude ⁊  
 onder one faire wode.  
 faſte bi þan caſtle ⁊  
 þa Arthur lay faſte.  
 þreo mile þar fram ⁊  
 to þan wode þronge.  
 niȝe þouſend ⁊  
 þa Arthur þider ſende.  
 baldere Brutus ⁊  
 þat beſt þat lond couȝe.  
 hii wolde witen to ſoþe ⁊  
 of Waweȝn þan kene.  
 and of hiſ i-ueres ⁊  
 ou hii i-faren were.  
 waȝer hii weren on liſue ⁊  
 oȝer bi weie lēȝe. [c. 2.]  
 þeos cnihtes fiȝen .... þan wode ⁊  
 wonder .... ſofte.  
 and come to ... hulle ⁊  
 and ȝeorne bi-heolde.  
 Hii lette alle þe horſmen ⁊

separated, the worse was to *the* Rome-folk [smote on *the* Rome-knights, with their bitter strokes]. Thus they proceeded fifteen miles, until they came to a place under a fair wood, hard by the castle where Arthur lay fast. Three miles therefrom to the wood thronged nine thousand bold Britons, whom Arthur thither sent, who best knew the land; they would learn 'the [in] sooth, of Walwain the keen, and of his companions, how they had fared; whether they were alive, or 'they' lay by *the* way. These knights proceeded through the wood wondrously still, 'upon [and came to] a hill, and eagerly beheld. They caused all the horsemen to alight in the wood, and

<sup>1</sup> R. weoren.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

i þan wude alisten.  
 and rihten heore iwepnen :  
 and alle heore iweden.  
 buten an hundred monnen :  
 þe þer sculdē bi-halden.  
 and<sup>1</sup> ȝif heo on-ȝiten mihten :  
 þurh æief cunnes ȝigen.  
 þa iſeȝen heo ſeorren :  
 in ane uelde muchelen.  
 þreo cnihtes ærnen :  
 mid allen heore mainen.  
 After þan þreom cnihten :  
 þritti þer comen.  
 after þan þrittie :  
 heo iſeȝen þreo þuſende.  
 þer after comen þraften :  
 þritto þuſen<sup>2</sup> anan.  
 Romanifce leoden :  
 mid ræue bihonged.  
 And þa eorlef bi-uoren heom :  
 aneufte at-arnden.  
 euere þene rihte wæi :  
 þe touward þan wude lai.  
 þer heore iueren :  
 wel ihudde weoren.

in þan wode a-lihte.  
 and rihte hire wepne :  
 and alle hire wedes.  
 bote an hundred men :  
 þat þar folde bi-holde.  
 ȝef hii of-ȝete mihte :  
 þorh eni cunnes ȝinge.  
 þo iſeȝen hii ferre :  
 in one brode felde.  
 10 þreo cnihtes earnne :  
 mid alle hire mayne.  
 After þ.. þreo cnihtes :  
 þr... come.  
 after þan þritti :  
 ... þreo þouſend.  
 þar after comen þreaſte :  
 þritti þouſend.  
 And euere þe eorlef :  
 21 bi þe ... earnede.  
 .... þane ilke way :  
 [c.2.] þ.. .. ward þe wode lay.  
 ... hire i-veres :  
 w... .. re.

get ready their weapons, and all their weeds (garments), except an hundred men, that there should look out, if they might descry through thing of any kind. Then saw they afar, in a 'great [broad] plain, three knights ride with all their main. After the three knights there came thirty; after the thirty they saw three thousand; thereafter came thronging thirty thousand 'anon, of Romanish folk, clad in armor'. And [ever] the earls 'before them' 'quickly [by the way] rode, ever the 'right [same] way that toward the wood lay, where their comrades were well hid. The earls rode to the

<sup>1</sup> *Superfluous?*<sup>2</sup> *þuſend?*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa eorlef ærden <sup>1</sup> to þan wuden ⁊	þe eorles ..... þan wode ⁊
þa Romanisce after ridē.	þe ..... after ride.
þa Bruttes to-ræfden ⁊	þe B..... resde ⁊
on heore iræste steden.	vp.. ..... des.
and smiten to a-uorenon ⁊	and ..ot a vore...
and feollen an hundred anan.	and fuld. an hundred a-non.
þa wenden Rom-leoden ⁊	þo wende Romleode ⁊
þat Arður come riden. [fwiðe ⁊	þat Arthur come ride.
and weoren afered feondliche	and tornde þe rugges ⁊
and Bruttes after heō.	10 and Bruttus ȝam after.
and floȝen of þan folke ⁊	and floȝen of þan folke ⁊
fiften hundred.	fiften hundred.
þa com heom to fulste ⁊	þo com ȝam to fulste ⁊
of heoreȝe <sup>2</sup> uolke.	of hire owene folke. [f. 125.c.1.]
þa Arður þider hafde ifend ⁊	þat Arthur hadde þider ifend ⁊
fixtene þufund.	fixtene þoufend.
baldere Brutton ⁊	baldere Bruttuf ⁊
mid burnen bihonged.	mid stele bi-honge.
þa cō þer ride ⁊	þo com ... ..
þat was an eorl riche.	20 þat was ... ..
Petreiuf. Peitreiuf ihate ⁊	Petrius ..... ... .. of Rome.
heh mon of Rome.	mid ... ..... cnihtes ⁊
mid fix þufend kempen ⁊	

wood; the Romanish *men* rode after; the Britons attacked *them* [up] on their rested steeds, and smote in front, and felled an hundred anon. Then weened *the* Rome-folk that Arthur came riding, and 'were very greatly afraid [turned the backs]; and the Britons *pursued* after them, and slew of the folk fifteen hundred. Then came them to help sixteen thousand of their own folk, whom Arthur had thither sent, bold Britons, with 'burnies [steel] clad. Then came there riding *one* that was a rich earl, named Petreius, a noble man of Rome, with six thousand 'warriors [knights], to

<sup>1</sup> ærden?<sup>2</sup> heore aȝe?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þan Romanisce to helpē.  
 & mid muchelere strengðe:  
 leopen to þan Brutten.  
 and lut þer of-nomen:  
 ah monie heo of-floȝen.  
 Bruttes to wude hælden:  
 þe oðere after wendē.  
 and þa Bruttes auoten:  
 uafte aȝæin ftoðen.  
 and þa Romāisce men:  
 fuhten ridende.  
 and Bruttes heom to heolden:  
 & heore horf<sup>1</sup> floȝen.  
 & moni þer nomen:  
 & in þene wude droȝen.  
 þa iwarð<sup>2</sup> Petreius wrað: [f. 156. c. 1.].  
 þat hiſ wes þa wurfe þer.  
 and he mid hiſ uerde:  
 from þan wude wende.  
 and Bruttes heom to buȝen:  
 and bi-æften heom floȝē.

10

þan R....ſce to helpe.  
 and mid mochele strengþe:  
 leope to þan Bruttus.  
 and feue hii þar nemen:  
 and manȝe hii of-slowen.  
 þe Bruttus floȝe .. þan wode:  
 þe ouþ.. ȝam af... ..de.  
 and ...uttuf ..  
 ..ſte aȝan ....e.  
 ... ..e hors floȝ:  
 ... .. wode droȝe.  
 ... iwarþ Petrius war:  
 ... his was þe worfe þar.  
 ... he mid hiſ ferde:  
 fram þan .ode he wende.  
 and Br..... to bowen:  
 and ..... ȝam flowen.

20

help the Romanish *forces*; and with great strength *they* leapt to the Britons, and few there [they] captured, 'but [and] many they slew. [The] Britons fled to [the] wood; the others pursued after [them]; and the Britons on foot firmly against *them* stood, 'and the Romanish men fought riding; and *the* Britons advanced to them,' and slew their horses, 'and many there took,' and into the wood drew. Then was Petreius wrath, that his *force* was there the worse; and he with his host retreated from the wood; and *the* Britons followed them, and slew them behind. When

<sup>1</sup> *Added by a second hand.*

<sup>2</sup> *After these words the scribe, by inadvertence, has repeated the entire passage from l. 26663. inclusive, which repetition the second hand has afterwards cancelled, by drawing diagonal lines over it. It has not been thought necessary to print here the passage thus repeated, but the orthographical and other variations in it are worthy of notice, and will be pointed out in the Notes.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa Brutttuttes <sup>1</sup> weoren ut of wude: þo .....	weren vt of wo..
izein to þan felde.	..... ut to þan felde.
þa atftoden Rom-leoden :	.. .....d Romleode :
mid ræȝe strenȝe.	mid heȝere strengþe.
þa bi-gon þat muchele fihht :	þo bi-gan þat strange fihht :
þer ueollen eorles & moni god	þar feol eorles and many god cniht.
þer ueollen a dæi :	[cniht <sup>2</sup> . þar follen a day :
fiften þufend.	fiftene þoufend.
aðelere monnen :	
ær hit weore æfen.	10 þar he mihte finde :
þer he findē mihte :	wofe his maȝn wolde fondie.
þe hiȝ main wolde fondien.	
hond aȝan honde :	[c. 2.] hond aȝen hond :
strongne aȝei str[ong.]	strong aȝen strong.
ſceld aȝein ſcelde :	ſceald aȝen ſceald :
ſcalkes þer ueollen.	cnihtes þar folke.
Vrnen þa ſteten :	Vrne þe weȝes :
mid blode ſtræmen.	of blodie ſtremes. [c. 2.]
leien ȝeond þan ueldef :	leiȝen oueral þe feldeȝ :
gold-ſaȝe ſceldeȝ.	20 goldfaȝe ſcealdeȝ.
al þene dæi longe :	al þane day lōȝ :
heo heolden þat feht stronge.	duredede þat fihht strong.
Petreiuȝ an hiȝ halve :	Petrius in hiȝ half :
hiȝ folc heold to-fomme.	hiȝ folk heol <sup>3</sup> to-gadere.

*the Britons were out of the wood, come [out] in the field, then withstood the Rome-folk with fierce strength. Then began the 'mickle [strong] fight!—there fell earls and many a good knight; there fell in the day (or died) fifteen thousand 'of noble men, ere it were even.' There might he find, who[so] would prove his strength, hand against hand, the strong against the strong, shield against shield, knights there fell! The paths ran with bloody streams; gold-colored shields lay over [all] the fields; all the day long 'they held [dured] the strong fight. Petreius on his side his folk held to-*

<sup>1</sup> R. Bruttes.<sup>2</sup> cniht?<sup>3</sup> heold?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þa iwræð <sup>1</sup> sone ⁊	þo i-warþ it sone ⁊
þat Bruttes hafden þat wurfe.	þat Bruttus hadde þat worfe.
þat isæh þe eorl heȝe ⁊	þat iseh Beofs ⁊
of Oxeneuorde.	eorl of Oxeneforde.
Beof wæf ihæten ⁊	
hæh Bruttisc mon.	
þat a nare wiſe ⁊	þat in none wiſe ⁊
ne mihte hit iwrðen.	ne mihte hit iworþe.
þat Bruttes ne moste reosen ⁊	þat hii ne moste falle ⁊
buten heo ræd haueden.	bote ȝef hi read hadde.
þa eorl þa cleopede ⁊	He cleopede to him cnihtes ⁊
cnihtes aðele.	þe beste þat he wiſte.
of þan alre bezfæ ⁊	
of alle þan Brutten.	
and of þan kenneſten ⁊	and of þe alre kenneſt ⁊
þe þer quike weoren.	.at þare ine fiht we..
and tuhte hine ut a þan felde ⁊	..d wende ȝam vt in þa. .elde ⁊
aneouste þere ferde.	a-neowest þan ferde.
and þuſ him iſeide ⁊	... þuſ him ſaide ⁊
an heorte him wes unneðe.	fori on heorte.
Cnihtes hercnieð nu to me ⁊	Cnihtes hercneþ nou to me ⁊
drihten uſ helpe.	drihte ous helpe.
we beoð hidere icumen ⁊	we beoþ hider icome ⁊
and þiſ feht habbeoð under-numen.	and þiſ fiht habbeþ onder-nome.

gether; then [it] soon happened, that *the* Britons had the worse. 'The noble earl of Oxford, *who* was named Beof [Beofs, earl of Oxford] 'a noble British man,' saw that, that in no wise might it be, that *the* Britons [they] should not fall, unless they had counsel. 'The earl then [He] called [to him] 'noble' knights, 'of the best of all, of all the Britons [the best that he knew], and of the keenest [of all], that there were 'alive [in fight], and drew 'him [out] in the field, near the host; and thus him said,—in heart 'to him was uneasiness [sorry]:—"Knights, hearken now to me; *the* Lord us help! We are hither come, and have undertaken this fight, without

<sup>1</sup> iwarð?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

buten Arðuref rede ⁊

boute Arthur his reade ⁊

þe if ure hexte.

þat his oure louerd.

ȝif uf oht ilimpeð ⁊

ȝef ous wel bi-falleþ ⁊

we him þa bet likieð.

we him þe bet cwemeþ.

and ȝef uf ilimpeð uuelen ⁊ <sup>[f. 156<sup>b</sup>.  
c. 1.]</sup>

and ȝef ous bi-falt vuele ⁊

he uf wule hatiē.

he ous wole hatie.

Ah ȝif ȝe wulleð minne ræd ⁊

þenne ride we al glad.

we beoð þreo hundred cnihtes ⁊

We beoþ þreo hundred cnihtes ⁊

ihelmede þeines.

10

ohte men and kene ⁊

ohte men and wihte.

aðele iborene.

cuðeð eouwer cniht-ſcipe ⁊

cuþeþ ȝoure cniht-ſipe ⁊

we beoð of are cudðe.

we beoþ of one cunne.

rideð þenne ich ride ⁊

rideþ wane ich ride ⁊

and fulieð mine rede.

and folweþ mine reade.

Alle haldeð him to ⁊

Alle holdeþ him to ⁊

to þan cnihte þa ich do.

to þan cniht þat ich do.

ne nime ȝe nenne ſtede ⁊

ne nime ȝeo none ſtede ⁊

no nanef cnihtes iwede.

20

ne none cnihtes wede.

ah æuer ælc god cniht ⁊

ac euerech god cniht ⁊ <sup>[f. 125<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]</sup>

flæn æuere adun riht.

slea euere adun riht.

Æfne þan worde ⁊

Efne þan worde ⁊

þe þe cniht ſæide of Oxene-uorde. þat þe eorl ſaide.

to hiſ iueren biſiden ⁊

'Arthurs [Arthur his] counsel, who is our 'chief [lord]. If to us 'good [well] befalleth, we shall please him the better, and if to us befalleth evil, he will hate us. 'But if ye will *do* my counsel, then shall we ride all merry.' We are three hundred knights, 'helmed thanes,' brave men and 'keen [active], 'nobly born'; shew *ye* your courage,—we are of one 'kith [kin],—ride *ye* when I ride, and follow my counsel. Advance *ye* all to him, to the knight that I do; take ye no steed, nor any knights weed, but every good knight slay ever downright!" Even with the words that the knight of Oxford [earl] said 'to his companions beside, then gan he to

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa gon he to riden.

æfne al swa swiðe ⁊

swa hund þene heort driueð.

and hif iueren after ⁊

mid allen heore mahten.

þurh ut þene muchele uehte ⁊

al þa cniht-weorede.

fluē an heore steden ⁊

uolc heo þere aqualden.

Wo<sup>1</sup> wæs heom iboren ⁊

þa iþan weie heom weoren biuoren. þat in hire wey were bi-vore.

for alle heo hit to-treden ⁊

mid horfen &amp; mid steden.

and swa aneouste heo iwenden ⁊

and Petreium iuengen.

Beof<sup>2</sup> him bi-arnde ⁊

and mid ærmen bi-clupte. [c. 2.]

&amp; bræid hine of hif stede ⁊

&amp; to eorðe hine iſtræhte.

he wuſte him bihaluef ⁊

balde hif cnihte<sup>3</sup>.

Bruttef adun sloȝen ⁊

Petreiuf heo droȝen.

10 Welawo waf ȝam ibore ⁊

for al hii to-treade ⁊

mid hors and mid stede.

and ſo aneweſt come ⁊

and Petrium hii nome.

Beofs to him ſwapte ⁊

and mid harmes hine bi-clupte.

and breid hine of his ſtede ⁊

and to earpe hine ſette.

20 he wiſte him bi-halues ⁊

buſie his cniht...s.

Cnihtes adun sloȝen ⁊

...riuf hii droȝen.

ride, even all [they rode then] as swift as hound driveth the hart, 'and his comrades after, with all their might, throughout the mickle fight, all the troop; *they* flew on their steeds; *the* folk they there killed.' Woe was to them born, that were in 'the [their] way before 'them,' for all they 'it' trod down, with horses and with steed's; and so 'they' came near, and Petreius [they] captured. Beof rode to him, and with arms [him] clasped, and drew him off his steed, and on earth him 'stretched [set]; he knew beside him *were* his 'bold [busy] knights. *The* 'Britons [knights] down

<sup>1</sup> welle, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> Beof?<sup>3</sup> cnihtes?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

and þa Rom-leoden ⁊  
 ræhliche fuhten.  
 and a þan laſte ne mihte mon wite ⁊  
 wha oðerne ſmite.  
 þer weſ muchel blod gute ⁊  
 balu weſ on compe.  
 þa iſæh Walwain ⁊  
 þer he wes bihaluen.  
 mid ſeouen hundred cnihten ⁊  
 þider he gon hælden. 10  
 in hiſ wæiȝe þ̅ he funde ⁊  
 al he hit aqualde.  
 and ridende igrap Petreiu ⁊  
 on richen hiſ ſteden.  
 and ladde uorð Pet̅iu ⁊  
 læð þeh hit weore him.  
 þat heo to þan wude comen ⁊  
 þer heo<sup>1</sup> wel w<sup>2</sup>ten.  
 ſikerliche to halden ⁊  
 þene riche mon of Rome. 20  
 and æft ut a þene ueld wendē ⁊  
 and bi-gonnen to fehten.  
 þer me iſeon mihte ⁊

and þ. .omleode ⁊  
 baldeliche f....  
 ſo þat at þan laſte ⁊  
 no man þare nuſte.  
 wo oþerne ſmite ⁊  
 þar was mochel blod igote.  
 þo iſeh Waweȝn iwiſ ⁊  
 þar he was bi-halues.  
 mid ſoue hundred cnihtes ⁊  
 þider he gan wēde.  
 and in hiſ weȝe þat he funde ⁊  
 alle he a-cwelde.  
 and ridende he nam Petrius ⁊  
 vppe hiſ gode ſtede.  
 and ladde him to þan wode ⁊  
 war he wel wiſte.  
 ſikerliche to holde ⁊  
 þane heȝe man of Rome.  
 and eft vt wende ⁊  
 and bi-gan to fihte.  
 þar me mihte i-ſean ⁊

smote; Petreius they drew *along*; and the Rome-folk fought boldly; 'and [so that] at the last 'man might not know [no man there knew] who smote other; there was much blood shed, 'mischief was in *the* conflict!' Then saw Walwain [truly], where he was beside; with seven hundred knights he gan thither move, [and] what he found in his way, all he it destroyed. And riding he took Petreius, on his good steed; and led forth Petreius [him], 'loath though it were to him, until they came' to the wood, where he well knew surely to hold the noble man of Rome; and eft out 'in the field' proceeded, and began to fight. There men might see sorrow 'enough

<sup>1</sup> he?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

sorȝen inoȝe.	manyfold forewe.	
ſceldef ſcenen ⁊	scealdes ſeanende ⁊	
ſcalkef fallen.	cnihtef fallende.	[c. 2.]
halmef to-hælden ⁊		
hæhȝe men to-fwelten.		
blodie ueldef ⁊	blodede feldes ⁊	
falewede nebbef.	falewede nebbes.	
Bruttef heom to-ræfden ⁊	And Bruttus to ȝam reamde ⁊	
ȝa fluȝen Rom-leoden.	and flowen Rom-leode.	
Bruttef heo floȝen ⁊ [L157.c.1.] 10	and Bruttus ȝam . . . . .	
and monie heo quic nomen.	... monȝe cwi. ....	
and ȝe dæi ende ȝæ ⁊	... .. day ean... ..	
wa wes Rom-leoden wa.	... .. Romleode ...	
ȝa bond men uafte ⁊	... .. .. fafte ⁊	
kempen Romanifce.	kemp... ..maniffe.	
and lædden heom to ȝan wude ⁊	and leade ȝam .. ȝan wode ⁊	
biuoren Walwaine.	bi-vore Wawayne.	
heom biwakeden a ȝere nihte ⁊	..am bi-wakede al ȝane ni...	
twenti hundred cnihten.	..enti hundred cnihtes.	
ȝa hit dai wes amaryen ⁊ 20	ȝo hit d.. was a morwe ⁊	
duȝeðe gon ſturie.	ȝe ..... ga.... to ſtorie.	
forð heo gunnen liðe ⁊	for. .... ..	
to heore kine-lauerde.	to hire .... louerd.	
and ſwulc lac him brohte ⁊	... ſw... .. him b....	
ȝ leof hī wes to habben.	... le.. him was to .....	

[manyfold]! shields 'break [breaking]; knights 'fall [falling]; 'helms dropping; noble men dying'; bloody fields; paled faces! [And] *the* Britons rushed towards them; 'then [and] *the* Rome-folk fled; [and] *the* Britons them slew, and many they took alive; and when the day ended woe was to *the* Rome-folk, woe! Then bound men fast *the* Romanish knights, and led them to the wood, before Walwain; twenty hundred knights watched them 'in [all] the night. When it was day on *the* morrow, *the* folk gan to stir; forth they gan march to their sovereign, and brought him such offering, 'that [as] was lief to him to have. Then spake him Arthur thus:

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa spac Arður hī þuſ :

.. spac Arthur ...

Wulcume Petreiuf.

..lcome Petrius.

nu if þe wulle teche :

nou ..f þe wolle teche :

Bruttifce ſpæche.

Brutiffe ſpeche.

þu ȝulpe bi foren þan kaiſeifere<sup>1</sup> :

þou ....e bi-vore þin kaiſere :

þat þu me woldeſt a-quellen.

... þou me woldeſt a-cwe...

nimen mine caſtles alle :

... mine caſtles al..

and mine kine-riche.

... mine kinerich.

and muchel þe ſæl iwurðen :

...che þou .at ha....

of þat þu wilneſt to habben. <sup>10</sup>

.. þan þat þou wilneſt.

Ich wulle bitachē þe ful iwif :

Ich wole bi-take þe foliwiſ :

minne caſtel inne Pariſ.

mine caſtel .. Paris.

and þer þu ſcałt wunien :

and þar þou ſalt wonie :

ſwa þe beoð alre leoþeſt.

aſe þe hiſ alre loþeſt.

ne ſcałt þu næuere mare :

ne ſalt þou neuere more :

þi lif þenne lede.

þi lif þanene leade.

Arþur þa cnihteſ nom :

Arthur alle þe cnihteſ nam :

þe þer iuongen weoren.

þat þar inome were.

þreo hundred ridereſ :

þreo hundred ridereſ :

he nom eke anā.

<sup>20</sup>

þe alle weoren iueren :

[c. 2.]

<sup>2</sup>

cnihteſ ſwiðe ohte :

. . . . .hte : [l. 126. c. 1.]

“ Welcome, Petreius ! Now is *one here* that will teach thee British speech. Thou boasted before ‘the [thy] emperor, that thou wouldest me kill ; take all my castles, and my kingdom ; and much good should be to thee of that thou desiredest to have. I will give thee, full truly, my castle in Paris ; and there thou shalt dwell, as to thee will be most loathsome of all ; shalt thou nevermore thy life thence lead ! ” Arthur took [all] the knights, that there were captured ; three hundred riders ‘he took eke anon, who all were comrades,’ knights most brave, and keen men in fight ; and bade them

<sup>1</sup> R. kaiſere.

A line seems wanting here by the break in the punctuation.



• MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and kene men to uihte.  
and hæhte heom amorȝen ⁊  
monliche arifen.

and . . . . .hte.  
and . . . . .rwe ⁊  
man . . . . .

biden<sup>1</sup> Romanisce men ⁊  
mid stronge rake-tehȝen.  
and lede Pet<sup>ci</sup>us ⁊

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

to þere borh of<sup>2</sup> Parif.  
Feouwer eorlef he hæhte ⁊  
forð heð ibringen.

. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .

Cador Borel ⁊

10

Bedū and Richer.

. . . . .  
. . . . .

he hehte heð beð iuerē ⁊

. . . . .

þat heo fiker weoren.

. . . . .

and cumen aȝain fone ⁊

. . . . .

to heore kine-lauerde.

. . . . .

þif wef al þuf ispeken ⁊

. . . . .

ah hit wes fone under-ȝeten.

. . . . .

Hæwæref foren ⁊

. . . . .

ȝeond þaf kingef ferden.

. . . . .rde.

& iherden suggen ⁊

20

and . . . . .

foðere worden.

..þere wordes.

wuder Arður wolde fenden ⁊

..... Arthur wolde fen..

þæ cnihtef þe he haf<sup>3</sup> i benden.

þe cnihtef þe he had.. in benðe.

and þa hauweref forð rihte ⁊

and þe fpia... forþriht ⁊

on *the* morrow manly arise, bind *the* Romanish men with strong chains, and lead Petreius to the burgh of Paris. Four earls he commanded to bring them forth; Cador, Borel, Beduer, and Richer; he ordered them to be companions, *so* that they were secure, and to come again (back) soon to their sovereign. This was all thus spoken, but it was soon known. Spies went over the kings host, and heard say sooth words, whither Arthur would send the knights that he had in bonds; and the spies forth-

<sup>1</sup> binden?<sup>2</sup> *Interlined by a second hand.*<sup>3</sup> hafde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

wenden uorð bi nihte.	wende a.... al bi niht.
þat heo comē sone ⁊	þat hii co...ne ⁊
to þan kaifere of Rome.	to þan caifere of ....
and talden al heore tale ⁊	and tolde al hire ....
hu þaƿ feouwer eorles sculden uare....	þe four eorles ..... fare.
and forð lede Petreiuf ⁊	and forþ .....trius ⁊
to þære burh of Parif.	to þan borh of Paris.
and al heo talden þene wæi ⁊	and al hii tolde þane wæye ⁊
þe intowardeƿ Parife læi.	þat in to Parif lay.
and whar me heō kepen mihte ⁊ <sup>10</sup>	and war me heom kepe mihte ⁊
in ane flade deopen. [f.157 <sup>b</sup> .c.1]	in one flade deope.
and biraiuiē of heð ⁊	and bi-nime of ȝam ⁊
Petreiun þene riche mon.	Petrius þane riche man.
& þa feouwer eorlef ileggen ⁊	and þe eorles four awynne ⁊
& faſten heom binden.	and faſte ȝam bynde.
Luceƿ þiƿ iherden ⁊	þiƿ i-horde Lucas ⁊ [c.2.]
þe kaifer of Rome.	þe caſfer of Rome.
and he leopt to wepne ⁊	
ƿwulc hit a liun weore.	
and tē þuſend hehte ⁊	20
kempē iþoȝene <sup>1</sup> .	
to horſe & to wepnen ⁊	
aneouſte foren wenden.	

right proceeded forth [all] by night, until they came soon to the emperor of Rome, and told all their tale, how 'these [the] four earls should march, and lead forth Petreius to the burgh of Paris; and all they told the way that in to[wards] Paris lay, and where men might them intercept in a deep valley, and take from them Petreius the noble man, and the four earls conquer, and fast them bind. Lucas heard this, the emperor of Rome, 'and he leapt to weapon as it were a lion; and ordered ten thousand chosen (?) knights to horse and to arms, quickly forwards to march.' [And] he called

<sup>1</sup> *This word is doubtful, and has been partly corrected on an erasure by a second hand.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

He cleopede Sextoriuf <sup>1</sup>	And he cleo.... Sextorius <sup>2</sup>
of Libie he wef king of Turkie dux.	of Libie he was king and dux.
he fende after Euander <sup>3</sup>	he fende after Euander <sup>3</sup>
þe of Babiloine wef icumen þer.	þat of Babylone was come þar.
he cleopede to þan fenaturf <sup>3</sup>	he cleopede to þan senaturs <sup>3</sup>
Bal Catel Carriuf.	Balten Catel and Carius.
þeof weoren alle kine-borne <sup>3</sup>	þes weren alle kinebore <sup>3</sup>
& þeof weoreoren <sup>1</sup> alle icoren.	and .... weren alle icore.
aneouste to riden <sup>3</sup>	fwipe to riden <sup>3</sup>
and Petreium <sup>2</sup> aredden.	10 and Petriuf aredden.
Anan fwa hit waf euen <sup>3</sup>	And hii an hizigge <sup>3</sup>
forð heo iwenden.	forþ ȝam iwende.
heom ladden twelue <sup>3</sup>	ȝam ladde twealf cnihtes <sup>3</sup>
of þan leod-folke.	of þan ilke londe.
þa fwiðe warre weoren <sup>3</sup>	þat fwiþe war weren <sup>3</sup>
and þa weiȝef cuðen.	and þe weȝes couþe.
þa riden Rom-leodē <sup>3</sup>	þo ride Romleode <sup>3</sup>
rifeden burnen.	ruſede wepne.
quahten on hafden <sup>3</sup>	fetten an hire h..edes <sup>3</sup>
helfef heȝen.	20 heȝe hire healmes.
feldef on rugge <sup>3</sup>	
ræȝe Rom-leoden.	
Heo ferdan alle nihte <sup>3</sup>	... ..den al niht <sup>3</sup>
neodliche fwiðe.	faſt..... ..iþe.

Sextorius, of Lybia he was king, 'of Turkey [and] duke; he sent after Evander, who from Babylon was come there; he called to the Senators Bal, Catel [and] Carrius,—these were all of royal birth, and these were all chosen,—promptly to ride, and to liberate Petreius. 'Anon as it was even [And they in haste] forth they marched; twelve [knights] them led of the 'people [same land], that were exceeding wary, and knew the ways. When *the* Rome-folk rode, resounded 'burnies [weapons]; *they* set on [their] heads [their] high helmets; 'shields on *their* backs,—*the* valiant Rome-folk.' They

<sup>1</sup> R. weoren.<sup>2</sup> Petreium, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þæt heo comen in þe wai ⁊  
 þa in to Parife lei. [c. 2.]  
 þa weoren heo biuoren ⁊  
 and Bruttes biaften.  
 Ah wale þæt hit nufte ⁊  
 Cador þe kene.  
 þæt þa Rom-leoden ⁊  
 heō for-riden hafueden.  
 Heo comē in ænne wude ⁊  
 on ænne fwiðe faire stude. 10  
 in ane dale deope ⁊  
 diȝelen bihæluef.  
 sweoren heom bitwænen ⁊  
 þæt þer heo wolden kepen.  
 þer heo leicn stille ⁊  
 ane lute stunde.  
 & hit agon daiȝen ⁊  
 and deor gunnen waȝȝen.  
 þa comē Arðuref men ⁊  
 quecchen aft<sup>9</sup> streten.  
 riht þene ilke wæi ⁊  
 þer þe oðer uerde læi.  
 heo riden finginge ⁊  
 segges weoren blide<sup>1</sup>.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þæt hii come in þan way ⁊  
 þæt touward ..rif lay.  
 þo weren hii bi-vore ⁊  
 and Bruttus bi-hinde.  
 Ac wala wo þæt hit nufte ⁊  
 Cador þe kene.  
 þæt þe Rom-leode ⁊  
 ȝam for-ride hadde.  
 Hii comen in one wode ⁊  
 in one wel faire stude. 10  
 in one dale deope ⁊  
 diȝele bi-halues.  
 and feide ȝam bi-twine ⁊  
 þæt þar hii wolde akepe.  
 þare hi leȝen stille ⁊  
 one lutele stunde.  
 and hit gan to daȝȝe ⁊  
 and þe deor to pleoȝe.  
 þocomen Arthurefmen ⁊ [f. 126<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 20 fafte in þan weȝe.  
 riht þane ilke way ⁊  
 .ar þe oþer ferde lay.  
 hii ..... fingende ⁊  
 þe cnihtes weren bolde.

marched all night, exceedingly fast, until they came in the way that 'into [toward] Paris lay; then were they before, and *the* Britons behind. But alas! that Cador the keen knew it not, that the Rome-folk had before-rode them! They came in a wood, in a spot 'exceeding [well] fair, in a deep dale, dark on *the* sides; *they* swore [and said] between them, that there they would engage. There they lay still a little while; and it gan to dawn, and [the] beasts 'gan' to stir [play]. Then came Arthurs men 'advancing by [fast in the] way, right the same way where the other host lay; they rode singing,—[the] 'men [knights] were 'blithe [bold]! Neverthe-

<sup>1</sup> blide?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Neopeles Cador wes þer :  
 fwiðe wis & fwiðe war.  
 he and Borel þe eorl riche :  
 buȝen heð to-gæderef.  
 & nomen heom bitweonen :  
 fif hundred cnihtes.  
 and biuoren wenden :  
 iwepnede kempen.  
 Richer and Beduer :  
 wenden heom baſte þer.  
 and þa cnihtes fereden :  
 þa heo iuōgen hafden.  
 Petreium and hiſ iueren :  
 þa iwunne weoren.  
 þa heo comen riden :  
 uppē Rom-leoden. [f. 158. c. 1.]  
 & Rom-leoden ræſden to :  
 mid ræȝere ſtrengðen.  
 and ſmiten a þan Brutten :  
 mid fwiðe bitele<sup>4</sup> dūteſ.  
 breken Bruttene trume :  
 balu wes on folke.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Nopeles Cador was þar :  
 ſwiþe<sup>1</sup> and ſwiþe war.  
 he and Borel þe riche :  
 wende ȝam to-gadere þar.  
 and nemen heom to honde :  
 fiftene hundred cnihtes.  
 and bi-vore ...de :  
 iwepnid under ſealde.  
 Richer and Beduer :  
 10 wende ȝam bi-hinde þar.  
 and þe cnihtes ladde :  
 þat hii ifunde<sup>2</sup> hadde.  
 Petrius and hiſ iuere :  
 þat inome were.  
 þo hii come ride :  
 vppe Romleode.  
 and hii ȝam to-reafde :  
 3  
 and ...te to þan Bru....  
 20 ... hire bitere dun...  
 ...u þar was riue.

less Cador was there, most wise and most wary; he and Borel the 'earl' rich, advanced them together [there], and took between them five [them in hand fifteen] hundred knights, and marched before, weaponed 'champions [under shield]. Richer and Beduer came behind them there, and led the knights, whom they had captured, Petreius and his companions, who were taken. Then came they riding upon *the* Rome-folk; and 'the Rome-folk [they] rushed *towards* them 'with fierce strength,' and smote on the Britons with 'exceeding [their] bitter blows; 'brake *the* Britons ranks,'—

<sup>1</sup> ſwiþe wis<sup>2</sup> A line seems to be omitted.<sup>3</sup> ifonge?<sup>4</sup> bitere?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þe wude brastlien gon ⁊	
beornef <sup>1</sup> þer feollē.	
Bruttes heom wið-stoden ⁊	.....uf ȝeam wiȝ-stode ⁊
and stærcliche beom weoreden.	and starcliche ȝam weorede.
þat iherde Richer ⁊	þat ihorde Richer ⁊
& þe eorl Beduer.	and þe eorl Beduer.
hu heore iueren ⁊	hou hire iueres ⁊
heom bouoren <sup>2</sup> fuhten.	ȝam bi-vore fohte.
Petreiun heo nomen ⁊	Petrus hii nemen ⁊
& heore inume allen.	10 and his iveres alle.
and mid þreo hudred <sup>3</sup> fweinen ⁊	and mid þreo hundred sweȝnes ⁊
in to wude fenden.	ȝam to wode fende.
And heom feolue fufden ⁊	And hii ȝam feolue wende ⁊
to-ward heore ifæren.	touward hire i-veres.
and smiten a Rō-leoden ⁊	and smote on Romleode ⁊
mid ȝazere strengðen.	mid ȝezere strengþe.
þer wes moni dunt iȝeuen ⁊	þar was mani dunt iȝeue ⁊
and moni mon þer wes iflaȝen.	and manȝ man a-falled.
þa underȝæt Euander ⁊	þo onder-ȝeat Euander ⁊
þe heðene king wes swiðe war.	20 þe heapene king þar. [c. 2.]
þat heore uolc gon waxen ⁊	. . . . . gan wex ⁊
and Bruttes gunnen wonien.	. . . . . wanien.
and buȝen heom to-fomne ⁊	. . . . .

mischief 'was among *the* folk [there was rife]—'the wood gan resound, warriors there fell!' *The* Britons withstood them, and strongly defended themselves. Richer heard that, and the earl Beduer, how their comrades before them fought. Petreius they took, and all 'their prisoners [his companions], and with three hundred swains sent [them] 'in 'to *the* wood. And [they] themselves advanced toward their comrades, and smote on *the* Rome-folk with fierce strength; there was many a blow given, and many a man there was slain [felled]. Then perceived Evander, 'who was a [the] heathen king most wary [there], that their folk gan wax, and *the* Britons gan wane;

<sup>1</sup> beonēf, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> biuoren ?<sup>3</sup> *R.* hundred.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.	
his cnihtef seleste.	. . . . .	
and uuenon þan Brutten ʔ	. . . . .	
fwulc heo heom wolden abiten.	. . . . .	
Bruttes wokeden þa ʔ	. . . . .	
& heore wes þat wurfe. [c.2.]	. . . . .	
heo floȝen heo nomen ʔ	. . . . .	
al þat heo neh com.	. . . . .	
Wa wef Brutten þere ʔ	. . . . .	
butē Arðure.	. . . . .	
heore hele <sup>1</sup> wef to lutel þere ʔ 10	. . . . .	
at heȝere neode.	. . . . .	
þer wef Borel of-flaȝen ʔ	. . . . .	<i>Borel.</i>
and idon of lif-daȝen.	. . . . .	
Euander king hine aqualde ʔ	. . . . .	<i>Euan[der.]</i>
mid luðere his crafte.	. . . . .	
and þreo Bruttes eke ʔ	. . . Bruttus . . .	
heȝe men iborene.	. . . . .	
þer iflaȝē weoren ʔ	. . . . .	
þreo hundred of heore iueren.	þreo h..... .. hire ivere.	
and monie quike nomen ʔ 20	and man. .... nemen ʔ	
& narwe heō ibūden.	and faſte he.. bunden.	
þa n <sup>o</sup> ten heo godne ræd nanne ʔ	þo hii nuften ʔ	
for alle heo wenden beon dede.	...ne read godne.	

and his best knights approached them together, and *advanced* upon the Britons, as *if* they would them bite. *The* Britons then were weakened, and theirs was the worse; they (the Romans) slew, they took all that they came nigh. Woe was there to *the* Britons, without Arthur! Their remedy was too little there, at *their* great need. There was Borel slain, and deprived of life-day. Evander *the* king him killed with his wicked craft, and three Britons eke, high men born. There were slain three hundred of their 'companions; and many *they* took alive, and fast them bound;—then knew they not any good counsel, 'for they all weened to be dead;' never-

<sup>1</sup> hel, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

neopelef heo fuhten ⁊  
 fwa ohtliche fwa heo mahte.  
 þa wef ut ifaren ⁊  
 from Arðuref ferden.  
 þæ king of Peýtouwe ⁊  
 har mon iblowē.

nope... hii fohten ⁊  
 fo hahtl.... hii mihten.  
 þo waf ... wend ⁊  
 fram Arthur ... de.  
 þe king of P.....  
 .... man iblowe.

*Guita*[rd].

Guitard he hehte ⁊  
 Gascuñe he ahte.

he hæfde to iueren ⁊  
 fif hundred ridere.

h. .... i-vere ⁊  
 10 fif hundred rideres.

þreo hūðred ſcuhten ⁊  
 kene men to uehten.  
 and ſeouen hūðred auoten ⁊  
 þa fuſe weorē to harmen.

þreo hundred ſcuttes ⁊  
 kene men to fihte.  
 and ſoue hundred a fote ⁊  
 þat wilde were to harme.

Heo weoren ifaren into þan londe: hii wende afor. ged in þat lond ⁊  
 fodder to biwinnen. for to ſeche<sup>1</sup> mete hom.

æiþer uodder and mete ⁊  
 to læden to heore ferde.

þa luden heo iherdē ⁊  
 of þan Rom-leoden. [f. 158<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

þane cry hii of-horde ⁊

heore dedē heo bi-laſden ⁊  
 and þiderward gūnen liðen.  
 ſtið imodede men & ſwifte ⁊

of þan Romleode.  
 21 hire pu... hii bi-lefde ⁊ [f. 127. c. 1.]  
 and þide..ard gonne ride.

theless they fought as bravely as they might. Then was (had) out marched from Arthurs host the king of Poitou, hardy man renowned; 'Guitard he hight; Gascony he possessed'; he had for companions five hundred riders, three hundred archers, keen men to fight, and seven hundred on foot that were 'prompt [wild] for harm. They were (had) gone in 'to' the land 'to obtain fodder [for to fetch meat home], 'both fodder and meat, to carry to their host.' The 'clamor [cry] they heard of the Rome-folk; their deeds they relinquished, and thitherward gan ride 'the strong-mooded

<sup>1</sup> ſeche ?



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flaupe biðæled.

þat heo comen sone ⁊

an neouste þan fehte.

Guitard and his cnihtes ⁊

þer riht forð rihtes.

igrippen heore sceldef ⁊

swiðe balde cnihtes.

and alle þe scutten ⁊

scuuen heom biðides.

and þa men auoten ⁊

to gunnē fusen.

and alle fomed smiten on ⁊

mid smarten heore dūtē.

At þan uorme smællen ⁊

Romanisce veollen.

fiftene hundred ⁊

folden to grunden.

þer wes iflæȝen Euander ⁊

þe king wes ful sturne ær.

Catellus of Rome ⁊

forȝæt his domes þære.

þæ aſtalden þer flem ⁊

þat ær ſtaðel heoldē.

þa ruggeſ to-wenden ⁊

&amp; fluȝen Rom-leoden.

þat .ii come sone ⁊

ane..... þan fihte.

Gwitard and his cnihtes ⁊

þar anon forþ .....

igr.....re ſcealdef ⁊

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

10 . . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

Roman.....

..ftene hun....

.... to ... grunde.

þ.. was iflawe Euander ⁊

... king was wel ſterne.

20 Catellus of Rome ⁊

forȝe.. þære his domes.

þo torne.. hii þe ruggeſ ⁊

and floȝen riht ſwiþe.

[Eua]nder.

men and swift, of sloth devoid,' until they came soon near to the fight. Guitard and his knights there 'right [anon] forth-right grasped their shields, knights most bold; and all the archers pressed them beside; and the men on foot gan advance; and all together *they* on smote, with their smart blows. At the first onset *the* Romanish *men* fell; fifteen hundred to the ground; there was slain Evander, who was 'ere' king 'full [well] stern; Catellus of Rome forgot there his decrees! Then 'made *they* there fight, who ere held conflict'; 'the Rome-folk [they] turned the backs, and fled

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Bruttes heom after buȝen ⁊  
 & mid baluwe heom igrættē.  
 and swa monie heo þer nomen ⁊  
 and swa monie heo þer floȝen.  
 þat no mihte Bruttene uerde ⁊  
 bi-ueolen no na<sup>1</sup> mare.  
 And þa Romanifce men ⁊  
 þe þer at-faren mihten. [c.2.]  
 at-arnede ful fone ⁊  
 to þā kaifere.  
 and talden him tidende ⁊  
 of Arðure þan kinge.  
 for heo wenden to soðe ⁊  
 þat Arður þider comen.  
 þer wes auared swiðe ⁊  
 þe kaifere & hif ferde.  
 þe Bruttē iflaȝē hafden ⁊  
 þat heom fel þuhtē.  
 aȝeinward heo buȝen þa ⁊  
 mid baldere biȝete.  
 and to þan stude wenden aȝein ⁊  
 þer þat feht hafde ibeon.  
 and buredē þa dedē ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and Bruttus ȝam after ⁊  
 and mid balw. ȝam grette.  
 and so man.. þar flowen ⁊  
 and so man.. þar nome.  
 þat ne mihte Bruttus ⁊  
 bi-valen no m...  
 And þe Romaniffe me.  
 þat at-flōwen were.  
 ear.de wel fone ⁊  
 to þan caȝfe.. of Rome.  
 and tolde him tȝdinge ⁊  
 of Arthur þan kinge.  
 for hii wende to soþe ⁊  
 þat hit Arthur were.  
 þo was aferde swiȝe ⁊  
 þe caȝf... .. ferde.  
 ... .. s iflawe hadde ⁊  
 ... .. m god þohte.  
 aȝen.... .. wende ⁊  
 mid baldere bi-ȝeate.  
 and to þan stude wende aȝein ⁊ [c.2.]  
 þar þat fiht hadde ibeon.  
 and burede þe deade ⁊

[right quickly]. [And] *the* Britons 'pursued' after them, and greeted them with mischief; and so many there 'they' took, and so many there 'they' slew, that *the* Britons 'host' might not fell any more! And the Romanish men, that 'there might escape [were fled], rode 'full [well] soon to the emperor [of Rome], and told him tiding of Arthur the king;—for they weened in sooth, that Arthur 'thither were come [it were]; then was the emperor and his host greatly afraid, whom the Britons had slain,—that to them seemed good. Backward they (the Britons) 'then' went, with bold booty, and came again to the place where the fight had been, and buried the dead, 'and' the alive [they]

<sup>1</sup> *Superfluous?*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and þa quike gunnen forð leden.	þe cwike i <sup>1</sup> gonne forþ leade.
And fenden after Petreiuŋ ʒ	And suppe after P....um ʒ
þæ heo ær nomen.	þat hii raþer ne...
& after hiŋ iueren ʒ	... after ..s ivere ʒ
þæ ær inumen weoren.	. . . . . d him . . . .
and fenden heð alle fuliwif ʒ	. . . . . ohte ʒ
into þære burȝe of Paris.	to þan . . . . .
and þreo castles fulden ʒ	and þ . . . . .
and faŋte heom bicluŋden.	. . . . .
after Arðureŋ heŋte ʒ	10 ..... Arthu. . . . .
aðeleŋt kingen.	..... ..re kinge.
Alle Brut-leoden ʒ	..... de ʒ
luueden Arðuren.	of Arthur . . . . .
alle heom ŋtod him æie to ʒ	
þ wuneden a þan ærde.	
ŋwa dude þan kaiŋere ʒ	... dude þan .....
of Ærður he haŋde muhele kare.	
and alle Rom-leoden ʒ	... al his Roma..... ..re ʒ
of Arðure weoren a-ŋærde.	
þa wæŋ mid ŋoðe iŋunde ʒ	20 þat was ŋoþ. ....
þat Mærliŋ ŋæide whilen.	..t Merlȝŋ ŋaide ....
þat ŋculden for Ardure <sup>2</sup> ʒ [f. 159. c. 1.] þat ŋolde for Arthuŋre ʒ	
Rome iŋfullen aŋure.	...e alle fare.

gan forth lead. And *they* sent [then *went*] after Petreius, whom they previously captured, and after his companions, that were previously taken, and 'sent [brought] them all full truly 'in' to the burgh of Paris; and filled three castles, and fast them inclosed, after Arthurs command, noblest [of all] kings. All *the* Britons 'loved Arthur [of Arthur *had dread*]; 'to all of them stood dread of him, that dwelt in the land'; so did *it* to the emperor, 'of Arthur he had mickle care;' and all *the* Rome-folk of Arthur were afraid [his Romanish host]. 'Then [That] was '*it* in' sooth found, what Merlin whilom said, that Rome should for Arthur fall in fire (?), and the

<sup>1</sup> hii?<sup>2</sup> R. Arðure.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and þa wal of stanē ⁊  
 qʳkien and fallen.  
 þaf ilke tacnige<sup>1</sup> sculde beon ⁊  
 of Lucef þan kæiseren.  
 & of þan fenature ⁊  
 þa mid him com̄ of Rome.  
 and of þan feoluē wifen ⁊  
 þæ þer gunnen refen.  
 þat Merlin i furn dajen feide ⁊  
 al heo hit funden þere. 10  
 fwa heo duden ære ⁊  
 and seoððen wel iwhare.  
 ær Arður iboren weore ⁊  
 Merlin al hit bodede.  
 þe kaiſere iherde fuggen ⁊  
 foðere worden.  
 hu hiſ men weorē inunen<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 and hu hiſ folc æc of-flaȝen.  
 þa weorē inē hiſ ferde ⁊  
 feole valde forȝe. 20  
 summe mænden heore freond ⁊  
 fumme prætteden heore ueond.  
 summe bonneden wepnen ⁊  
 balu heom wes ȝeueðe.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and . . . lles of ſtone ⁊  
 cwak . . . d falle.  
 þeos ilke . . . . . de beon ⁊  
 of Lucef þan . . . ser.  
 and of þan ſenatur̄s of Rome ⁊  
 þat mid him þider come.  
 þat Merlȳn .aide in vorne daj̄e ⁊  
 al hii . . . ifunde þare.  
 ſo . . . . . de eare ⁊  
 and ſuppe wel . . are.  
 ear Arthur ib.. were ⁊  
 al hiſ hit bode..  
 þe cayſer ihorde ſegge ⁊  
 fo . . . e wordes.  
 hou hiſ men were inome ⁊  
 and eake i-flawe.  
 þo were in hiſ ferde ⁊  
 falefold forewe.  
 ſomme mende hire friend ⁊  
 ſomme þrettede hire feond.

walls of stone quake and fall. This same token should be of Luces the emperor, and of the Senators [of Rome], who with him came 'from Rome [thither]'; 'and in the same wise, they there gan fall'; 'what Merlin in fore-days said, all they it found there, as they did ere, and subsequently well everywhere; ere Arthur were born, 'Merlin it all [all it is] predicted. The emperor heard say sooth words, how his men were taken, and 'how his folk was' eke slain. Then were in his army manyfold sorrows; some lamented their friends; some threatened their enemies; 'some got ready *their* weapons,

<sup>1</sup> tacninge?

R. inumen.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þa ifeh Lucas ⁊	þo ifeh Lucas ⁊	[f. 127 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
þ luðere him ilimped wæf.	þat luþer him bi-falle was.	
for ælche dæi he losede ⁊	for eche day he lefede ⁊	
of his leod-folke.	of his leod-folke.	
ah he herm iuredde ⁊		
his heȝe men he losede.		
He iwærð ifered þa ⁊	.. he iwarþ afere.. ⁊	
wunder ane fwiðe.	wonderliche fwiþe.	
and nom him to ræde ⁊	..d nam him to reade ⁊	
& to som rune.	10 . . . . roune.	
þat he wolde to Æuft ⁊	[c. 2.] þat he ..... Auste ⁊	
mid alle his iuerde.	m.. alle his .....	
forð bi Lengres he wolde uare ⁊	..rþ b. ....res . . . .	
of Arðure he hafde muchele kare.	. . . . .	
Arður hafde his hauwaref ⁊	. . . . .	
an hirede þaf kaiferef.	.. ....de þa. ....	
and fone duden him to witen ⁊	... fone dude h... ..	
whuder he wolde wenden.	..der he wold. ....	
Arður lette fone ⁊	..thur lette ....	
somnien his ferde.	20 ..... ferde.	
stilleliche bi nihte ⁊	stilleliche .. ....	
his cnihtes feleste.	... no man hit nuft.	
and forð þe king wēde ⁊	... .... þe king wende ⁊	
mid fele his folke.	... .... his folke.	
An his riht honde ⁊	On ... .....nde ⁊	

—mischief was given to them!’ Then saw Lucas, that evil was befallen to him, for each day he lost of his people; ‘but he *the* harm felt, his noble men he lost.’ He became then afraid wondrously much, and betook him to counsel and to some communing, that he would *march* to Aust, with all his host; forth by Lengres he would proceed,—of Arthur he had mickle care! Arthur had his spies in *the* army of the emperor, and *they* soon caused him to know whither he (the emperor) would go. Arthur caused soon his host to be assembled, stilly by night ‘his best knights [that no man should it know]; and forth the king marched, with his good folk. On his

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

he lette Lengref stonde.  
 and i þæne wæi biforen ferde?  
 þe Lucef faren wolde.  
 þa he com in ane dale?  
 vnder ane dune.  
 þer he gō at-stonden?  
 kenneft alre kigen.  
 þat dale if mid foðe?  
*Sosie.* Sofie ihaten.  
 Arður þer adū lihte?  
 and hæhte al his duȝeðe.

græðien heom to fihte?  
 fwa scolden cnihtef ohte.  
 þ̅whe~~te~~ Rom-leoden?  
 þer comen riden.  
 þat heo uengen heom on?  
 swa ohte cnihtes sculden don.  
 Alle þa fweinef?  
 & þa unwrære<sup>1</sup> þeines.  
 & of þan fmale uolke?  
 feole þufunde.

he lette Len....de.  
 In þane way b. ....rde?  
 þat Lucas come ..lde.  
 þo he com in one dale?  
 vnder one doune.  
 þar he gan at-stonde?  
 ...neft alre kinge.  
 þæ dal. his mid soþe?  
 Sofie iho..  
 10 Arthur þar adun li...  
 an. hehte alle his cn....  
 þat hii an hiȝeng?  
 ...en hire wepne.  
 and greiȝede ȝam to fihte?  
 fo folde cnihtes ohte.  
 þat wane Romleode?  
 þare come ride.  
 þat hii sette ȝam on?  
 afe gode cnihtes folde don.  
 20 Alle þe swenes?  
 and þe ..strange<sup>2</sup> þeines.  
 and of þan fmale folke? [c.2.]  
 fale þou..ndes.

right hand he let Lengres stand, 'and' proceeded forward in the way that Lucas would 'pass' [come]. When he came in a dale, under a down, there he gan halt, keenest of all kings;—the dale is in sooth named Sosie. Arthur there alighted down, and ordered all his people, [that they in haste should *get ready* their weapons, and] prepare them to fight, as brave knights should; so that when *the* Rome-folk there should come riding, that they should 'attack' [set on] them, as 'brave' [good] knights should do. All the swains, and the impotent thanes, and of the small (base) folk many thou-

<sup>1</sup> vnwræste?<sup>2</sup> R. onstrange.

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þe king heom sette in ane bulle : þe king he...tte vp on an hulle :  
mid feole here-marken. [f. 159<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]. id mony penfiles.

þat he dude for ȝepscipe :

þat he dude for ȝeapfipe :

þer of he ȝelpen þohte.

þar of he ȝelpe þ....

al swa iwarð feoððe :

. . . . .

þer after ful sone.

. . . . .

Arður ten þufend nom :

. . . . .

of aðelen hiȝ cnihten.

. . . . .

fende a riht honde :

. . . . .

mid raue bihonge.

10 ... .... bi-honge.

he lette oðere ten þufende :

he let.. oþer ten þoufend :

an hiȝ liȝt honde.

an ... laȝt honde.

ten þuȝed biuoren :

ten þoufend ..vore :

ten þufend biæften.

ten þoufend bi....e.

mid heom<sup>1</sup> feolucn heo<sup>2</sup> heoldē : mid him seolue he heold :

sixtene þufund.

fixtene þoufend.

bi-halueȝ he ȝēde :

bi-halueȝ he ȝende :

in to ane wude hende.

in to an wode hende.

seouentene þuȝed :

ȝceouentene þoufend :

ȝelere cnihten.

20 boldere cnihtes.

wel iwepnede men :

wel iwepnede men :

þene wude to bi-witteȝen.

þane wode to witie.

þat heo mihte þider uare :

þat hii mihte þider fare :

ȝif him neod weore.

ȝef ... neod were.

sands, the king set them [up] on a hill, 'with many standards';—that he did for stratagem; thereof he thought to boast, as *it* afterwards happened, thereafter full soon. Arthur took ten thousand of his noble knights, *and* sent on *the* right hand, clad in armor; he caused other ten thousand *to march* on his left hand; ten thousand before; ten thousand behind; with himself he held sixteen thousand; aside he sent into a fair wood seventeen thousand 'good [bold] knights, well weaponed men, the wood to guard, *so* that they might fare thither, if to him were need. 'Then was of

<sup>1</sup> him ?<sup>2</sup> he ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

þa wes inne Gloucestre ⁊  
 an eorl mid þan bezfte.  
 [Mor]nið. Moruið wef ihate ⁊  
 mon fwiðe kene.  
 him he bi-tahte ⁊  
 þene wude & þa ferde.  
 And ȝif hit ilimpeð ⁊  
 fwa wule þe liuiēde godd.  
 þat heo ouer-cumē beon ⁊  
 and biginnen to fleō.  
 fetteð heom after ⁊  
 mid allen æouwer mahten.  
 and al þat ȝe of-take maȝē ⁊  
 doh hit of lif-daȝen.  
 þa uatte & þa lene ⁊  
 þa riche and þa hene.  
 For no beo in nau<sup>1</sup> nare leode ⁊  
 no in none leode. [c. 2.]  
 cnihtef al fwa fele ⁊  
 fwa beoð mid me feolue. 20  
 cnihtef al fwa ræȝe ⁊  
 cnihtef al fwa riche.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þo was ... Gloucestre ⁊  
 on eorl mid þan beste.  
 Morewiþ was ...te ⁊  
 man fwiþe kene.  
 .im he bi-tahte ⁊  
 þane wode and þane ferde.  
 þar ȝef hit bi-vallep ⁊  
 afe god him seolf haueþ idiht.  
 þat hii ouer-come beone ⁊  
 10 and fette to fleonde.  
 wendeþ ȝeom ..ter ⁊  
 mid alle ȝure mihte.  
 and al ... .f-take maye ⁊  
 . . . . .  
 þa fatte and .. ....  
 þe riche and þe he..  
 For ne beoþ in none londe ⁊  
 .. in nauere .... [f. 128. c. 1.]  
 ....tes .. ....  
 20 ... ..d mī ....  
 ..... ..iȝe ⁊  
 . . . . .

Gloucester an earl with the best, Moruith *he* was named, a man exceeding keen; to him he committed the wood and the host.—“And [There] if it befalleth, as ‘the living God will [God himself hath appointed], that they be overcome, and ‘begin [set] to flee; pursue *ye* after them, with all your might, and all that *ye* may overtake, deprive it of life-day; the fat and the lean, the rich and the poor. For in ‘never any [no] land, nor in [ever] any nation are knights all so good as are with myself; knights all so brave,

<sup>1</sup> This line is written on an erasure, and the one which follows has been struck out by a second hand, but is required to complete the distich. The cause of error is the repelition of the word leode, for which probably we should read þeode in the first instance.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

cnihtes al swa stronge ⁊	....tef . . . . .
in nauer ane londe.	.. ..e no.. ..
ȝe beoð under crifte ⁊	. . . . .
cnihten alre kenneſt.	. . . . .
and ich æm rihteſt alre kinge ⁊	. . . . .
vnder gode feolue.	. . . . .
do we wel þaſ dede ⁊	. . . . .
godd uſ wel ſpede.	. . . . .
Cnihteſ þa andſwarede ⁊	. . . . .
ſtilleliche under luſte.	10 . . . . .
Alle we ſcullen wel don ⁊	. . . . .
and alle we ſcullen to-uon.	. . . . .
niðing wurðe þe cniht ⁊	. . . . .
þe ne cuðe hiſ mahten her riht.	. . . . .
þa ſænde heo a ba fiden ⁊	. . . . .
al þa men auoten.	. . . . .
þa lette he fette up þene drake ⁊	. . . . .
heremærkē unimake.	. . . . .
bi-tæhte hine ane kinge ⁊	. . . . .
þe wel hine cuðe halde.	20 . . . . .
Angel kinge of Scotlonde ⁊	. . . . .
þa uormeſte uerde heold an honde..	. . . . .
Cador þe eorl of Cornwaille ⁊	. . . eorl . . . .
þa uerde heold baften.	. . . . had.. . . .
Bof hafde ane ⁊	. . . . de one ⁊

knighte all so powerful, knighte all so strong, in ever any land! Ye are under Christ knighte keenest of all; and I am mightiest of all kinge under God *himself*. Do we well this deed; God us well speed!" *The* knighte then answered, stilly under heaven: "All we shall well do, and all we shall undertake; nothing be the knight, that sheweth not his might here right!" Then sent they on both sides, all the men on foot; then caused he the Dragon to be set up, *the* matchless standard; delivered it to a king who well could it hold. Angel, king of Scotland, held in hand (commanded) the foremost troop; Cador, the earl of Cornwall, held the troop behind;

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þe eorl of Oxen-uorde.	. . . . . de.
þe eorl of Chæstre Gerin ⁊	þe . . . . . arȝn ⁊
þa ueorðe uerde heold mid him.	þ . . . . . de mid him.
þa uerden uppen þere dune ⁊	þe ferde . . . þar doune ⁊
heold Efcil kȝ þe <sup>1</sup> Denisce.	heold þe ki.. of Denemarche.
Lot heold þa ane ⁊	Loth h.ald þar one ⁊
þe leof waf þan kinge. [f. 160. c. 1.]	þat leof was þan kinge.
Howel of Brutaine ⁊	Howel of Brutayne ⁊
heold aue oðere.	.. held an oþer.
Walwain þe kene ⁊	10 Waweȝn . . . ne ⁊
wef bi þā kinge.	was bi þan kinge.
Kai wufte ane ⁊	... awifte one ⁊
ftiward wæf þaf kingef.	stiward was þe <sup>2</sup> kinges.
Beduer ane oðer ⁊	Beduer ... oþer ⁊
þe wef þef kingef birle.	þat was þe kingef borle.
þe eorl of Flandref Howeldin ⁊	þe eorl of Flandres Holdeȝn ⁊ [c. 2.]
ane uerde hefde mid him. [card <sup>3</sup> ⁊	one ferde ladde mid him.
Ane muchele uerde hefde Gui-	One mochele ferde <sup>4</sup> Gwitard ⁊
þe king of Gascunnes ærd.	king of Gascoȝne.
Wigein eorl of Leicestre ⁊	20 Wȝgein eorl of Leȝcestre ⁊
and Jonatan eorl of Dorchestre.	... Jonathas eorl of Dorchestre.
heo wuften þa twa uerdē ⁊	..i wifte þe tweȝe ferdes ⁊
þe þer weoren auoten.	þat þar weren a fote.

Beof had one, the earl of Oxford; the earl of Chester, Gerin, the fourth troop held with him. The force upon the down held Æscil, king of Denmark. Lot held the one, who was dear to the king; Howel of Britanny held another. Walwain the keen was by the king. Kay commanded one, *who* was steward of the king; Beduer another, who was the kings cup-bearer. The earl of Flanders, Howeldin, 'had [led] a troop with him. A mickle troop had Gwitard, 'the' king of Gascony 'land'. Wigein, earl of Leicester, and Jonathas, earl of Dorchester, they commanded the two troops that there were on foot. The earl of Chester, Cursaleyn, and the earl of

<sup>1</sup> of?<sup>2</sup> jes?<sup>3</sup> R. Guitard.<sup>4</sup> ferde hadde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þe eorl of Chastre Curfelein ⁊	þe eorl .. Cestre Curfaleyn ⁊
and eorl of Baðe þe hehte Urgein.	and þe .... of Baþe Vrgeyn.
Ho <sup>1</sup> bi-wuften ba þa uerden ⁊	hii bi-..... þare ferdes ⁊
þa weoren þær auoten <sup>2</sup> .	þat were ... bi-halues.
þeof ſculdē a twa haluen ⁊	þat ſolde a two .....
halden to þan uehte.	holden to fihte.
to þiffen twam eorlen ⁊	to .....eie eorles ⁊
þa ohte cnihtef weoren.	þat ohte ... . . . .
hafden Arður treouðe ⁊	.. Arthur hii .....
þe eorlef weoren treowe. 10	..... hire .....
þa weoren alle þa uerden ifette ⁊	.....e þe .....
alfe Arður ſel þuhte.	..... wille.
þa cleopede him to ⁊	þo ..... ur ⁊
þe king of Brutaine.	
hiſ redʒiuen alle ⁊	his read . . . . .
þa ræiʒeft weoren to dome.	
& þuſ ſeide Arður anan ⁊	and þuſ ſaide . . . . .
to aðelen his monnen.	to his gode . . . . .
Hercneð nu touwardef me <sup>3</sup> ⁊	...cneþ nou toward ..
mine wineſ deore. 20	.... cnihtes deore.
iræfed ʒe habbeoð tweien ⁊ [c. 2.]	hi-..... habbeþ twie ⁊
to Romanif monnen.	to ..... cnihtef.

Bath, 'who hight' Urgein, they commanded both the troops that were there beside; these should on two sides advance to the fight, with these two earls, that brave knights were;—Arthur had troth the earls were true\*. When all the troops were set 'as Arthur thought good [*after his will*], then called to him 'the king of Britain [Arthur] all his councillors, 'that were skilfullest in judgement'; and thus said Arthur anon to his 'noble [good] men: "Hearken now towards me, my dear 'friends [knights]; ye have twice attacked *the* Romanish 'men [knights], and twice they are overcome, and

<sup>1</sup> heo?<sup>2</sup> bi-halues?<sup>3</sup> *Interlined.*

\* The second text appears to vary, but is too much injured to be restored.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and twien heo beoð ouer-cumen ⁊	and twie ... beoþ ouer-come ⁊
and iflaȝen and inumen.	and ifla.e and inome.
for heo al mid wronge ⁊	for he <sup>1</sup> al mid wronge ⁊
wilneden of ure lond.	wilneþ of oure ...de.
and min heorte seið me ⁊	and min heorte saiþ ....
þurh ure drihtē hehne.	[men ⁊ mid help of oure drihte.
þat ȝet heo scullen beon ouercu-	þat ȝet hii folle beon ouer-come ⁊
baðe iflaȝen and inumen.	boþe iflawe and i..me.
ȝe habbeoð ouer-cumē Noreine ⁊	ȝe habbeþ ouer-come Noreine ⁊
ȝe habbeoð ouercume Denene.	ȝe habbeþ ouer-come Denene.
Scotlond & Irlōd ⁊	11 Scotlond and Irlond ⁊
al iwunen to eower heond.	al a-wonne to ȝoure hond.
Normandie and France ⁊	Normandie and France ⁊
biwunnen mid fehte.	bi-wonne mid fihte.
þreo & þritti kinelond ⁊	ich nou <sup>2</sup> in mine hond ⁊
ich halde a mire aȝere hond.	þreo and þritti kinelond.[f. 128 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
þæ ȝe hit <sup>3</sup> under funnen ⁊	þat ȝe onder sonne ⁊
habbeoð me biwunnen.	habbeþ me bi-wonne.
And þif beoð þa for-cuðeste men ⁊	And þis beoþ þe forcoupeste men ⁊
of alle quike monnen.	20 of alle cwike manne.
hæðene leode ⁊	heaþene houndes ⁊
godd heo feondeð laðe.	god hii beoþ loþe.
ure drihten heo bi-læueð ⁊	
and to Mahune heo tuhteð.	

slain, and captured, because they all with wrong covet our land. And my heart saith to me, 'through our high [with help of our] Lord, that yet they shall be overcome, both slain and captured. Ye have overcome Norwegians; ye have overcome Danes; Scotland and Ireland *ye have* all won to your hand; Normandy and France *ye have* conquered with fight. Three and thirty kingdoms I hold in mine 'own' hand, that ye have won for me under *the* sun! And these are the worst men of all men alive; heathen 'people [hounds]! To God they are loathsome; 'our Lord they desert, and to Mahoun they draw.' And Lucs, the emperor, of Gods self hath

<sup>1</sup> hii?<sup>2</sup> holde nou?<sup>3</sup> *Superfluous?*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& Luceſ þe kæifere ⁊  
 of godd ſeolf naueð nane care.  
 þat hafueð to iueren ⁊  
 haðene hundef.  
 goddeſ wiðer-iwīnen ⁊  
 we heom ſcullen awelden.  
 leggen heom to grunde ⁊  
 and uſ ſeoluen beon ifūde.  
 mid drihteneſ willen ⁊ [t. 160<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 þe waldeð alle deden. 10  
 þa andſwarede eorleſ þare ⁊  
 Alle we beoð ȝarewe.  
 to libben and to liggeren ⁊  
 mid leouen vre kingē.  
 þa þaſ ferde weſ al idiht ⁊  
 þa weſ hit dai-liht.  
 Luces at Lēgereſ boȝede ⁊  
 & al hiſ Rō-leode.  
 he hehte hiſ men blawē ⁊  
 hiſ guldene bemen. 20  
 bonnien hiſ ferdē ⁊  
 forð he wolde ridē.  
 from Lengref to Auſte ⁊  
 ſwa læi hiſ weie rihte.  
 Forð gunnen riden ⁊

And Luces þe caifere ⁊  
 of god ſeolf naueþ none ca..  
 þat haueþ to i-vere ⁊  
 god... wiþerwynnes.  
 we ſol.. .... legge to grunde ⁊  
 an. ous ſeolf ifunde.  
 mid ....tene wille ⁊  
 þat wal... ..le deades.  
 þo anſw.....les þare ⁊  
 .... w. ....  
 mid þ. . . . .  
 ... ueſt o... ..  
 ... .. was .. ..  
 ... .. liht.  
 and Lu.... . . . . tes ⁊  
 greiþed. ....de.  
 And forþ . . . . .

*Auſte.*

no care, who hath for companions 'heathen hounds,' Gods enemies; we shall 'them destroy, *and*' lay them to ground, and ourselves be safe, with *the* Lords will, that ruleth all deeds!" Then answered *the* earls there: "All we are ready, to live and to lie with our 'dear [dearest] king!" When this army was all prepared, then was it day-light; [and] Luces 'at Langres moved, and all his Rome-folk; he commanded his men to blow his golden trumpets,' 'get [got] ready his host, 'for forth he would march from Lengres to Aust, as his way right lay.' [And] forth gan ride *the*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Romanifce leoden.  
 þat heo ane mile comen ⁊  
 neh Arðure.  
 þa iherde Rom-leodē ⁊  
 ræȝe tiðenden.  
 iſeȝen alle þa daleſ ⁊  
 alle þa dunef.  
 alle þa hulleſ ⁊  
 mid helmef biþahte.  
 heȝe hare-marken ⁊  
 hæleðef heom heolden.  
 sixti þuſende ⁊  
 þrauwen mid wīde.  
 ſceldef blikien ⁊  
 burnen ſcinen.  
 pallef gold-ſaȝe ⁊  
 gumen ſwiðe ſturne.  
 ſteden lepen ⁊  
 ſtured e þa eorðe.  
 þe keifer iſah þæne king fare ⁊  
 þer he waſ bi wude ſcaȝe.  
 he Lucef þa ſæide ⁊  
 þæ lauerd of Rome.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Romaniffe leod.  
 ... .. mile come ⁊  
 neh .....  
 .. ihorde Romaniffe ⁊  
 ..... tȝdinge.  
 hii ſeh... .. daleſ ⁊  
 alle þe hulles ⁊  
 mi. helmes blikiende.  
 ſtede. leopinge.  
 palles gold-fa..  
 cnihtes wereren<sup>1</sup> ſturne.  
 .. caifer iſeh þane king fare ⁊  
 þar he waſ bi wode ſaȝe.  
 Lucet þo ſaide ⁊  
 þe louerd of Rome.

10

21

Romanish people, until they came a mile near to Arthur. Then heard *the* 'Rome-folk [Romanish *men*] hard tidings; [they] saw all the dales, 'and all the downs', and all the hills 'covered [glittering] with helms; 'high standards, warriors them held, sixty thousand waving with the wind;—shields glitter,' 'burnies shine [steeds leaping]; gold-colored vests, 'men most [knights were] stern; 'steeds leap,—the earth stirred!' The emperor saw the king fare, where he was by *the* wood-shaw; then said 'he' Lucet, the lord of Rome, and spake with his 'men [knights], with loud voice:

<sup>1</sup> R. wren.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& spac wið his monnē ⁊  
lud<sup>r</sup><sup>1</sup> stefnen.

and spac wiþ his cnihtes ⁊  
loudere stemne.

What beoð þeof ut-laȝen ⁊ [c. 2.]

Wat beoþ þis vtlawes ⁊

þa þifne wei uf habbeoð for-uaren. þat þifne weȝ vs habbeþ forfare.

nime we ure wepnen ⁊

nime we oure wepne ⁊

& heom to wenden.

and heom to wende.

heo sculleð beon iflaȝene ⁊

hii sullen beon iflawe ⁊

and sūme quic iulaȝene.

oþer cwic i-fl... [c. 2.]

alle heo sculle beon dede ⁊

.... hii . . . . .

mid wite fordēmdē.

10 . . . . .

Efne þan worden ⁊

. . . . .

heo iuēgen heore wepnen.

. . . . .

þa heo igæred weoren ⁊

. . . . .

mid gode heore wepnen.

. . . . .

þa spac Luces fone ⁊

. . . . .

þæ lauerd of Rome.

. . . . .

Biliue we heom to ⁊

. . . . .

alle we scullen wel do.

. . . . .

þer weoren icumen mid him ⁊

. . . . .

fif & twēti kingen.

20 . . . . .

heðene uolc alle ⁊

. . . . .

þa heolden of Rome.

. . . . .

eorles and dukes eke ⁊

. . . . .

of æstene weorlde.

. . . . .

“What are these outlaws, that have preceded us in this way? Take we our weapons, and march *we* to them; they shall be slain, and some alive flayed; they all shall be dead, with torment destroyed!” Even with the words they seized their weapons. When they were arrayed with their good weapons, then spake soon Luces, the lord of Rome: “Quickly *advance* we to them; we all shall do well!” There were come with him five and twenty kings, heathen folk all, that held of Rome, earls and eke dukes, of *the* eastern world. “Lordings,” quoth Luces then, “Mahoun be gracious

<sup>1</sup> lud, *pr. m.* R. ludere.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Laueringef quæð Luceſ þa ʒ	. . . . .
Mahun eou beo liðe.	. . . . .
3e beoð kingef riche ʒ	. . . . .
& hereð into Rome.	. . . . .
Rome iſ mi rihte ʒ	. . . . .
rihccheſt alre burȝe.	. . . . .
and ich ah hæxft to beon ʒ	. . . . .
of alle quike mōnē.	. . . . .
3e iſeoð her on uolden ʒ	. . . . .
þa ure iſau funden.	<sup>10</sup> . . . . .
heo þencheð to rixlien heȝe ʒ	. . . . .
ouer ure riche.	. . . . .
halden uſ for hænen ʒ	. . . . .
heom feoluen riche iwurðen.	. . . . .
Ah we heom ſcullen forbeoden ʒ	. . . . .
mid baldere ſtrēgðen. [f. 161. c. 1.]	. . . . .
for ure cun hæxft waſ ʒ	. . . . .
of alle quike monnen.	. . . . .
and alle þa lond biwinnē ʒ	..d all. . . . .
þa heo on lokeden.	<sup>20</sup> .e hii . . . . .
and into Brutlonde ʒ	. . . . . us þe . . . . .
ferde Juliuf þe ſtronge.	. . . . . rutlonde.
and bi-won him to hondef ʒ	
feole kinelondef.	
Nu wolden ure underlingef ʒ	. . . . . onderlin...
beon ouer uſ kinggef.	beon ouer ous kinges.

to you! Ye are powerful kings, and obey unto Rome. Rome is my right, richest of all burghs; and I ought to be highest of all men alive. Ye see here on *the* field *those* who are our foes; they think to rule highly over our realm; hold us for base, *and* themselves become rich. But we shall oppose them with bold strength; for our race was highest of all men alive, and won all the lands that they looked on; and Julius the strong marched into Britain, and won to his hands many kingdoms. Now would our underlings be kings over us, but they shall buy it with their bare 'backs



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ah heo hit scullen a-buggen ⁊  
 mid heore bare ruggen.  
 no scullen heo nauere liðen ⁊  
 aȝæin to Brutaīe.  
 Æfne þan worde ⁊  
 þa sturede þa uerde.  
 bi þusend & bi þusēde ⁊  
 heo þruggen to-somne.  
 ælc king of hif folke ⁊  
 ȝarkedede ferde.  
 þa hit al waf ifet ⁊  
 & ferden ifemed.  
 þa weoren þar riht italde ⁊  
 fulle fiftene ferden.  
 twein kinges þere ⁊  
 æuere weoren ifere.  
 feouwer eorles and a duc ⁊  
 dihtē heð to-gadere.  
 and þe kaisere him seolf ⁊  
 mid tē þusēd kēpen.  
 þa gon þat folc sturien ⁊  
 þa eoðen<sup>1</sup> gon to dunien.  
 bemen þer bleowen ⁊  
 bonneden ferden.  
 hornes þer aqueðen ⁊

.. hii hit folle a-bugge ⁊  
 mid hire bare lifue.  
 ne sollen hii neuere wende ⁊  
 a-ȝen to Brutayne.  
 Eafne þan worde ⁊  
 þo wend. þe ferde.  
 bi þousend ... .. þousend ⁊  
 hii þronge. ...-gaderes.  
 ech king of ... folke ⁊  
 10 makede his fer..  
 þo hit was .. ifet ⁊  
 at þe caisere ..... [f. 129. c. 1.]  
 .. .... þar on .....  
 ... ..... ferde.  
 ..... ..re ⁊  
 eu... .....  
 .... eorles ... ..  
 ..... hom .....  
 ... ..fer h.. .....  
 20 ... ..fend .....  
 .. ... þat folk st....  
 .. .... gan to dunie.  
 ..... blewen ⁊  
 banie hire .....  
 hornes þar acweþen ⁊

[lives]; never again shall they return to Britain!" Even with the words then moved the army; by thousands and by thousands they thronged together; each king 'prepared [made his] host of his folk. When it was all formed, and the army appointed [at the emperors will], then were there right told full fifteen hosts; two kings there were ever comrades; four earls and a duke disposed them together; and the emperor by himself, with ten thousand champions. When the folk gan to stir, the earth gan to din; trumpets there blew; [their] hosts were arrayed; horns there resounded with loud voice,

<sup>1</sup> R. eorðen.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

*I.a Bat-*  
[*aille*].

mid hæþzere stefnen.  
 fixti þufēde ⁊  
 bleowen to-fomne.  
 Ma þer aqueðen ⁊  
 of Arðuref iueren. [c. 2.]  
 þene fixti þufende ⁊  
 feggef mid horne.  
 þa wolcne gon to dunien ⁊  
 þa eoðe<sup>2</sup> gon to biuien.  
 To-fomne heo heolden ⁊ 10  
 fwulc heouene wolde uallen.  
 ærft heo lette fleon to ⁊  
 feondliche swiðe.  
 flan al fwa þicke ⁊  
 fwa þe fnau adun ualleð.  
 stanef heo lettē feoððen ⁊  
 sturnliche wiunden.  
 feoððen speren chrakeden ⁊  
 fceldef brastleden.  
 helmes to-helden ⁊ 20  
 heze men uellen.  
 burnen to-breken ⁊  
 blod ut ȝeoten.  
 ueldef falewe wurðe ⁊

mid l..dere stemne.  
 ane<sup>1</sup> fixti þoufend ⁊  
 bleouwēn to-gadere.  
 Mo þar acweþe ⁊  
 of Arthur his iveres.  
 þe wolkne gan to buuie ⁊  
 þe eorþe gan to dunie.  
 To-gadere hii heolden ⁊  
 afe heauene wolde falle.  
 careft hii lette fleon to ⁊  
 flon fwiþe picke.  
 stones þar after ⁊  
 biterliche winde.  
 suppe sealde ..raftly ⁊  
 speares strange craky.  
 healmes þar heolde ⁊  
 many men þar f.lle.  
 burnies þar breke ⁊  
 blod þar gon ȝeote.  
 falewede felde ⁊

sixty thousand blew together. More there sounded of 'Arthurs [Arthur his] companions 'than sixty thousand men with horns; ' the welkin gan to 'din [tremble], the earth gan to 'tremble [din]! Together they charged as if heaven would fall! First they let fly, 'exceedingly quick' darts 'all as [exceedingly] thick 'as the snow down falleth'; stones 'they let' 'afterwards sternly [thereafter bitterly] wind *through the air*. Then 'cracked [shivered] spears; 'shivered [cracked strong] spears;—helms [there] rolled; noble men fell;—burnies [there] brake 'in pieces,' blood 'out flowed [there gan flow]; —*the* fields were discolored; standards fell! 'Wounded knights over all

<sup>1</sup> and?<sup>2</sup> R. corðe.

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

feollen here<sup>1</sup>-mærken.

folle hire markes.

Wondrede ȝeond þat wald :

iwundede cnihtes ouer al.

fixti hūdreð þar weoren :

an fixti hundred were :

to-tredene mid horsen.

to-treode mid þan stedes.

beorēs þer swelten :

Cnihtes þar aswalten :

blodes at-urnen.

blodes vt hurnen.

stræhten after stretes :

vrnen in þan weȝes :

blodie stremes.

blodie stremes.

balu wes on uolke :

10 wo þar was mid folke :

þe burst wes vnimete.

þat fiht was onimete.

Swa al swa suggeð writen :

For al so fegge þe writes :

þæ witeȝen idihten.

þat witty men dihte.

þat wes þat þridde mæste uiht :

þis was þat þridde meste fiht : [c. 2.]

þe auere wes here idiht.

þat euere here was idiht.

þeo at þan laste :

so þat at þan laste :

nuste nan kempe.

þar no cniht nuste.

whæ he sculde flæn on :

wam he folde smite :

and whā he sculde sparlen.

10 ne wan he folde sparic.

for no icneou na man oðer þere : for ne cnew no man oþer :

for vnimete blode. [f. 161<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.] for onimete ... de.

þa hæf þat fiht of þan stude :

þo hæf þat fiht ... an stude :

þer heo ær fuhten.

þar hi ear ... ten.

and bigunnen arumðe :

and bi-gonne afo... :

wandered over the weald'; [and] sixty hundred 'there' were trodden to death by 'horses [the steeds]! Knights there perished; blood out ran;—flowed 'by [in the] paths bloody streams;—woe was [there] among *the* folk, —the 'harm [fight] was without bounds! 'So [For] all as say [the] writings that skilful [men] made, 'that [this] was the third greatest battle that ever here was fought, [so] that at the last no 'warrior [knight] knew 'on' whom he should smite, 'and [nor] whom he should spare; for no man knew other 'there,' for *the* quantity of blood! Then removed the fight from the place where they ere fought, and *they* began widely to rush

<sup>1</sup> heore, pr. m., but o expuncted, ead. m.

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ræfen to-fomne.  
 and neuwe ueht bi-gūnen<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 narewe iþrunge.  
 þer weoren Romleoden ⁊  
 reouliche iladde.  
 þa comen þer kinges þreo ⁊  
 of hæðene londe.  
 of Ethipe<sup>2</sup> wef þe an ⁊  
 þe oðer wef an Aufrican.  
 þe þridde wef of Libie ⁊      10  
 of hæðene leode.  
 heo comen to þere uerde ⁊  
 a þere æst ænde.  
 & þene ſceld-trume breken ⁊  
 þe Bruttes þer heolden.  
 and anā fælden ⁊  
 fiftene hundred.  
 baldere þeinen ⁊  
 of Arðuref þeoden.  
 þa wenden Bruttes ⁊      20  
 sone to þa ruggef.  
 þa comen þer riden ⁊  
 tweien eorles kene.  
 þat waf Beduer & Kæi ⁊  
 Arðuref birle and hiſ mæi.

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reafe to-gadere.  
 and neuwe fiht bi-gonne ⁊  
 narewe hi-þronge.  
 þar werē Romleode ⁊  
 rouliche ilad.  
 þo comen þar kinges þreo ⁊  
 of heaþene londe.  
 of Ethiope was þe on ⁊  
 þe oþer was of Affrican.  
 þe þridde waf of Libie ⁊      10  
 of heaþene londe.  
 hii comen to þan ferde ⁊  
 at þan eaſt eande.  
 and ſultrome breke ⁊  
 þat Bruttuſſe hel.e.  
 and anon f.lde ⁊  
 fiftene hundred.  
 baldere Bruttus ⁊  
 of Arthures ferde.  
 þo wenden Bruttus ⁊      20  
 sone to þe rugges.  
 Ac þo com þar ride ⁊  
 twei eorles kene.  
 þat was Beduer and Kay ⁊  
 Arthur hiſ borle and hiſ may.

together; and a new conflict began, narrowly contested;—there were *the* Rome-people grievously treated! Then came there three kings, of heathen land; of Ethiopia was the one; the second was 'an African [of Africa]; the third was of Lybia, of heathen land. They came to the host at the east end, and brake 'the' body-of-troops that *the* Britons 'there' held, and anon felled fifteen hundred bold 'thanes [Britons] of Arthurs 'folk [army]; then *the* Britons turned the backs soon. But then came there riding two keen earls, that was, Beduer and Kay, 'Arthurs [Arthur his]

<sup>1</sup> *beginnen, pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *Ethiope?*

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

heore Bruttel heo ifehȝen ⁊  
 mid brōden to-hawen.  
 Þer iwurðen to-burften ⁊  
 eorlef swiðe balden.  
 mid ten þufend cnihten ⁊  
 hælden to þan uihten.  
 amidden þan þrunge ⁊  
 þer heo þihkeft weoren.  
 and floȝen Romleoden ⁊  
 reoulliche swiðen.  
 & ȝeōð þan uehte wenden ⁊  
 after heore iwillen.  
 þa weoren heo to þriſte ⁊  
 and to ufele heom biwuſtē. [c. 2.]  
 wala wa wala wa ⁊  
 þat heo neoren war þa.  
 þat heo ne cuðen bi-witen heom ⁊  
 wið heore wiðer-iwinnen.  
 for heo weoren to kene ⁊  
 & to ær wene.  
 and to swiðe fuhten ⁊  
 and to ueor wendē.  
 and ſpradden to wide ⁊

hire Bruttus ifeȝen<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 mid brondes to-hewe.  
 þar iworþen wrapeft ⁊  
 cnihtel alre boldeſt.  
 mid ten þouſend cnihtes ⁊  
 heolde to þan fihte.  
 amidde þan þringe ⁊  
 þar hii þeckeft were.  
 and floȝen Romleode ⁊  
 10 rouliche ſwiþe.  
 and oueral þan fihte wende ⁊ [f. 129<sup>b</sup>.  
 c. 1.]  
 after hire wille.  
 þo weren hii to þriſte ⁊  
 and to vuele ȝam wuſte.  
 wolawo wolawo ⁊  
 þat hii neoren war þo.  
 þat hii ne couþe bi-wittie heom ⁊  
 wiþ hire wiþ...-iwinne.  
 for hii were to k...  
 20  
 and to forre wende.  
 a... ſpradde to wide ⁊

cup-bearer and his relative; their Britons they saw hewed in pieces with swords. There became 'enraged [wrathest] *the* 'earls most bold [knights boldest of all], and with ten thousand knights pressed to the fight, amid the throng, where they were thickest, and slew *the* Rome-folk very grievously; and went over [all] the fight, after their will. Then were they too daring, and ruled them too evilly; alas! alas! that they were not then wary; that they could not guard *themselves* against their enemies! For they were too keen, 'and too presumptuous, and fought too rashly,' and too far advanced, and spread too widely over the broad conflict. Then

<sup>1</sup> hii ſeȝen }

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*Boccus.*

ȝeond þat feht brade.  
 Þa com þe kīg of Mede :  
 þe muchele & þe brade.  
 heðene here-þrihg<sup>2</sup> :  
 þer he hærm wrohte.  
 he ladde to iueren :  
 twenti þufend riderē.  
 he heold on hiſ honde :  
 ænne gare ſwiðe ſtronge.  
 Þene gare he uorð ſtrahte : 10  
 mid ſtrōgē hiſ maine.  
 and ſmat þene eorl Beduer :  
 forn a þan breoſte.  
 þat þa burne to-barſt ſone :  
 biuoren and bihinde.  
 ā<sup>3</sup> opened weſ hiſ breoſte :  
 þa blod com forð luke.  
*Beduer.* Þer feol Beduer anan :  
 deð<sup>4</sup> uppen uolden.  
 þer weſ ſarineffe :  
 forreȝen inoȝe.  
 Þer Kai funde Beduer :  
 ded liggen him þer.

and<sup>1</sup> þ.. fiht brode.  
 Þo com þe kin. of Mede :  
 Boccus þe mochele.  
 he ladde to iveres :  
 twenti þouſend rideres.  
 he heold on hiſ honde :  
 one ſpere ſtronge.  
 Þane ſpere he forþ ſtrahte :  
 mid ſtronge hiſ maȝn.  
 and ſmot þan eorl Beduer :  
 a-forn neȝen þan breoſte.  
 þat hiſ brunie to-barſt :  
 bi-fore and bi-hinde.  
 and þat breoſt was iopenede :  
 þat blod gan to wende.  
 Þar ful Beduer anon :  
 dead vppe þan grunde.  
 20 þar was wowe :  
 and foriniffe inowe.  
 Þo Keay funde Beduer :  
 dead ligge him þar.

came the king of Media, 'the mickle and the broad [Boccus the mickle]; 'a  
 heathen chief,—there he harm wrought';—he led for companions twenty  
 thousand riders; he held in his hand a spear 'exceeding' strong. The  
 spear he forth thrust with his strong might, and smote the earl Beduer  
 before 'in [nigh] the breast, so that 'the [his] burny 'soon' burst, before  
 and behind, and 'his [the] breast was opened; the blood 'came forth luke-  
 warm [gan to flow]. There fell Beduer anon, dead upon [the] ground;  
 there was 'misery [woe and] sorrow enow! 'There [Then] Kay found

<sup>1</sup> ouer?<sup>2</sup> here-þring?<sup>3</sup> ād?<sup>4</sup> ded?

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& Kai þat lich wolde :  
 leden mid him seolue.  
 mid twenti hūðred cnihten :  
 he hælde þer a-buten.  
 and feōðliche feuhten :  
 & falden Rom-leodē.  
 & of Medie þer sloȝen : [t. 162. c. 1.]  
 moni hundred mōnen.  
 þat ueht wef strōȝ fwiðe :  
 and heo weoren þer to longe. 10  
 þa com þer liðen :  
 a fwiðe ladlic king an.  
 mid fixti þuſed monnen :  
 fele of hiſ londen.  
 Setor þe kene :  
 þe com him from Libie.  
 þer þe king stronge :  
 wið<sup>2</sup> Kæi him gon fehte.  
 and forwundede Kai fwiðe :  
 inne stronge þan fehte. 20  
 to þan bare deðe :  
 reoulich wef þa dede.  
 Hiſ cnihtes þer rihte :

and Kay þat lich wolde :  
 leade mid him seolue.  
 mid twenti hundred cnihtes :  
 þ..<sup>1</sup> he heold þare aboute.  
 and ſtranliche fohten :  
 and falde Romleode.  
 and of Medie þar slowen :  
 mani þouſend mannen.  
 þat fiht was fwiþe strong :  
 and hii weren þar to longe.  
 þo com þar riden :  
 an king of mochel prude.  
 mid fixti ..... [c. 2.]  
 of his owe .....  
 ... : ... ihote :  
 ... .. ie.  
 þis . . . . .  
 ..þ Kay . . . . .  
 and ..... e :  
 in . . . . .  
 .. n ba. ....  
 ..... was þe .....  
 ... .. tes þar riht :

Setor.

Kai.

Beduer lie him dead there, and Kay would carry *away* the body with himself; with twenty hundred knights he approached thereabout, and strongly fought, and felled *the* Rome-folk, and slew there many thousand men of Media; the fight was exceeding strong, and they were thereat long. Then 'arrived [came riding] there a king 'most hateful [of great pride], with sixty thousand 'good' men of his [own] land; Setor 'the keen [named], who came him from Lybia. There 'the [this] strong king gan him fight with Kay, and wounded Kay sorely in the strong fight, to the bare death,—

<sup>1</sup> *Superfluous?*<sup>2</sup> *wið?*

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hine ladden of þan uihte.  
 mid muchelere strengðe ⁊  
 þurh þat feht stræhten.  
 wa wef Arðure kinge ⁊  
 for þa tidige.  
 þæt ifeh þe riche þein ⁊  
 Ridwaðelan wef ihaten.  
 Beduerref fuster fune ⁊  
 of heȝe Bruttes he wef icume.  
 þat Boccus mid his spere stronge ⁊  
 Bedv<sup>9</sup> hafde iſtunge.  
 wa wæs hī on liue ⁊  
 þa hiſ æm wef an deðe.  
 for he of alle monnē ⁊  
 mæſt hine luſede.  
 He cleopede of hiſ cunne ⁊  
 cnihteſ fwiðe gode.  
 & of þan alre leofeſte ⁊  
 þe he on liue wuſte.  
 fif hundred bi tale ⁊  
 fuſden to-ſomne.  
 Riwaððlan þa fæide ⁊  
 riche mon of Buttene.  
 Cnihteſ ȝe beoð of mine cunne ⁊

....de of þan fihte.  
 wo .as Arthur þan king ⁊  
 for þan ilke tȝding.  
 þis ifeh þe bolde ⁊  
 Ridwalþan ... ihote.  
 Beduer hiſ foſter ſone ⁊  
 of heȝe Bruttus icome.  
 þat Boccus þe stronge ⁊  
 11 Beduer hadde of-ſtonge.  
 wo was him .. liue ⁊  
 þo he i-feh Beduer deade.  
 for he of alle manne ⁊  
 moſt hine louede.  
 He cleopede of hiſ cunne ⁊  
 cnihteſ fwiðe gode.  
 20 fif h..dred bi tale ⁊  
 wenden to fihte.  
 þo faide Ridwalþan ⁊  
 to leſue hiſ manne.  
 [c. 2.]

grievous was the deed ! His knights there right carried him from the fight ;  
 'with mickle strength through the fight *they* pierced.' Woe was to Arthur  
 [the] king for 'the [that] tiding ! That [This] saw the 'rich [bold] 'thane,'  
*who* was named Ridwathlan, 'Beduers [Beduer his] sisters son, of noble  
 Britons 'he was' descended, that Boccus 'with his [the] strong 'spear'  
 had slain Beduer. Woe was to him alive, when 'his uncle was [he saw  
 Beduer] dead ; for he of all men most him loved. He called knights most  
 good of his kindred, 'and of the dearest of all that he knew alive' ; five  
 hundred by tale advanced 'together [to *the* fight]. Then said Ridwathlan,  
 'noble man of Britain [to his dear men] : " ' Knights, ye are of my kindred,



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cumeð hidere to me.

and wreke we Beduer min æm : Wreke<sup>1</sup> wel Beduer :

þa bezft wef of ure cūne.

þa Buccuf hafð of-ftungen : þat Boccus of-sloh her.

mid hif spere strongen.

fufe we alle to-fomme : wende we alle to-gadere :

&amp; ure ifan feollen. and ou.. fon fallen.

Æfne þan worde : Eafne þan worde :

forð he iwende. blieue hii forþ wende.

and alle mid him anan : 10

aðele hif iueren.

and Buccuf þene kīg icneowen : and Boccus hii icnewe :

þer he waf i compen. war he was in fihte.

mid hif spere and mid hif ſcelde : mid his ſpere and mid his ſeald :

monine king<sup>2</sup> he aqualde<sup>3</sup>. [fone : many cniht he leide in feld.

Riwxæððlan braid ut hif ſweord Ridwalþan his ſweord droh :

and hī to ſweinde. and ſwipte to þan kinge.

and ſmat þane king a þene helm :

þat he a twa to-ueol.

and æc þere burne-hod : 20 and ſmot hine þorh þe brunie-hod :

þat hit at þe toðen at-ftod. þat hit at þan t... .. [f. 130. c. 1.]

and þe heðene king : ... .. heape... ..

come *ye* here to me, and 'avenge 'we [well] Beduer, 'mine uncle, who was best of our race,' whom Boccus 'hath slain [slew here] 'with his strong spear.' Go we all together, and fell our foes!" Even with the words 'he [they quickly] forth pushed, 'and all his noble companions with him anon'; and Boccus 'the king' [they] knew, where he was in *the* 'combat [fight]; with his spear and with his shield many *a* knight he 'killed [laid on *the* field]. Ridwathlan drew 'out' his sword 'soon,' and struck at 'him [the king], and smote 'the king on [him through] 'the helm, *so* that it severed in two, and eke 'the burny-hood, *so* that it (the sword) stopt at the teeth; and the heathen king fell to *the* ground, and his foul soul sank into hell!

<sup>1</sup> Wreke we?<sup>2</sup> cniht?<sup>3</sup> aqualde?

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hælde to grūde.

..... gru..

&amp; hif fule faule?

... ..le?

fæh in to helle.

f.. ..

Riwærððlā þa feide?

ræh he waf on mode.

Boccu<sup>1</sup> nu þu haft aboht?

Boccus n. ....

Beduer þu floȝe.

Beduer .. ..

and þi faule scal to-ȝere?

beon þaf wurfe inere.

Æfne þan worde?

10 ..... þan worde?

fwulc hit þe wind weore.

aſe ... .. were.

he praſte to þan fihte?

he praſte to þan fih..

fwa þode doð on felde.

aſe a þodde doȝ in felde.

þeñe he þat duſt heȝe?

wan. þat douſt heȝe?

aȝiueð from þere eorðe.

heueȝ fram þan grunde.

al fwa Riwaððlan? [f. 162<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

al ſo Ridwalþa?

ræfde to hif feonden.

reafde to his feondes.

Al heo hit floȝen?

Al hii hit of-ſlawen?

þat heo aneh comen.

þat hii neh come.

þe while þe heo mihte walden? 20 þe wile hii miht welde?

heoren kiewurðe wepnen.

hire kineworþe wepne.

neouren in al þan fihte?

neore in al þan fihte?

cnihtef nane betere.

cnihtef none betere.

þe while þat heom ilaſte?

þe wile þat hit laſte?

‘Ridwathlan then said,—cruel he was in mood,’—“Boecus, now thou hast bought *dear*, *that* Beduer thou slew; ‘and thy soul shall now be companion of the Worse!’” Even with the words, as *if* it were the wind, he pressed to the fight; as [a] whirlwind doth in *the* field, when ‘it’ heaveth the dust high from the ‘earth [ground], all so Ridwathlan rushed on his enemies. All they it slew that they came nigh, the while ‘that’ they might wield their noble weapons; in all the fight were no knights better, the while

<sup>1</sup> Buccuf, *pr. m.*

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þat lif on heore breoste.  
 Bocc<sup>1</sup> þene king heo of-floȝen:  
 and a þuſend of hiſ cnihten.  
 þa wes Beduer awrækē:  
 wel mid þan bezſten.  
 Þer weſ an oht eorl:  
 aȝeles cunnes.  
 Leir weſ ihaten:  
 lauerd of Buluine.  
 he iſæh i þā fihte:  
 enne ueond fuſen.  
 þat on admirail:  
 of Babiloine he weſ ældere.  
 muchel uolc he aualde:  
 uolde to grunde.  
 And þe eorl þat bihædde:  
 an heorte him weſ unneȝe.  
 he bræid an hiſ breoſte:  
 ænne ſceld bradne.  
 and he igrap an hiſ hōd:  
 a ſper þat weſ ſwiȝe ſtrong.  
 & hiſ horf muneȝeden:  
 mid alle hiſ imaine.  
 and þene admiral hitte:

10

20

þat lif in hir. ....  
 Boccus hii of-slow:  
 ... þouſend of hiſ cn.....  
 þo was Beduer a-wreke:  
 wel mid þan beſte.  
 Þar was an oht eorl:  
 Leayr was ihote.  
 louerd of Boloȝne:  
 cniht mid þan beſte.  
 he iſeh on admirel:  
 lau... ..loȝne.  
 moche folk .. ..:  
 folde to grunde.  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 .... .eald.  
 ... he ig... . . . .  
 an ſpere . . . . .  
 ..d hiſ . . . . .  
 mid .... .  
 ... þane .....

Leir.

Amerel.

that the life [it] lasted 'them' in their breasts. Boccus 'the king' they slew, and a thousand of his knights; then was Beduer avenged well with the best! There was a brave earl, 'of noble race,' *who* was named Leir, lord of Boulogne; he beheld 'in the fight an enemy advance, that *was*' an admiral, of Babylon 'he was prince [lord]; much folk he felled down to *the* ground. And the earl that perceived; in heart was to him uneasiness; he drew to his breast a broad shield, and he grasped in his hand a spear that was most strong, and spurred his horse with all his main, and hit the admiral with a smart blow under the breast, that the burny gan to

<sup>1</sup> Buccus, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

mid fmærtē ane dunte.  
 vnder þere breofte ⁊  
 þat þa burne gon to berfte.  
 þat him þer bæfte ⁊  
 þat ſper þurh ræhte.  
 fulle ane ueðme ⁊ [c. 2.]

þe ueond feol to grunde.  
 þat ifah ſone ⁊  
 þeof admirale ſone.  
 Gecron if ihate ⁊ 10  
 and hiſ ſpere grap anā.  
 and ſmat Leir þene eorl ſære ⁊  
 a þa lift fide.  
 þurh ut þa heorte ⁊  
 þe eorl adun halde.

Walwain.

Walwain þat bihedde ⁊  
 þer he weſ on uehte.  
 and he hine iwraðede ⁊  
 wunder āne ſwiðe.

Howel.

þat ifæh Howel ⁊ 20  
 hæh mon of Bruttē.  
 and he þider halde ⁊  
 mid fiftene hundred monnen.  
 herde here-kenpen<sup>1</sup> ⁊

... fmorte .. ..  
 .nder þan breofte ⁊  
 þ.. þe brunie gan to berfte.  
 þat þe ſpere þorh rof. [c. 2.]

and he ful to grunde.  
 þiſ ifeh Getron ⁊  
 þat waſ ... ..ale hiſ ſone.  
 he ..... eorle ⁊  
 mid alle ... ..  
 and ſmot hine ....  
 .. þan lift fide.  
 .... ..orte ⁊  
 þat he .....  
 Waweýn þat .....  
 ... he waſ in þan fið..

20 .nd Howel þe hende ⁊  
 þat waſ hiſ iver.  
 mid fiftene hundred cnihtef ⁊  
 hii heol.. to þan fihte.

burst, so that the spear pierced through 'there behind him full a fathom'; 'the wretch [and he] fell to the ground! 'That [This] saw 'soon the admirals son, who is named Gecron; and grasped his spear anon [Getron, who was the admiral his son; he advanced to the earl with all his might], and smote 'Leir the earl [him] sore on the left side, throughout the heart,—'the earl [so that he] down fell. Walwain perceived that, where he was in the fight; 'and he wrathed him wondrously much'; 'that saw Howel, noble man of Brittany, and he thither [and Howel the fair, who was his companion; they to the fight] advanced, with fifteen hundred 'men [knights]; 'hardy

<sup>1</sup> kempen?

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

mid Howe le fufden.

and Walwain heō uuenon :  
fwiðe ftið imoded mon.

he hefde to iferen :

fif and twenti hundred.

baldere Brutten :

þa bigunnē heo to fehten.

þer weoren Rom-leoden :  
reouliche iledde.

Howel heom kepte :

Walwain heō imette.

þer wef wunderlic grure :

þa welcnen aqueðe.

þa eorðe gunnen to buuiē :

ftanef þer burften.

urnen ftremef of blode :

of ærmen þan folke.

þat wel wef unimete :

þa weoren Bruttes werie.

Kinard þe eorle of Strugul :

bilefde þene king Howel. [f. 163. c. 1.]<sup>1</sup>& inom mid him Labi<sup>9</sup> :Rimarc & Bocloui<sup>9</sup>.and Waweȳn ȝeom ouenon :  
fwiþe moded man.

þa. w... Romleode :

rouliche .....

10 Howel ȝam kepte :

...eȳn ȝam imette.

þar w... ..rfolle crȳ :

þe wolc... ..weþe.

ourne grete ftremes :

of Romaniffe blodes.

Kinard þe eorl of Strogoylle :

Kinard.

nam mid him Jabius :

Rimarc and Boclouius.

warriors with Howel went'; and Walwain before them man most 'stern' of mood; 'he had for comrades five and twenty hundred bold Britons,—then began they to fight!' There were *the* Rome-folk grievously treated; Howel them attacked, Walwain them met; there was wondrous cry, the welkin resounded; 'the earth gan to tremble, *the* stones there shivered!' [Great] streams of [Romanish] blood ran 'from the wretched folk, the slaughter was immense, then were *the* Britons weary!' Kinard, the earl of Striguil, left the king Howel, 'and' took with him 'Labius [Jabius],

<sup>1</sup> A line is here missing.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þif weorē þa kenefste men ⁊  
 þat æi kīg ahte.  
 þeof weoren on moncunne ⁊  
 eorlef main stronge.

heo nalden for heore mucle mode ⁊ hii ....e for hire mo..... ⁊  
 fulien Howeþe þan gode.  
 ah bi heom feoluen heo floȝen ⁊  
 alle þe heo neh come.  
 þat ifæh a riche mon ⁊  
 of þan Rom-leoden. 10  
 hu Kinard þe kene ⁊  
 heore uolc þer aqualde.  
 and þe cniht gon him alihten ⁊  
 of leofuen hiȝ ſteden.  
 and nom him on hiȝ honde ⁊  
 a ſpere imaked of ſtele.  
 & bi-walede hine a blode ⁊  
 & bi-halueȝ him eode.  
 þ he com a þan ende ⁊  
 þer fæht Kinard þe ſtronge. 20  
 Kinardes burne he up ahof ⁊  
 and he þene eorl þer of-ſloh.  
 þa ȝeiden lude ⁊  
 alle Rom-leode.  
 and buȝen to þan Brutten ⁊

þes were þe kenneſte men ⁊  
 ... eni king hadde.

folwȝ Howel þ.. go..  
 ... ȝam ſeolf flowe ⁊  
 al þ.. ... come.  
 þat ifeh a rich. ... ⁊  
 .. an Romleode.  
 ou Kinard þ. kene ⁊  
 hire folk þar acwelde.  
 and þe cniht gan him alihte ⁊  
 of leoue hiȝ ſtede.  
 and nam him an hond ⁊  
 a ſpere imaked of ſtele.  
 and he bi-halueȝ gan gon ⁊  
 þar faht Kinard þe ſtronge.  
 Kinard his burnie he vp ahof ⁊  
 and þane eorl he ... .....[f 130<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 þo gradde loude ⁊  
 .. .....de.  
 and tornde to ... ..tus ⁊

Rimarc, and Boclovius. These were the keenest men that any king had; 'these were among men earls mighty strong!' They would not, for their mickle mood (pride), follow Howel the good, but by themselves 'they' slew all that they came nigh. That saw a powerful man of the Rome-people, how Kinard the keen killed there their folk; and the knight gan him alight from his dear steed, and took him in 'his' hand a spear made of steel, 'and bathed it in blood'; and he aside went [gan go], 'until he came to the spot' where Kinard the strong fought. 'Kinards [Kinard his] burny he up raised, and he the earl there slew. Then shouted loud all the Rome-

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

&amp; heore trume brekē.

and hire tr.... ..

&amp; feollen here-marken ⁊

... folle behȝe ma....

uolc adun helden.

þe bufie cnih...

ſceldef þer ſoenden ⁊

ſcalkef þer feollē.

þer ueollen to grunde ⁊

... .. to þan grunde ⁊

fiftene þufende.

..... ſend.

baldere Brutten ⁊

balder. ....

balu þer wef riue.

...re þar was riue.

Swa ilaſte longe ⁊ [c. 2.] 10

.. ....te lange ⁊

þat uiht ſwiðe ſtronge.

þat fih. .... ſtronge.

Walwain gon ȝeonge ⁊

Waweȝne wende oueral ⁊

*Walw[ain].*

ȝeond þat wæl muchele.

and ſomnede hiſ cnihteſ alle ⁊

an ſohte hiſ cnihteſ ⁊

þer he heom funde i fihte.

and gader...e alle.

Aneouſte þer com ride ⁊

þat a-liue weren ..lefde ⁊

Howel þe rihe. [anon ⁊ and Howel hiſ ....

*Howel.*heo ſomneden heore beire<sup>1</sup> uolc

&amp; forð heo gunnen fafen.

al forthe gonne<sup>2</sup> wende.

and riden to Rom-leoden ⁊ 20

... riden to Romleode ⁊

mid ȝaȝere wraððen.

... ſtrangers wreþþe.

&amp; faſtliche heom to buȝen ⁊

a... ..rie forðe come ⁊

folk, and turned to the Britons, and brake their troops; and 'felled the standards [the busy knights felled the high standards], 'the folk down sank; shields there shivered, warriors there fell'; there fell to ground fifteen thousand bold Britons,—mischief there was rife! So lasted long the fight exceeding strong. Walwain gan pass over [all] 'the mickle slaughter,' and 'assembled all [sought] his knights, 'where he found them in *the* fight [and gathered all that were left alive]. 'There near came riding Howel the mighty; they assembled their fair (?) folk anon, and [and Howel, his companion; all] forth they gan wend, and rode to *the* Rome-folk with strong wrath, and 'quickly approached them [... first

<sup>1</sup> veire? *Perhaps superfluous?*<sup>2</sup> hiſ gonne?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

	and breken þere Freinsce trumen. b.... hire ful-trome.	
<i>Walwain.</i>	And Walwain forð rihte ⁊ þer he ifunde.	And Waweȝn riht þer ⁊
<i>Luces.</i>	Lucef þene kaifer ⁊ leouien under scelde.	ifeh Luces þan caȝfer ⁊
	& Walwain him to fweinde ⁊ mid þe stelene fweorde.	and Waweȝn to him fweinde ⁊ mid stelene fweorde.
	and þe kaifere hine ⁊ þat com <sup>1</sup> wef fwi <sup>2</sup> sturne.	and þe caȝfer him ⁊ þat gome was wel kene.
	fceld aȝein scelden ⁊	10
	fcuren þer wunden.	
	fweord aȝein fweorde ⁊ fweinde wel ilome.	fw...rd aȝein ..eord ⁊ fweȝnde ..l ilome.
	fur fleh of þe stelen ⁊ þa ueond weoren abolȝen.	.at fur sprang vt . . . . . þe cnihtes wer. ....e.
	þer wef uiht <sup>3</sup> fwiðe strög ⁊ ftureden al þa ferden.	þar was fih. .... ong ⁊ astored w...rde.
	þe kaifere wende ⁊ Walwai to fcende.	þe caȝfer wen.. Waweȝn to fcende.
	þat he mihte an uuere daze ⁊	20 þat he mihte þar after ⁊
	ȝelpen uor þere deden.	ȝelpe for þe dede.
	Ah Bruttes him þrunge to ⁊ þræfliche fwiðe.	Ac Bruttus heom þronge to ⁊ wropliche fwiȝe.

came], 'and' brake their 'French' ranks. And Walwain forth [there] right, 'there he found [saw] Luces the emperor 'live under shield'; and Walwain struck at him with 'the' steel sword, and the emperor *struck at* him, who was man exceeding 'stern [keen]; 'shield against shield, *the* pieces (?) there flew'; sword against sword clashed well often, [*so that*] fire 'flew from [sprang out of] the steel; the 'adversaries [knights] were enraged! There was fight most strong,—'all' the host [was] stirred! The emperor weened to destroy Walwain, that he might 'in after days [thereafter] boast for the deed. But *the* Britons thronged towards them,

<sup>1</sup> gome ?<sup>2</sup> fwiȝe ?<sup>3</sup> viht, sec. m.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& þa Romanifce men ʒ [l 163 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	and þ. Romaniffe men ʒ	
arudden heore kæiferen.	hire cayfer a-redde.	
and heo to-somne heolde ʒ	and hii to-gaderef heolden ʒ	
fwulc heouene wolde ualle.	afe heuene wolde f..... [c. 2.]	
Alle þene dai-liht ʒ	.. . . . . t ʒ	
heo heolden feoððen þat fiht.	hii h.... . . . . fihte.	
ane lutle stūde ʒ	one .....	
ær þe funne eode to grunde.	... .. fonne ... ..	
Arður þa cleopede ʒ	. . . . .	
aðeleft alre kinge.	10 ..... ..emne.	[Ar]ður.
Nu we heð to alle ʒ	.. . . . . alle ʒ	
mine cnihtes ohte.	mine .....	
& godd feolf uf fulste ʒ	and god fulf .. ..	
ure feoð to afallene.	heom forto falle.	
Æfne þan worden ʒ	.afne þan worde ʒ	
þa bleou men þa bemen.	þo blewe men þe bumes.	
fiftene þufend anan ʒ	fiften þoufende ʒ	
þrafte to blauwen.	þrafte to blowend.	
hornes and bemen ʒ	hornes and bumes ʒ	
þa eorðe gon beouien.	20 þe earþe gan to biuie.	
for þan vnimete blafe ʒ	for þan grete baste <sup>1</sup> ʒ	
for þan mucle ibeote.	for þan grete drede.	
Romleoden wenden ʒ	Romleode wende ʒ	

most angrily, and the Romanish men liberated their emperor; and they charged together as if heaven would fall! All the day-light they held afterwards the fight, a little while ere the sun went to ground (set). Arthur then called,—‘noblest of all kings [with loud voice]:—“Now go we all to them, my brave knights! And God *himself* aid us ‘our enemies [them for] to fell!” Even with the words then blew men the trumpets; fifteen thousand ‘anon’ thronged *together* to ‘blow [blowing], horns and trumps; the earth gan to tremble for the great blast, for the ‘mickle clamor [great dread]! The Rome-folk turned [the] backs to ‘the fight [*the* Bri-

<sup>1</sup> blaste?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

rug to þan feohten.  
 feollen here-marken ⁊  
 heȝe men fwulten.  
 fluȝen þa þe mihten ⁊  
 þa ueie<sup>1</sup> þær feollen.  
 Muchel mō-flæht wef þere ⁊  
  
 ne mihte hit na man tellen ⁊  
  
 hu feole hundred monnen ⁊ 10  
 to-heouwē þer weoren.  
 i þan mucle þringe ⁊  
 i þan mon-flæhte.  
 [Luce]s. Wef þe kaiſere of-flæȝe ⁊  
 a feolcuðe wiſe.  
 þat nuſte hit nauer feoðen ⁊  
 na mon to fugen.  
 of nauer nare cuðde<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 wha þene kaiſere qualde.  
 Bute þa þet feht waſ al idon ⁊ [c.2.] Bote þo . . . . .  
 and þat folc wef al ibliſſed. 21 . . . . .  
 þa funde men þene kaiſere ⁊  
 of-ftungen mid ane ſpere.

þe rugges to Bruttus.  
  
 floȝen hii þat mihte ⁊  
 þe weyes weren folle.  
 Moche man ..... was þare ⁊  
 moche ..... moche care.  
 ne maȝ no ... telle ⁊  
 ine boke ne in ſpelle.  
 of alle þan hundredes ⁊  
 þat to-hewe were.  
 in þan mochele þringe ⁊  
 of þan man-flæhte. . . .  
 Was þe caȝſer of-ſlawe ⁊  
 ſelcoupe wiſ.  
 ... uſte hit no man ſup..  
 ... uere none cuppe.  
 ... .. beon ⁊  
 þat .....  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

tons]; 'standards fell,—noble men perished,'—'those [they] fled who might,—the 'fated there fell [ways were full]! Much man-slaughter was there [much sorrow, much care]; 'might it [may] no man tell [in book or in speech], 'how many hundred men [of all the hundreds that] were there hewed in pieces in the mickle throng, 'in [of] the man-slaughter! The emperor was slain in strange manner, so that no man of ever any country afterwards ever knew it 'to say, who [it should be, that] killed the emperor. But when the fight was all done, and the folk was all in joy, then found men the emperor pierced through with a spear. Word came to Arthur, where he was

<sup>1</sup> ueien, *pr. m.*, but the last letter erased.<sup>2</sup> cuðde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Word com to Arðure :  
 þer he wef on telde.  
 þat þe kaifere wef of-flaȝen :  
 and idon of lif-dæȝen.  
 Arður lette flæn an teld :  
 a-midden ænne bradne ueld.  
 & þider iberen lette :  
 Lucef þene kaifere.  
 and lette hine bitillen :  
 mid gold-faȝe pallen.  
 and biwitē hine þer lette :  
 þreo dæȝef fulle.  
 þe while he wurchen lette :  
 an werc fwið<sup>1</sup> riche.  
 aue chefte longe :  
 and wreon heo al mid golde.  
 And lette leggē þer inne :  
 Lucef of Rome.  
 þ wef a fwiðe duhti mon :  
 þa while hif dæȝef ilaften.  
 þa ȝet dude Arður mære :  
 aðeleft alre Brutte.  
 Arður afechen lette :

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 Arthur . . . . .  
 amide .ne br... ..  
 and þider in lette ....  
 Lucas þan cayfere.  
 and lette hine helye :  
 10 . . . . . [f.131.c.1.]  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . tle :  
 ...ork fwi.. ..  
 .ne ch... lange :  
 iwr... al mid golde.  
 And letten do þar ine :  
 Lucas of Rome.  
 ... was a doh.. man :  
 20 wile ... dawes were.  
 ȝet dude A.thur more :  
 hendeft alre kinge.  
 he lette feche kinges :

Arður.

in *his* tent, that the emperor was slain, and deprived of life-day. Arthur caused a tent to be pitched, amidst a broad field, and thither [in] caused to be borne Lucas the emperor, and caused him to be covered with gold-colored clothes; and caused him there to be watched three full days, the while he caused to be made a work exceeding rich, a long chest; 'and it to be' covered all with gold. And *he* caused to be laid therein Lucas of Rome, who was a 'most' doughty man, 'the' while his days 'lasted' [were]. 'The' yet did Arthur more, 'noblest' [fairest] of all 'Britons; Arthur [kings; he] caused to be sought 'all the powerful *men*, 'kings 'and' earls,

<sup>1</sup> fwiðe?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

alle þa riche.

kingef and eorles ⁊

and þa riccheſte beornes.

þa i þan fehte weoren i-flaȝen ⁊

and idon of lif-dæȝen.

he lette heom burien ⁊

mid baldere pruten.

Buten þreo kingef he beren lette<sup>1</sup> ⁊ Bote þreo kinges he lette bere ⁊to<sup>2</sup> Luceſ þan kaiſere.

and lette makien beren ⁊

riche and ſwiðe maren. [f. 164. c. 1.]

and lette heom ſõe ⁊

fenden to Rome.

And grette Rom-weren alle ⁊

mid grætē ane huxe.

and feide þat he heom fende ⁊

þat gael of hiſ londe.

and eſte wolde heō alſwa ⁊

fenden heom gretinge ma.

ȝif heo ȝirnen woldē ⁊

of Arðureſ golden.

and þer after wulle<sup>3</sup> ſone ⁊

riden into Rome.

and tellen heom tiðinge ⁊

eorles and heredringges.

þat in þan fihte weren iſlaȝe ⁊

and idon of lifdæȝe.

he lette ȝam burie ⁊

mid mochelere prude.

Luces þan cayſere.

and lette makie beres ⁊

riche and ſwiþe meare.

and lette ȝam ſone ⁊

fende to Rome.

And grette Rom-cnihtes ⁊

... hiſ grim reases.

an. .... þat he ȝam ſen..

... ga... of hiſ londe.

and ... he wolde al ſo ⁊

fende gretinge mo.

ȝef hii ȝeorne wolde ⁊

of Arthures golde.

And her after ſone ⁊

ich wolde come to Rome.

and telle ȝou tyðinge ⁊

and 'the richest barons [chieftains], who in the fight were slain, and deprived of life-day; he caused them to be buried with great pomp. But he caused three kings to bear Luces the emperor, and caused a bier to be made, rich and exceeding lofty; and caused them soon to be sent to Rome. And greeted all the Rome-people with 'a great taunt [his grim assaults], and said that he sent them the tribute of his land, and eft [he] would also send 'them' more greeting, if they would yearn of Arthurs gold; and 'thereafter [hereafter] full soon 'ride into [I will come to] Rome, and tell

<sup>1</sup> lette bere ?<sup>2</sup> *Superfluous* ?<sup>3</sup> fulle ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

of Brutlondef <sup>1</sup> kinge.	of . . . . . kinge.
and Rome wallef rihten <sup>2</sup>	and Rome . . . . .
þe ȝare weoren to-fallen.	.. ȝare were .. .. .
and fwa ich wulle <sup>3</sup> aweldē <sup>4</sup>	an .. ich wolle a....
þe wode Rom-leoden.	.. wode Romleode.
Al þif ȝelp wef idel ido <sup>5</sup>	.... was idon <sup>6</sup>
for eoðer weif hit eode.	ac oþer .... hit eode.
al oðer hit itidde <sup>7</sup>	.e leode he bi-lefde <sup>8</sup>
þe leoden he bilæfden.	þorh luper tidinge.
al þurh Modred if mæin <sup>9</sup>	10 al þorh Modred his may <sup>10</sup> [c.2.]
for-cuðeft alle monnen.	for..uþeft manne.
A þā muchele fihte <sup>11</sup>	A þan mochele fihte <sup>12</sup>
Arður of his cnihtef lofedefe <sup>13</sup> .	Arthur lofede .. .. .tes.
fiif and twēti þufend <sup>14</sup>	fiif and twenti þoufend <sup>15</sup>
a uolden to-hawwen.	he funde to-hewe.
of Brutten fwiðe balde <sup>16</sup>	of Bruttuf fwiþe bolde <sup>17</sup>
biræued at liue.	bi-reafed of lifue.
Kæi wef forwunded feore <sup>18</sup>	Kay w... ..nded þare <sup>19</sup>
wunder a <sup>20</sup> fwiðe.	wonder on. ....
to Kinun he wef ilad <sup>21</sup>	20 .o Kynū he was il..

'them [you] tidings of *the* king of Britain, and Rome-walls repair, that were of yore fallen down;—"And so will I rule the fierce Rome-folk!" All this boast was 'idly' done, 'for [but] otherwise it fared, all *otherwise* it happened:—the people he left [through wicked tiding], all through Modred his relative, wickedest of 'all' men! In the mickle fight Arthur lost of his knights, five and twenty thousand, hewed in pieces 'on the ground [he found], of Britons most bold, bereaved of life. Kay was wounded 'sore [there], wondrously much; to Kinun he was carried, and soon thereafter he was dead. He was buried there beside the

<sup>1</sup> Brutteflondes, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> wullen, *pr. m.*, but struck out by the same hand, and awelden added in the margin.<sup>3</sup> mæi?<sup>4</sup> R. losede.<sup>5</sup> ane?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and sone þer after he wes ded.	... .ne þar after he w... .
bi-bured he wes þere ⁊	hi-bured he was þare ⁊
bi-halue þan castel.	bi-fides þan castel.
imong heremiten <sup>1</sup> ⁊	heremites a-mong ⁊
þat wæf þe riche mon.	[c. 2.] Kay þat was þe riche man.
Kæi hehte þe eorl ⁊	Key hehte þe eorl ⁊
Kinun þe castel.	Keȝnun þe castel.
Arður ȝef him þene tun ⁊	Arthur ȝef him þane toun ⁊
and he þer to tumde <sup>2</sup> .	wile he was on liue.
and sette þer þene nome ⁊	10 and he sette þare þane nome ⁊
after him seoluen.	after him seolue.
for Keifes dæðe ⁊	
Kain he hit hehte.	
nu and auere mare ⁊	no. and eueremore ⁊
fwa hit hehte þere.	þ. nam. ...dep þare.
Seoððen Beðuer wef iflæȝen ⁊	Suppe Beduer was of-slawe ⁊
and idon of lif-dahȝen.	and ido of lifdȝe.
Arður hine beren lette ⁊	Arthur hine bere lette ⁊
to Bæiof his castel.	to Roios <sup>3</sup> his castel.
and biburied he wef þere ⁊	20 and þar he was ibured ⁊
inne þere burȝe.	in þare borwe.
wið uten þan fuð ȝæte ⁊	with houte .e supȝeate ⁊
in eorðe me hine sette.	in eorþe hii .... .ȝde.

castle, among hermits, [Kay,] who was the noble man. Kay hight the earl, Kinun the castle; Arthur gave him the town, 'and he thereat was entombed [while he was alive], and [he] set there the name after himself; 'for Kays death he named it Kain' (Caen); now and evermore 'so it hight [the name standeth] there. After Beduer was slain, and deprived of life-day, Arthur caused him to be borne to his castle Bæios (Bayeux), and there he was buried, in the burgh; without the south gate in earth 'men [they] him laid. Howeldin was 'floated [carried] forth into Flanders; and all

<sup>1</sup> heoren .... n, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> tumbede, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> Baios?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Howeldin iulut<sup>1</sup> wef?  
 forð into Flandref.  
 and alle hiȝ bezfte cnihtes?  
 þer flutten uorð rihtes.  
 in to þan eorlomen?  
 þene heo þer comen.  
 and alle þa dede?  
 in eorðe me heom leide.  
 inne Teruane?  
 heo liggeoð alle clane.  
 Leir þene eorl me ladde?  
 in to Buluine.  
 & Arður þer æfter ſeoððe?  
 wunede in ane londe.  
 inne Burguine:  
 þer him bezft þuhte.  
 þat lond he al biwufte?  
 and alle þe caſtles ſette.  
 and ſeide þat he wolde?  
 him ſeolue þ̅ lōnd holde.  
 And ſeoððen he hiȝ beoȝ makede?  
 a ſumere þat he wolde. [ſ. 164<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 faren into Rome?

Holdeyn ilad . . . .  
 forþ into Flandref.  
 and .... e cnihtes?  
 þar . . . . .htes.  
 in to þan . . . . .  
 ... hii her ....  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . de.  
 in ....uane?  
 10 . . . . .  
 Leyr ... eorl me ladde?  
 in to Boloýne.  
 And Arthur þar after?  
 on wile wonede. [ſ. 131<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

Leir.

þat lond he al wiȝte?  
 and .. .... ſette.  
 and ſeide þat .. wolde?  
 20 him ſeolf þ̅ .... hadde.  
 and þar in wonie?  
 and þanne he wolde ſone?

his best knights there floated forth-right into the earldoms whence they 'there [here] came. And all the dead in earth men them laid; in Terouane they lie all clean. Leir, the earl, men carried into Boulogne; and Arthur 'then' thereafter dwelt 'in a land [awhile] 'in Burgundy, that to him seemed best'; the land he all ruled, and all the castles appointed; and said that he would himself 'hold [have] the land. 'And afterwards he made his threat, that he would in summer march into [and therein dwell until summer came, and then he would soon march to] Rome, 'and ac-

<sup>1</sup> Written on an erasure by a second hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

& ahnienien<sup>1</sup> al þa riche.  
 and beō him feolf kaifere :  
 þe Lucas wuneden ære.  
 And monie of Rom-leoden :  
 wolden þat hit swa eoden.  
 for heo weoren adradde :  
 to heore bare deðe.  
 þat monie þer awæi fluȝe :  
 and heore castles bibuȝen.  
 and mōie sende fonde :  
 to Arðure þan stronge.  
 and monie him speken wið :  
 & ȝirnden Arðures grið.  
 and summe heo wolde :  
 aȝein Arðure halden.  
 and halden wið him Rome :  
 & weren<sup>3</sup> þa leode.  
 and neoðeles heo auered weoren :  
 for heore uæie-siðen.  
 þat nuften heo under criste :  
 nenne ræd godne.  
 þa wæs hit itimed þere :  
 þat Merlin faide while.

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wende to Rome.  
 and .... seolf caiser :  
 þe ..... wonede her.  
 And m... Romleode :  
 wolde ... ȝeode.  
 for hii weren adrad :  
 to hire bare deape.  
 and manȝe aweȝ wende :  
 and hire castles lete stonde.  
 and manie sende fonde :  
 to Arthur þan stronge.  
 and ȝeorife<sup>2</sup> speke him wiþ :  
 and ȝornde Arthur his grið.  
 and somme hii wolde :  
 ...n Arthur stonde.  
 and .....n wiþ him Rome :  
 and werie þe riche.  
 and noþeles a-fered weren :  
 alle þat þar woned .n.  
 þat nuften hii onder criste :  
 godne read nāne.  
 þo was hit ifunde :  
 þat Merlin faide wile.

quire all the realm,' and himself be emperor where Lucas ere dwelt. And many of *the* Rome-folk would that it so should be, for they were adread to their bare death, *so* that [and] many away 'there' fled, and their castles 'abandoned [let stand]; and many sent messengers to Arthur the strong; and 'many [earnestly] spake with him, and yearned 'Arthurs [Arthur his] peace; and some they would against Arthur 'hold [stand], and hold Rome against him, and defend the realm. And nevertheless 'they' were afraid 'for their destruction [all that there dwelt], *so* that they knew not under Christ any good counsel. Then was it there 'come to pass [found], what

<sup>1</sup> ahnien ?<sup>2</sup> ȝeorne ?<sup>3</sup> werien ?



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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þ Rom walleſ ſculden ⁊	þ.. Rome walles folde ⁊
aʒein Ardure <sup>1</sup> to-uallen.	a.... Arthur to-falle.
þat waſ agan þære ⁊	.... a-gon þære ⁊
bi þan kaiſere.	bi þan .....re.
þa ueol þer ine fehte ⁊	þat full . . . . .
mid fiſti þuſund monne.	mid fixti þ.....
ruren þer to grunde ⁊	
riche Rom-leoden.	
þa Arður wende to foðe ⁊	þo A.....
to aʒein al Rome.	10 to w.....
& wunede inne Burguine ⁊	... nede .....
richeſt alre kinge.	..... alre ...ge.
þa com þer in are tiden ⁊ [c. 2.]	þo ... .. ridinge ⁊
an oht mon riden.	
and brohte tidinge ⁊	and brohte Ar.... tydinge ⁊
Arðure þan kinge.	
from Moddrede hiſ ſufter fune ⁊	fram Modred hiſ ..... [c. 2.] <i>Modred.</i>
Arðure he weſ <sup>2</sup> wilcume.	. . . . .
for he wende þat he brohte ⁊	. . . . .
boden ſwiðe gode.	20 . . . . .
Arður lai alle lōge niht ⁊	Arth... ..
and ſpac wið þene ʒeonge cniht.	...d ſpac wiþ ... .. cniht.
ſwa nauer nulde he him fugge ⁊	ac no weiſ he n.... ..e ⁊

Merlin ſaid *ere*-while, that Rome-walls ſhould fall down before Arthur ; that was fulfilled there by the emperor, who fell there in *the* fight, with fifty thouſand men ; ‘there ſank to *the* ground *the* rich Rome-people!’ Then Arthur weened in ſooth to win all Rome, and dwelt in Burgundy, nobleſt of all kings. Then came there ‘on a time a brave’ man riding, and brought tiding to Arthur ‘the king’, from Modred, hiſ ſiſters ſon ; to Arthur he was welcome, for he weened that he brought news moſt good. Arthur lay all *the* night long, and ſpake with the young knight ; ſo never

<sup>1</sup> R. Arðure.<sup>2</sup> we, *pr. m.*

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foð hu hit ferde.  
 þa hit wef dæi a marȝen ⁊  
 and duȝeðe gon ſturiē.  
 Arður þa up araf ⁊  
 and ſtrehte hiſ ærmes.  
 he araf up and adun fat ⁊  
 fwulc he weore ſwiðe ſeoc.  
 þa axede hine an uæir cniht ⁊  
 Lauerd hu hæueſt þu inaren to-  
 Arður þa andſwarede ⁊ [niht. Arthur him anſwerede ⁊  
 a mode him wes uneðe. 11 mid .... ch. wordes.  
 To niht a mine ſlepe ⁊  
 þer ich læi on bure.  
 me imætte a ſweuen ⁊  
 þer uore ich ful ſari<sup>1</sup> æm.  
 Me imette þat mon me hof ⁊  
 uppen are halle.  
 þa halle ich gon bi-ſtridē ⁊  
 fwulc ich wolde riden.  
*Arthur.* alle þa lond þa ich ah ⁊ 20 a. . . . . def þat ich had..  
 alle ich þer ouer ſah.  
*Walwain.* and Walwain fat biuoren me ⁊ and Wawein fat bi-vore me ⁊

here ou hit ferde.  
 þo ... was dai . . orwe ⁊  
 and .e doȝeþe gan to ſtorie.  
 Arthur þo vp a-roſ ⁊  
 and ſtrahte mid harmes.  
 he a-rof vp and adun fat ⁊  
 afe he were ſwiþe ſeak.  
 þo axede him þe cniht ⁊  
 Louerd ou hæueſt þou fare to-niht.  
 [niht. Arthur him anſwerede ⁊  
 mid .... ch. wordes.  
 To niht in mine bedde ⁊  
 þar ich lay in boure.  
 me imette a ſweuen ⁊  
 þar fore ich fori ham.  
 Me mette þat men me ſette ⁊  
 yppen one halle.  
 .e halle ich gan bi-ft...  
 ... .h wolde ride.  
 a. . . . . def þat ich had..  
 .... .h ȝam iſeh þare.  
 and Wawein fat bi-vore me ⁊

[but in no wiſe] would he ſay 'to him' 'ſooth [here] how it fared. When it was day on *the* morrow, and [the] people gan to ſtir, Arthur then up aroſe, and ſtretched [with] 'hiſ' arms; he aroſe up, and ſate down, as *if* he were exceeding ſick. Then aſked him 'a fair [the] knight: "Lord, how haſt thou fared to-night?" Arthur 'then [him] answered,—'in mind he was uneaſy—[with mild words]: "To-night in my 'ſleep [bed], where I lay in chamber, I dreamt a dream,—therefore I am 'full' ſorry. I dreamt that men 'raiſed [ſet] me upon a hall; the hall I gan beſtride, as *if* I would ride; all the lands that I 'poſſeſſed [had], all I there 'overlooked [them ſaw]. And Walwain ſate before me; my ſword he bare in hand.

<sup>1</sup> ſa, pr. m.

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mi fweord he bar an honde.  
 þa com Moddred farē þere :<sup>[£ 165. c. 1.]</sup>  
 mid unimete uolke.  
 he bar an hiſ honde :  
 ane wiāx ſtronge.  
 he bigon to hewene :  
 hardliche ſwiðe.  
 and þa poſtes for-heou alle :  
 þa heolden up þa halle.  
 þer ich iſeh Wenheuer eke :<sup>10</sup>  
 wimmonnen leofueſt me<sup>1</sup>.  
 al þere muche halle roſ :  
 mid hire honden<sup>2</sup> heo to-droh.  
 þa halle gon to hælden :  
 and ich hæld to grunden.  
 þat mi riht ærm to-brac :  
 þa ſeide Modred haue þat.  
 Adū ueol þa halle :  
 & Walwain gō to ualle.  
 and feol a þere eorðe :<sup>20</sup>  
 hiſ ærmef brekeen beine.  
 & ich igrap mi fweord leofe :  
 mid mire leoft honde.

min fweord he bar an honde.  
 þo com Modred wende þare :<sup>Modred.</sup>  
 mid onimete folke.  
 he bar on his .....  
 .ne hax ſwiþe ſtr...  
 .. bi-gan to hewe :  
 .....he ſwiþ.  
 ... ..s for-hew. ....  
 þat .....ppe þan halle.  
 þar ... .. eake :<sup>Wenhauer.</sup>  
 Gwenaſſer þe cwene.  
 al ..re mochele alle<sup>2</sup> roſ :  
 mid hire hond ȝeo to-droh.<sup>[£ 132. c. 1.]</sup>  
 þe halle gon to holle :  
 ..d ich ful to grūde.  
 ... .. riht arm to-br..  
 .o ſaide Modred h.ue þat.  
 Adun ful þe halle :  
 ... Waweȝn was of-falle.  
 ... .. þare eorþe :  
 his ar... ..ke beȝne.  
 And ich ig... mȝ gode fweord :  
 mid mine luſt honde.

Then approached Modred there, with innumerable folk; he bare in his hand a 'battle'-axe [most] strong; he began to hew exceeding hardily; and the posts all hewed in pieces, that held up the hall. There I saw Wenhaver 'eke [the queen], 'dearest of women to me'; all the mickle hall roof with her hand she drew down; the hall gan to tumble, and I tumbled to the ground, so that my right arm brake in pieces,—then said Modred, 'Have that!' Down fell the hall; and Walwain 'gan to fall [was fallen], and fell on the earth; his arms both brake. And I grasped my 'dear [good] sword with my left hand, and smote off Modred his head, so that it rolled

<sup>1</sup> me leofueſt ?<sup>2</sup> halle ?<sup>3</sup> hondeden, *pr. m.*

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and smæt of Modred if hafð ⁊	and smot of Modred his hefd ⁊
þat hit wond a þene ueld.	þat hit wefde a. ... felde.
And þa quene ich al to-snaðde ⁊	And þe cwean. ... ..un .....
mid deore mine sweorede.	
and feoððen <sup>1</sup> ich heo adum <sup>2</sup> fette ⁊	
in ane swarte putte.	in one f. .... ..
And al mi uolc riche ⁊	... al mi .... ..
fette to fleme.	..... .. fleonde.
þat nuste ich under criste ⁊	..... .. criste ⁊
whar heo bicumen weoren. 10	war þat ... ..re.
Butē mi feolf ich gond <sup>3</sup> atftondē ⁊	Bote mi seol. ... .. aftonde ⁊
uppen ane wolden.	vppe on. ....
& ich þer wondrien agon ⁊	
wide ȝeōð þan moren.	
þer ich ifah gripef ⁊	þar ich ifeh gri...
& grifliche fugelef. (c. 2.)	... wonderliche fo.....
þa com an guldene leo ⁊	þo com a guldene ...
liðen ouer dune.	liþe ouer doune.
deoren fwiðe hende ⁊	
þa ure drihten make <sup>4</sup> . 20	
þa leo me orn foren to ⁊	þis leo ... an swiþe to ⁊
and iueng me bi þan midle.	and nam bi þan midd..
& forð hire gun ȝeongen ⁊	and forþ he me gan leode ⁊

on the field. And the queen I 'cut all in pieces with my dear sword, and afterwards I 'set 'her' down in a black pit. And all my good people set to flight, so that I knew not under Christ, where [that] they were gone. But myself I gan stand upon a weald, 'and I there gan to wander wide over the moors'; there I saw gripes, and 'grisly [wondrous] fowls! Then approached a golden lion over *the* down;—'a beast most fair, that our Lord made';—the [this] lion ran-towards [quickly to] me, and took 'me' by the middle, and forth 'gan her move [he gan me carry], and to the sea

<sup>1</sup> feoððen?<sup>2</sup> gon?<sup>3</sup> R. adun.<sup>4</sup> makede?

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&amp; to þere sæ wende.

and to þare sée wende.

And ich isæh þæ vðen?

i þere sæ driuen.

and þe leo i þan ulode?

A...e leo in þan flode?

iwende wið me<sup>1</sup> seolue.

..... mid mi seolue.

þa wit i sæ comen?

þo ... .. sée come?

þa vðen me hire binomen.

þe beares me hire bi-nome.

cō þer an fisc liðe?

com þar a fisc fwemme?

and feredē me to londe.

and brohte me to londe.

þa wef ich al wet?

10 þo was ich al wet?

& weri<sup>2</sup> of forȝen and seoc.

wery and swiþe seak.

þa gon ich iwakien?

þ. gan ich to wakie?

fwiðe ich gon to quakien.

þo ga. ich to cwakie.

þa gon ich to biuien?

swulc ich al fur burne.

And swa ich habbe al niht?

And þus ich ha... al nih?

of mine sweuenene<sup>3</sup> fwiðe iþoht.

of mine fweu... moche iþoht.

for ich what to iwisse?

for ich wot al mid iwisse?

agan if al mi blisse.

agon his al min blisse. [c. 2.]

for a to mine liue?

20 for auere to mine lifue?

forȝen ich mot driȝe.

forewe ich mot drihe.

wale þat ich nabbe here?

wele þat ich nadde her?

Wēhauer mine quene.

mine cweane Gwenayfer.

went. 'And I saw the waves drive in the sea'; and the lion in the flood went with myself. When we came in *the* sea, the waves took her from me; *but* there 'approached [came swimming] a fish, and brought me to land;—then was I all wet, 'and' weary 'from sorrow,' and [very] sick. When I gan to wake, 'greatly [then] gan I to quake; 'then gan I to tremble as if I all burnt with fire.' And 'so [thus] I have all night of my dream much thought; for I wot [all] with certainty, gone is all my bliss, for ever in my life sorrow I must endure! Alas! that I have [had] not here Wenhaver, my queen!' Then answered the knight: "Lord, thou hast

<sup>1</sup> wide mid, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> were, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> sweuene?

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þa andfwarede þe cniht :  
 Lauerd þu haueſt un-riht.  
 ne ſculde me nauere ſweuen :  
 mid forȝen arecchen.  
 þu ært þe riccheſte mon :  
 þa rixleoð on londē.  
 and þe alre wiſeſte :

þe wuneð under weolcne.

[f. 165<sup>b</sup>.  
c. 1.]

ȝif hit weore ilimpe :  
 ſwa nulle<sup>2</sup> hit ure drihte.  
 þat Modred þire ſuſter ſune :  
 haſde þine quene inume.  
 and al þi kineliſhe lōd :  
 iſæt an hiſ aȝere hond.  
 þe þu hi bitahteſt :  
 þa þu to Rome þohteſt.  
 and he haſde al þuſ ido :  
 mid hiſ ſwikedome.

þe ȝet þu mihteſt þe awreken :  
 wurðliſhe mid weþnen.  
 & æft þi lond halden :  
 and walden þine leoden.  
 and þine feond fallē :

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þo anſwerede þe cniht :  
 Louerd þou haueſt onriht.  
 ne ſolde me neuere ſweuen :  
 to hame<sup>1</sup> teorne.  
 þou hart þe richeſt man :  
 þat rixlep in londe.

þeh hit w. re bi-falle :  
 aſe nele hit oure drihte.  
 þat Modred þin ſofter ſone :  
 hadde þin cweane inome.  
 and al þine lond :  
 ..et o. ... owe hond.  
 þat þou hi. ...-tahteſt :  
 þo þou to Rom. ...hteſt.

ȝeot þou mihteſt þe awreke :  
 ..rþliſhe ſwiþe.  
 and eft .in lond holde :  
 and alle ..ne leode.  
 and þine fon fal..

wrong; men should never a dream 'with sorrow interpret [turn to harm]. Thou art the mightiest man, that reigneth in land, 'and the wisest of all that dwelleth under heaven.' 'If [Though] it were befallen,—as will it not our Lord!—that Modred, thy sisters son, had taken thy queen, and set all thy 'royal' land in his own hand, that thou to him committedest, when thou thoughtest *to go* to Rome; 'and had he done all this with his treachery, the' yet thou mightest thee avenge 'with weapon [exceeding] worthily, and eft thy land hold, and 'govern [all] thy people, and thine

<sup>1</sup> harme?<sup>2</sup> wulle, *pr.* m.

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þe þe ufe! unnen.  
 and flæn heð alle clane:  
 þet þer no bilauē nāe.  
 Arður þa andfwarede:  
 aðelest alre kinge.  
 Longe bið sæne:  
 þat no wene ich næne.  
 þat sæne Moddred mi mæi:  
 1  
 wolde me biſwiken:  
 for alle mine richen.  
 no Wenbauer mi quene:  
 wakien on þonke.  
 nulleþ hit biginne:  
 for nane weorlð-monne.  
 Æfne þan worde forð riht:  
 þa andfwarede þe cniht.  
 Ich fugge þe soð leofe king:  
 for ich æm þin vnderling.  
 þus hæfeð Modred idon:  
 þine quene he hæfeð ifon.  
 and þi wūliche lond:

.leane to grunde.  
 þat þar ne . . . fde none:  
 of þine wiþer- . . . f.  
 Aarthur þo anſw . . . e:  
 wiſeſt alre kinge.  
 L . . . . beoþ enere:  
 þat ne wen ich neuere.  
 þat eu.re Modred mý meay:  
 þat man his me leueſt.  
 10 wolde me bi-ſwike:  
 for al mine riche.  
 ne Gwenayfer min cwean:  
 .. al þat ich wene.  
 nolleþ hii hit bi-gýnne:  
 for none worle-þinge.  
 Eafne þan worde forþriht:  
 þo anſwerede þe cniht.  
 Ich wolle soþ ſegge king:  
 for ich ham þin onderling.  
 20 þos hæueþ Modred idon: [t 132<sup>a</sup>.c.1.]  
 þine cweane he hæueþ inome.  
 and al Brutlond:

'enemies [foes] fell, 'who did evil to thee, and slay them all clean, that there remain not one [clean to ground, that there should not remain one of thy adversaries]." Arthur then answered, 'noblest [wisest] of all kings: "So long as is ever, weened I that never, that ever Modred, my relative, who is man dearest to me, would betray me, for all my realm, nor Wen-haver, my queen, 'weaken in thought; [in all that I ween; they] would it not begin, for any worldly 'man [thing]!" Even with the words forth-right then answered the knight: "I [will] say 'thee' sooth, 'dear' king, for I am thy underling. Thus hath Modred done; thy queen he hath taken, and 'thy fair land [all Britain] set in his own hand. He is

<sup>1</sup> A line is here wanting.

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isæt an his aȝere hond.	isfet to his owene hond.
he if king & heo if que <sup>1</sup> :	he his his <sup>2</sup> king and ȝeo cweane :
of þine kume nis na wene. [c. 2.]	of þine keome nis no wene.
for no weneð heo nauere to soðe :	for hii wenep al to sope : [Rome.
þat þu cumen aȝain frō Rōe.	þat þou ne comest neuere fra
Ich æm þin aȝen mon :	Ich ham þin owe man :
& ifeh þisne swikedom.	ich feh þane fwikedom.
and ich æm icumen to þe feoluen :	
soð þe to suggen.	
min hafued beo to wedde :	10 min heued ich legge to wed... :
þat isfæid ich þe habbe.	soþ þat ich þe segge.
soð buten lese :	
of leofen þire quene.	
& of Modrede þire suster fune :	
hu he hafueð Brutlōd þe binume.	
þa sæt hit al stille :	þo sat hit al stille :
in Arðures halle.	in Arthur his halle.
þa wes þer særinæsse :	þo was þar moche forinisse :
mid sele þan kinge.	mid .....r þ.n kinge.
þa weoren Bruttifce men :	20 þo wer...uttusse men :
swiðe vnbalde uorþæn.	fwipe onb...d for þan.
þa umbe stunde :	þo bi an stunde :
stefne þer sturede.	stemne þar storede.

king, and she 'is' queen; of thy coming *is there* no expectation, for they ween 'not ever [all] in sooth, that thou [never] shalt come 'back' from Rome. I am thine own man, 'and [I] saw 'this [the] treason; 'and I am come to thyself, to say thee sooth.' My head 'be [I lay] in pledge, that I 'have said [say] thee sooth, 'without leasing, of thy loved queen, and of Modred, thy sisters son, how he hath taken Britain from thee.' " Then sate it all still in 'Arthurs [Arthur his] hall; then was there [much] sorrow with 'the good [Arthur the] king; then were *the* British men therefore exceedingly dispirited. Then after a while voices there stirred; wide men

<sup>1</sup> R. quene.<sup>2</sup> Sic MS.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

wide me mihte iheren ⁊  
 Brutten iberen.  
 and gūne to tellen ⁊  
 a feole cunne spellen.  
 hu heo wolden for-deme ⁊  
 Modred & þa quene.  
 and al þ̅ moncun for-don ⁊  
 þe mid Modred heolden.  
 Arður þa cleopede ⁊  
 hendeft alre Brutte.  
 Sitteð adun stille ⁊  
 cnihtef inne halle.  
 and ich eou telle wulle ⁊  
 spellef vncuðe.  
 Nu to-mærȝe þēne hit dæi bið ⁊  
 & drihten hie fende.  
 forð ich wulle buȝe ⁊  
 in toward Bruttaine. [[*l. 166. c. 1.*]  
 and Moddred ich wulle scaln<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 & þa quen for-berne.  
 and alle ich wulle for-don ⁊  
 þa biluueden þen fwikedom.  
 And her ich bileofuen wulle ⁊  
 me leofueft monne.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

wide me mihte ...re ⁊  
 Bruttune beare.  
 hii g...ne to telle ⁊  
 of fale cunn. ....le.  
 hou hii wolde ford.me ⁊  
 Mordred an. .. cweane.  
 and al þat ..... for-don ⁊  
 þat mid M..... eolden.  
 Arthur þo fa...  
 10 hendeft alre Brutte.  
 Sitteþ adun stille ⁊  
 cnihtes in halle.  
 and ich ȝou telle wolle ⁊  
 fpelles oncoupe.  
 Nou to-morwe wane hit dai beop ⁊  
 and drihte hine fendeþ.  
 fo... .. wolle wende ⁊  
 into Brutayne.  
 and Modred ich wolle slean ⁊  
 20 and for-bearne þe cweane.  
 And her ich wolle bi-leaue ⁊  
 Howel þan eande.

might hear *the* Britons clamor, 'and [they] gan to tell in speeches of many kind, how they would destroy Modred and the queen, and slay all the people that held with Modred. Arthur then 'called [said], fairest of all Britons: "Sit *ye* down still, knights in hall, and I will you tell strange discourse'. Now to-morrow, when it is day, and *the* Lord it sendeth, forth I will march 'in toward [into] Britain; and Modred I will slay, and burn the queen; 'and all I will destroy, that approved the treachery.' And here I will leave *the* dearest of men to me, Howel 'my loved relative [the fair], noblest

<sup>1</sup> fclean?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Howel minne leofue mæi :  
 hexft of mine cunne.  
 and half mine uerde :  
 ich bilæfuē a piſſen ærde.  
 to halden al þiſ kine-lond :  
 þa ich habbe a mire hond.  
 & þenne þaſ þing beoð alle idone :  
 aȝan ich wulle to Rome.  
 & mi wunliche lond bitatæche<sup>1</sup> :  
 Walwaine mine mæie. 10  
 and iuorþe mi<sup>2</sup> beot seodðe<sup>3</sup> :  
 bi mine bare life.

Walwain.

ſcullen alle mine feond :  
 wæi-fið makeȝe.  
 þa ſtod hi up Walwain :  
 þat weſ Arðureſ mæi.  
 and þaſ word ſaide :  
 þe eorl weſ abolȝe.  
 Ældrihtē godd :  
 domeſ waldend. 20  
 al middel-ærdeſ mund :  
 whi if hit iwurðen.  
 þat mi broðer Modred :

heheſt of mine cūne :  
 manne me leoueft.  
 and half mine ...de : [c.2.]  
 ich bi-leaue in þiſ ea...  
 to holde al þiſ kinelon.  
 ... .. habbe in mine hond.  
 & aȝen ich wolle toward R...  
 and mi lond bi-tak.  
 ....n mine meaye.  
 folle a... .. fon :  
 þiſ ſwikedom ....ge<sup>4</sup>.  
 þo ſtod vp Waweȝn :  
 þat waſ Arthureſ cun.  
 and þeoſ word .... :  
 þe cniht waſ ..ol..  
 .. drihtene ...  
 .....ouere<sup>5</sup>.  
 ... ..red :

of my kin ; and half my army I *will* leave in this land, to maintain all this kingdom, that I have in my hand. And when these things are 'all' done, back I will *come* to[ward] Rome, and deliver my 'fair' land to Walwain my relation ; 'and afterwards perform my threat, by my bare life' ; all my 'enemies [foes] shall 'be destroyed [pay for this treachery] !' Then stood him up Walwain, who was Arthurs relative, and said these words,—the 'earl [knight] was incensed : " Almighty God ! 'ruler of dooms [comforter of mankind], ' guardian of all middle-earth !' Why is it befallen, that my

<sup>1</sup> R. bitæche.<sup>2</sup> uoreni, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> seodðe ?<sup>4</sup> abugge ?<sup>5</sup> mancunnes frouere ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þif morð hafueð itimbred.	þif .... itimbred.
Ah to dæi ich at-fake hine here? ... h hine fake!?	
biuoren þiffere duȝeðe.	bi-.... is doȝeþe.
and ich hine for-demen wulle? and ich .... wolle?	
mid drihtenef wille.	mid drihte... ..
mi feolf ich wulle hine an-hon? .. seolf ich wolle .... n?	
haxft alre warien. [laȝe?	
þa quene ich wulle mid goddes and þe cwea.. ...?	
al mid horfen to-draȝe. [[c.2.]	
For ne beo ich nauere bliðe? for ne worþe ... ..liþe?	
þa wile a <sup>3</sup> beoð alieue.	11 ear come .. time.
and þat ich habbe minne æm? þat ich habbe min eam?	
awræke mid þan bezfte.	awreke mid þan ..fte.
Bruttus þa andfwarede?	Bruttus þo anfwe....
mid baldere stefne.	..d cwikere stem..
Al ure wepnen funden ȝarewe? Al o... wepne his ȝare?	
nu to-marȝen we fculen uaren.	nou to-morewe we sollen vare.
A marȝen þat hit dæi wes?	A morwe þo hit dai was?
& drihten hine fenden.	and drihte hine fende.
Arðu <sup>4</sup> uorð him wende? 20 Arthur him forþ wende?	
mid aðelen hiſ folke.	..d gode his cnihtes.
half he hit bilæfde? halue .. þare leſde?	

brother Modred this sin has wrought? But to-day I forsake him 'here,' before this assembly; and I will him destroy with *the* Lords will; myself I will him hang, 'highest of all wretches;' [and] the queen 'I will, with Gods law', 'draw all in pieces with horses [destroy]. For may I never be blithe, 'the while I am alive [ere the time shall come], until I have avenged mine uncle with the best!' Then answered *the* Britons with 'bold [quick] voice: "All our weapons are [weapon is] ready; now to-morrow we shall march!" On *the* morrow when it was day, and *the* Lord it sent, Arthur forth him moved, with his good 'folk [knights]; half he 'it [there] left, and

<sup>1</sup> asake?<sup>2</sup> cweane for-don?<sup>3</sup> ich?<sup>4</sup> R. Arður.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

& half hit forð ladde.  
 Forð he wende þurh þat lond ⁊  
 þat he com to Whit-fond.  
 ſcipen he hæfde ſone ⁊  
 monie & wel idone.  
 ah feowertene niht ſalle ⁊  
 þere læi þa uerde.  
 þeos wederef abiden ⁊  
 windeſ bi-delde.  
 Nu waſ ſum for-cuð kempe ⁊ 10  
 in Arðureſ ferde.  
 anæn ſwa he demen iherde ⁊  
 of Modredef ðeðe<sup>1</sup>.  
 he nom<sup>2</sup> hiſ ſwein aneouſte ⁊  
 and fende to þiſſen londe.  
 and fende word Wenhaueren ⁊  
 heou hit waſ iwurðen.  
 and hu Arður weſ on uore ⁊  
 mid muclere ferde.  
 and hu he wolde taken on ⁊ 20  
 & al hu he wolde don.  
 þa quene com to Modred ⁊ <sup>[f. 166<sup>b</sup>  
c. 1.]</sup>  
 þat waſ hire leofueſt monneſ.

and halue he forþ ladde.  
 Forþ he wende þorh þat l.nde ⁊  
 þ..e com to Witsfond.  
 ſ...f he hadde ſone ⁊  
 manie and ... .... [f. 133. c. 1.]  
 ac fourtene niht .....  
 ... .. ferde.  
 weder a-....  
 wyndes bi-dealed.  
 ... .. ſom forcouþ cniht ⁊  
 .. .. ures ferde.  
 þat þo .. .. .eme ⁊  
 of Modred ... ..  
 he nam hiſ ſw. yn one ⁊  
 ... fende to londe.  
 ..d fende word Gwenajfer ⁊  
 ... .. was iworþe þar.  
 a... .. Arthur waſ on vore ⁊  
 m.. .. .lere ferde.

half 'it [he] forth led. Forth he marched through the land until he came to Whitsand; ships he had soon, many and excellent; but 'full' a fortnight there lay the host, abiding 'the' weather, deprived of wind (becalmed). Now was *there* some wicked knight in Arthurs army, 'anon as [who when] he heard *it* determined of Modreds death, he took [one] his swain 'quickly,' and sent to 'this' land; and sent word to Wenhaver, how it had [there] happened, and how Arthur was on *his* march, with *a* great host; 'and how he would take on, and all how he would do.' The queen came to Modred, who was to her dearest of men, and told him tidings of

<sup>1</sup> R. deðe.<sup>2</sup> mon, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and talde hī tidende ⁊	... .. tydinge ⁊	
of Arðure þan kinge.	of ..... nge.	
hu he wolde taken an ⁊	ou wold. ....	
& al hu he wolde don.	and al ou he .....	
Modræd nom hif fonde ⁊	..dred nam his .....	
and fende to Sex-lond.	... ..de to Saxlond.	
after Childriche ⁊	.....driche ⁊	[Chs]ldric.
þe king wcs swiðe riche.	þane ..... þan riche.	
and bæd hine cume to Brutaine ⁊	and b... ..me to Brutlonde ⁊	
þer of he bruke sculde.	10 . . . . . be folde.	
Modræd bad Childriche ⁊		
þene stronge & þene riche.		
weide fenden fonde ⁊		
a feouwer half Sexlond.		
and beoden þa cnihtes alle ⁊		
þat heo biȝeten mihte.		
þat heo comen fone ⁊		
to þissen kinedone <sup>1</sup> .		
and he wolde Childriche ⁊		
ȝeouen of hif riche.	20 al . . . . . hond.	
al biȝeonde þerere <sup>2</sup> Humbre ⁊	aȝendalf <sup>3</sup> .....berlond ⁊	
for he him scolde helpe.		
to fihten wið hif æme ⁊		

Arthur the king, how he would take on, and all how he would do. Modred took his messengers, and sent to Saxland, after Childrich, 'who was king most [the *strong* and the] powerful; and bade him come to Britain,—thereof he should have possession. 'Modred bade Childrich, the strong and the rich, to send messengers wide, on *the* four sides of Saxland, and bid all the knights that they might get, that they should come soon to this kingdom; 'and he would to Childrich give *part* of his realm, all beyond the Humber; [all in *his own* hand possess half Northumberland.] 'because he should him help to fight against his uncle king Arthur.' Childrich

<sup>1</sup> R. kinedome.<sup>2</sup> þere?<sup>3</sup> aȝen half?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

Arðuren kinge.

Childrich beh fœe ⁊

in to Brutlonde<sup>1</sup>.

þa Modred hafde hif ferde ⁊

ifomned of monnen.

þa weoren þere italde ⁊

fixti þufende.

here-kempen harde ⁊

of heðene uolke.

þa heo weoren icumen hidere ⁊<sup>10</sup> þat were h.... me ⁊for Arduref<sup>2</sup> hæreme.

Modred to helpen ⁊

forcuðeft monnen.

þa þe uerde wef ifome ⁊

of ælche mon-cunne.

þa heo weoren þer on hepe ⁊ [c. 2.] þo were þar to heape ⁊

an hundred þufende.

heðene and cristene ⁊

mid Modrede kinge.

*Whitfond.*Arður lai at Whit-fond ⁊<sup>20</sup> Arthur lay at .....nd ⁊

feouwertene niht him þuhte to lōg. fourte niht h. him þohte to long.

and al Modred wufte ⁊

wat Arður þær wolde.

ælche dai him comen fonde ⁊

Cheldrich ... ..

.. to Brutlonde.

þ . . . . .

. . . . . his cnihtes.

.. weren þar .....

..... oufend.

for Arthur his arme.

....ed to helpe ⁊

forcouþeft .....

þo þe ferde ..s igadered ⁊

of alle m... nne.

þo were þar to heape ⁊

an hundred þoufend.

heaþen. ..d .....e ⁊

mid Modred. ... ..

Arthur lay at .....nd ⁊

fourte niht h. him þohte to long.

and al Modred wufte ⁊

þat Arthur þære wolde.

for eche dai him com fonde ⁊

proceeded soon into Britain. When Modred had assembled his 'host of men [knights], then were there told sixty thousand 'hardy warriors of heathen folk,' 'when they [that] were come hither, for 'Arthurs [Arthur his] harm, and to help Modred, wickedest of men! When the army was gathered of 'each [all] people, then were 'they' there in a heap an hundred thousand, heathens and christians, with Modred [*the*] king. Arthur lay at Whitsand; a fortnight seemed to him too long; and Modred knew all 'what [that] Arthur there would; [for] each day came messengers to him from the kings army.

<sup>1</sup> Brutlonde, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> R. Arðuref.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

from þaf kingef hirede.  
 þa ilomp hit an one time ⁊  
 muchel rein him gon rine.  
 & þæ wind him gon wende ⁊  
 & stod of þan æst ende.  
 and Arður him ot ſcipe fuſde ⁊  
 mid alle his uerde.  
 and hehte þat hiſ ſcip-men ⁊  
 brohten hine to Romerel.  
 þer he þohte up wende ⁊ 10  
 in to þiſſen londe.  
 þæ he to þere hauene com ⁊  
 Moddred him weſ auornon.  
 aſe þe dæi gon lihte ⁊  
 heo bigunnen to fihten.  
 alle þene longe dæi ⁊  
 moni mon þer ded læi.  
 ſumme hi fuhten a londe ⁊  
 ſumme bi þan ſtronde.  
 ſumme heo letten ut of ſcipen ⁊  
 ſcerpe garen ſcriþen. 21  
 Walwain bi-foren wende ⁊  
 and þene wæi rumde.  
 & floh þer a-neuſte ⁊

fram þan kingef ferde.  
 þo bi-fallet<sup>1</sup> in on tyme ⁊  
 moche .... hit gan rýne.  
 an. . . . . gan wende ⁊  
 and .... eaſt eande.  
 and Arthur to fiþe wende wende<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 mid alle hiſ cnihtef.  
 and hehte þat hiſ ſipmen ⁊  
 brohte hine at Romelan.  
 þar he þohte vp wende ⁊  
 into þiſſe londe.  
 þo he to þar hauene com ⁊  
 M..red was aſorn. 3eon.  
 al ſo þe dæg gan lihte ⁊  
 hii bi-gonne to fihte.  
 al þane lang. dæg ⁊  
 mani man þar dead laȝ.  
 ſomme hi fohte a londe ⁊  
 ſomme bi fée ſtr..de.

*Romerel.*

Waweȝn wende bi-...e ⁊  
 and þane way rumde.

Then befell it on a time, much rain it gan to rain, and the wind it gan to turn, and stood from the east end. And Arthur proceeded to ship (embarked) with all his 'host [knights], and ordered that his shipmen should bring him to Romney, where he thought to come up into this land. When he came to the haven, Modred was opposite to 'him'; as the day gan light, they began to fight, all the day long; many a man dead there lay! Some they fought on land, some by 'the [sea] strand; 'some they let fly sharp spears out of *the* ships.' Walwain went before, and cleared the way; and 'slew

<sup>1</sup> bi-falle hit?<sup>2</sup> *Sic MS.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

	peines elleouene.		
	he floh Childriches fune ⁊		and he floh Cheldrich his fo... ⁊
	þe was þer mid his fader icume.		þat was mid þan fa... come.
	To reste eode þa funne ⁊		To raste ȝeode ...e ⁊
	wæ wef þa monnen. [f. 167. c. 1.]		wo was þo þ. ....
Walwain.	þer wef Walwain aflæȝe ⁊		þar was Waweȝn of-slawe ⁊
	& idon of life-dage.		and idon of lif-dage.
	þurh an eorle Sexisne ⁊		þorh one eorl Sexisne ⁊
	færi wurðe his faule.		sori w..þe his faule.
	þa wef Arður færi ⁊	10	þo was ..thur sori ⁊
	& forhful an heorte forþi.		and forþfolle ..eorte.
	& þas word bodede ⁊		and þeos wo....de ⁊
	richest alre Brutte.		richest alre Brut...
	Nu ich ileofed habbe ⁊		Nou ich i-lore habbe ⁊
	mine sweines leofe.		Waweȝn þat ich louede.
	ich wuste bi mine sweuene ⁊		ich wiste wel bi min sweuen ⁊
	whæt sorȝen me weoren ȝeueðe.		þat forþwe me was ȝeuen.
	i-flaȝen if Angel þe king ⁊		i-flawe his Angel þe king ⁊ [f. 133 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
	þe wef min aȝen deorling.		þat was min owe deorling.
	& Walwaine mi <sup>1</sup> fuster fune ⁊	20	and Waweȝn mi <sup>2</sup> foste <sup>2</sup> sone ⁊
	wa if me þat ich was mon iboren.		wo his me for þare leore.
	up nu of scipen biliue ⁊		vp nou of sipe blue ⁊
	mine beornes ohte.		mine cniht...s ohte.

there soon eleven thanes; he slew 'Childrichs [Childrich his] son, who was come 'there' with 'his [the] father. To rest went the sun; woe was [then] to the men! There was Walwain slain, and deprived of life-day, through a Saxish earl,—sorry be his soul! Then was Arthur sorry, and sorrowful 'therefore' in heart; and these words said, mightiest of all Britons: "Now I have lost 'my loved swains [Walwain that I loved]! I knew [well] by my dream, 'what [that] sorrow 'were [was] given to me! Slain is Angel the king, who was mine own darling, and Walwain, my sisters son,—woe is me 'that I was born man [for the loss]! Up now from ship, quickly, my brave knights!"<sup>2</sup> Even with the words sixty thousand

<sup>1</sup> Interlined by second hand.<sup>2</sup> R. foster.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Æfne þā worde ⁊

wenden to fihte.

fixti þufend anon ⁊

felere kēpē.

and breken Modredef trume ⁊

and wel neh him feolue wef inome. and wel neh him seolf was inome.

Modred bi-gon to fleon ⁊

&amp; his folc after teon.

fluȝen ueōdliche ⁊

feldef beoueden eke.

10

ȝurrē þa stanef ⁊

mid þan blod-stremef.

þer weore al þat fiht i-don ⁊

ah þat niht to raðe cō.

ȝif þa niht neore ⁊

iflaȝē hi weoren alle.

þe niht heom to-delde ⁊

ȝeond fladef & ȝeon<sup>1</sup> dunen.and Modred fwa vorð<sup>2</sup> com ⁊ [c. 2.] and Mod..d fo forþ com ⁊

þat he wef at Lūdene.

20

þa. he was at London.

Iherden þa burh-werē ⁊

Hi-horde þe borh-men ⁊

hu hit waf al ifaren.

al ou hit was ifaren.

and warnden him inȝeong ⁊

and wornde him .in-gonde ⁊

'good warriors [bold Britons], pressed anon to *the* fight, and brake 'Modreds [Modred his] ranks, and well nigh himself was taken. Modred 'be'gan to flee, and his folk 'to follow' after; '*they* fled exceedingly, *the* fields eke trembled; the stones jar with the blood-streams!' There 'would have been [was] all the fight ended, but the night came too soon; if the night had not been, they all would have been slain! 'The night separated them over slades and over downs'; and Modred came so *far* forth, that he was at London. The burgh-men heard *how* it had all fared, and denied him

<sup>1</sup> ȝeond?<sup>2</sup> worð, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& alle his folke.  
*Modr*[*ed.*] Modred þeone wende ⁊  
 toward Winchastre.  
 and heo hine underuengen ⁊  
 mid alle his monnen.  
 And Arður after wende ⁊  
 mid alle his mahte.  
 þat he com to Winchestre ⁊  
 mid muchelre uerde.  
 & þa burh al biræd ⁊      10  
 & Modred þer inne abeod.  
 þa Modred isæh ⁊  
 þ̃ Arður hī<sup>1</sup> wef swa neh.  
 ofte he hine biþohte ⁊  
 wæt he don mahte.  
 þa a þere ilke niht ⁊  
 he hehte his cnihtes alle.  
 mid alle heore iwepnen ⁊  
 ut of burhȝe wendē.  
 and sæide þat he weolde ⁊      20  
 mid fihte þer at-stonden.  
 He bi-hehte þere burȝe-were ⁊  
 auer mare freo lȝe.

and alle his folke.  
 Modred þanne wende ⁊  
 in to Wýnc.eftre.  
 and hii him onder.....  
 mid alle his manne.  
 An. ..thur after forþ riht ⁊  
 mid alle his mihte.  
 þat he ..m to Wýncchestre ⁊  
 mid alle his ...de.  
 ... þe borh al b-ir...  
 ... Modred þar ine ab...  
 .. ..dred ifeh ⁊  
 þat Arthur was so neh.  
 ofte he hine bi-þohte ⁊  
 wat he don mihte.  
 ..d he in þan ilke niht ⁊  
 he h....alle his cnihtes.  
 mid alle .... ..pne ⁊  
 vt of borewe wen..  
 ..d faide þat he wolde ⁊  
 mid ...te þar at-stonde.

entry, and all his folk. Modred thence went 'toward [into] Winchester;  
 and they him received, with all his men. And Arthur 'pursued [forth-right]  
 after, with all his might, until he came to Winchester, with 'a mickle [all  
 his] host, and the burgh all besieged; and Modred therein abode. When  
 Modred saw, that Arthur was so nigh 'to him', oft he bethought him what  
 he might do. 'Then [and he] on the same night, he ordered all his knights,  
 with all their weapons, to march out of *the* burgh; and said that he would  
 with fight there make a stand. 'He promised the burghmen free law ever-

<sup>1</sup> hit, *pr. m.*, but t expuncted.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

wið þan þa heo him heolpen ⁊  
at heȝere neoden.

þa hit wef dæi-liht ⁊  
ȝaru<sup>1</sup> þa wes heore fiht.

Arður þat bi-hedde ⁊

þe king wef abolȝe.

he lette bemen blawen ⁊

and beonnen men to fihtē.

he hehte alle hiſ þeines ⁊ [f. 167<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.] he hehte al... eynes ⁊

& aðele hiſ cnihte.

fon ſomed to fihtē ⁊

and hiſ ueod<sup>2</sup> auallen.

and þe burh alle for-don ⁊

and þat burh-ſolc ahon.

Heo to-gadere ſtopen ⁊

and ſtuſliche fuhten.

Modred þa þohte ⁊

what he don mihte.

& he dude þere ⁊

aſe he dude elleſ where.

ſwikedom mid þan mæſte ⁊

for auere he dude unwiſte.

þo hit was dæi-liht ⁊

þo was ȝaru hire fiht.

Arthur þat bi-hedde ⁊

king<sup>2</sup> was abo... [c. 2.]

... blowe bumes ⁊

... fihte.

10 and alle hiſ ...

healpe him at þan .... ⁊

... hiſ feondes fa...

... borh al for-don ⁊

a... al an-hond<sup>4</sup>.

h...-gadere ſtopen ⁊

and hardeliche foht.n.

Modred þo þohte ⁊

... e don mihte.

and he d.de þare ⁊

20 aſe he dude w...re.

s... mid þan meſte ⁊

for ... onwreſte.

more, on condition that they should help him at *his* great need.' When it was day-light, then ready was their fight. Arthur that perceived,—the king was enraged;—he caused trumpets to be blown, and men to be assembled to battle; he commanded all his thanes, and [all] his 'noble' knights, 'together to take *the* [to help him at the] fight, and fell his enemies, and the burgh all to destroy, and hang [all] the burgh-folk. They stept together, and 'sternly [hardily] fought. Modred then thought what he might do; and he did there as he did 'else where [well every where], treachery with the most! For ever he did wickedly; he betrayed his comrades before

<sup>1</sup> Apparently written at first fari.

<sup>2</sup> R. ueond.

<sup>3</sup> þe king?

<sup>4</sup> an-hon?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

he biſwac <sup>1</sup> hiſ iueren ⁊	.. .. . . .feres ⁊
biuoren Wincheſtren.	bi-vore .....
and lette hī to cleopien ⁊	.nd cleopede ... ..
hiſ leofeſte cnihteſ anan.	..s leueſte cnih...
and hiſ leoueſte freōd alle ⁊	
of allen hiſ folke.	
and bi-ſtal from þan fihte ⁊	... ..al fram þan .....
þe feōd hine aȝe.	.. ....d hine teahte.
and þat folc gode lette ⁊	an. .... . . gode folk ⁊
al þer for-wurðe.	10 alle ... ..
Fuhten alle dæi ⁊	.....n alle lange ...
wenden þat heore laūd þer læi.	..... .at hire louerd ... ..
and weore heom aneouſte ⁊	... were ȝeom .....
at muchelere neode.	at mochelere neo..
þa heold he þene wai ⁊	... ..heold þane way ⁊
þat touward Hamtone lai.	... ..rd Hamtone l..
and heolde touward hauene ⁊	and .... .o þan haue..
forcuðeſt hæleðe.	for..... .re cnihte.
and nom alle þa ſcipen ⁊	a... .. . . .es ⁊
þa þer oht weore.	20 þat þar .oht were.
and þa ſteormen alle ⁊	and þe ſteorme. alle ⁊
to þan ſcipen neodde.	to þan ſipes neo..
and ferden into Cornwalen ⁊	and wen... .. Cornwal..
forcuðeſt kingē a þan dæȝen.	onwreſt. .... in þane dæȝe.

Winchester, and 'caused' his dearest knights 'to be' called to him 'anon, and his dearest friends all, of all his folk'; and stole away from the fight,—the fiend him 'have [instructed]!—and let the good folk all there perish. *They* fought all day [long]; *they* weened that their lord there lay, and were near them at *their* great need. Then bent he the way that toward Hampton lay; and bent toward *the* haven,—wickedest of [all] men,—and took all the ships that there good were, and all the steersmen, to *the* need of the ships; and proceeded into Cornwall,—wickedest of kings in those

<sup>1</sup> *At first written biſpac.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

And Arður Winchestre ⁊  
 þa burh bilai wel fafte.  
 & al þ̅ moncun of-floh ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 þer wef forȝē inoh.  
 þa ȝeonge and þa alde ⁊  
 alle he aqualde.  
 þa þat folc wes al ded ⁊  
 þa burh al for-fwelde.  
 þa lette he mid alle ⁊  
 to-breken þa walles alle. 10  
 þa wef hit itimed þere ⁊  
 þat M<sup>o</sup>lin feide while.  
 Ærm wurðest þu Winchæstre ⁊  
 þæ eorðe þe scal forfwalȝe.  
 swa Merlin sæide ⁊  
 þe witeȝe wes mære.  
 þa qne læi inne Eouwerwic ⁊  
 næf heo næuere swa farlic.  
 þ̅ wef Wenhauer þa quene ⁊  
 særȝeft wimmonne. 20  
 Heo iherde fuggē ⁊  
 soððere worden.  
 hu ofte Modred flah ⁊  
 and hu Arður hine bibah.

And Arthur Wȳnchestre ⁊  
 .. ..rh bi-lay fafte.  
 and .. .. mancun of-sl..  
 ... ..s forewe inoh.  
 .. .. pan holde ⁊  
 alle he a..alde.  
 þo þat folk was al dead ⁊ [f.134.c.1.]  
 þe toun he for-fwealde.  
 þo lette he mid alle ⁊  
 to-breke þe walles alle.  
 þo was i-funde þare ⁊  
 þat Merlȳn saide wile.  
 Wȳnchestre wo þe comeþ to ⁊  
 þe eorþe þe sal for-fwolȝe.  
 so Merlȳn sayde ⁊  
 þat wifest waf of manne.  
 þe cweane lay at Euerwich ⁊  
 na. ȝeo neuere so forlich.  
 ȝeo ihorde segȝe ⁊  
 soþere wordes.  
 ou lome Modred fl..  
 .nd ou Arthur h... ..

*Wenhauer.*

days! And Arthur besieged 'well' firmly Winchester the burgh; and slew all the people,—there was sorrow enow,—the young and the old, all he killed. When the folk was all dead, *and* the 'burgh all [town he] burnt, then caused he withal all the walls to be broken in pieces. Then was it there 'come to pass [found], that Merlin whilom said: "'Wretched shalt thou be [Woe cometh to thee], Winchester! the earth shall thee swallow!" So Merlin said, who was 'a great prophet [wisest of men]. The queen lay 'in [at] York; never was she so sorrowful; 'that was Wenhaver the queen, most miserable of women!' She heard say sooth words, how often Modred fled, and how Arthur him pursued; woe was to her the while, that she

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

wa wes hire þere while ⁊  
 þat heo wef on life.  
 Ut of Eouerwike ⁊  
 bi nihte heo iwende.  
 & touward Karliun tuhte ⁊  
 swa fwiðe fwa heo mahte.

þider heo brohten bi nihte ⁊  
 of hire cnihten tweiȝe. 10  
 and me hire hafð bi-wefde ⁊  
 mid ane hali rifte.  
 and heo wes þer munechene ⁊  
 kare-fullest wife.

þa nuften men of þere quene ⁊  
 war heo bicumen weore.  
 no feole ȝere feoððe ⁊  
 nušte hit mon to foðe.  
 whaðer heo weore on deðe ⁊<sup>[f. 168. c. 1.]</sup>  
 1

þa heo here feolf weore ⁊  
 ifunken in þe watere.

*Modred.*

Modred wes i Cornwale ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

wo was hire .. ....  
 ... ȝeo was on .....  
 .. .. . wike ⁊  
 bi niht ... .....  
 and toward ..... droh ⁊  
 sofwipe fo ... mihte.  
 for ȝeo nolde Ar..ur more ife ⁊  
 for al þan ..orle-riche.  
 to Cayrl... .. com bi nihte ⁊  
 mid tweȝ. .ire cnihtef. 10  
 and þare me hire hodede ⁊  
 an. .nechene makede.

And .. no man nušte ⁊  
 war ȝeo bi-come were.  
 ne of hire eande ⁊  
 ne can no boc telle.  
 in woche wise ȝeo was dead ⁊  
 20 and ou ȝeo hinne .ende.

Modred was in Co..wale ⁊

was alive! Out of York she went by night, and toward Kaerleon drew, as quickly as she might; 'thither she brought by night [for she would not see Arthur more, for all the worlds-realm; to Kaerleon she came by night, with] two of her knights; and [there] men 'covered her head with a holy veil, and she was there a nun [hooded her, and made *her* a nun]; 'woman most wretched!' 'Then men knew not of the queen, [And then no man knew] where she were gone, nor 'many years afterwards man knew it in sooth, whether she were dead, or *whether* she herself were sunk in the water [of her end can any book tell, in what wise she was dead, and how she hence departed]. Modred was in Cornwall, and gathered many knights;

<sup>1</sup> A line is here wanting.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

&amp; fomnede cnihtes feole.

... gadere cnihtes fale.

to Irlonde he fende ⁊

to Irlonde he fende his fonde ⁊

a-neofte his fode.

and to Scotlonde.

to Sex-londe he fende ⁊

to Saxlonde he fende ⁊

aneouste his fonde.

after cnihtes hende.

to Scotlonde he fende ⁊

aneouste his fonde. [anan ⁊

he hehten heom to cume alle

þat wolde lond habbē.

þat wolde awinne to hire hond ⁊

oðer feoluer oðer gold ⁊

10 feo seoluer oþer lond. [c.2.]

oder<sup>1</sup> ahte oder<sup>1</sup> lond.

on ælchere wifen ⁊

he warnede hine feoluē.

swa deð ælc witer mon ⁊

þa neode cumeð uenan.

Arður þat<sup>2</sup> iherde ⁊

Arthur þis ihorde ⁊

wraðest kinge.

wroþest alre kinge.

þat Modred wæf i Cofwale ⁊

þat Modred was in Cornwale ⁊

mid muchele monweorede.

mid mochele manferde.

&amp; þer wolde abiden ⁊

20 and þar wolde abide ⁊

þat Arður come riden.

þat Arthur come ride.

Arður fende fode ⁊

Arthur fende fonde ⁊

ȝeond al his kine-londe.

into al his kinelonde.

to Ireland he sent his messengers 'quickly [and to Scotland]; to Saxland he sent 'his messengers quickly [after knights fair]; 'to Scotland he sent his messengers quickly; he ordered them all to come anon,' that would 'have land, or silver, or gold, or possessions [win to their hand fee, silver], or land; 'in each wise he warned himself (each individual);—so doth each prudent man upon whom cometh need.' Arthur that heard, wrathest of [all] kings, that Modred was in Cornwall with a mickle army, and there would abide until Arthur approached. Arthur sent messengers 'over [into] all his kingdom, and bade all 'to come that was alive in land, that to fight

<sup>1</sup> oðer?<sup>2</sup> *As first written* wane he.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

and to cumē alle hehte ⁊  
 þat quic wef on londe.  
 þa to uihte<sup>1</sup> oht weorē ⁊  
 wepnen to beren.

& wah fwa hit for-fete ⁊  
 þat þe kīg hete. io  
 þe king hine wolde a folden ⁊  
 quid<sup>3</sup> al for-bernen.  
 Hit læc toward hirede ⁊  
 folc vīmete.  
 ridinde & ganninde ⁊  
 swa þe rim<sup>4</sup> falled<sup>5</sup> adune.  
 Arður for to Cořwale ⁊  
 mid unite<sup>6</sup> ferdē.  
 Modred þat iherde ⁊  
 & him toȝeīnef heolde. [c. 2.] 20  
 mid vnīmete folke ⁊  
 þer weore nīðie uæie.  
 uppen þere Tanbre ⁊

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and bad alle þe cnihtes ⁊  
 þat lond wolden holde.  
 þat hi alle sone ⁊  
 to him seolue come.  
 bote he were fwike ⁊  
 and mid Modred heolde.  
 þaie he habbe nolde ⁊  
 þeh hii comen wolde.  
 wo se for-feate ⁊  
 þis þat<sup>2</sup> king hæte.  
 þe king hine wolde slea ⁊  
 oþer cwik al for-bearne.  
 Hit wende to þan kinge ⁊  
 folk onīmete.  
 ridende and .ohinge ⁊  
 afe þe ren falleþ.  
 ..... to Cornwale wende ⁊  
 ... ..mete ...de.  
 Modred ... ..e ⁊  
 and him to-ȝea.es ...lde.  
 mid onīmete ..lke ⁊  
 þar were manie fæȝe.  
 vppe þar T..mbre ⁊

were good, weapons to bear [the knights that would hold land, that they all should come soon to himself, unless he were traitor, and with Modred held; those he would not have, though they would come]; 'and' whoso 'it [this] neglected, that the king commanded, the king would him [slay, or] all consume alive 'in *the* land.' Innumerable folk it came 'toward *the* host [to the king], riding and on foot, as the rain 'down' falleth! Arthur marched to Cornwall, with *an* immense army. Modred heard that, and advanced against him with innumerable folk,—there were many fated! Upon the Tambre they came together; the place hight Camelford, ever-

<sup>1</sup> *This and the preceding word are on an erasure.*<sup>2</sup> *R. quic.*<sup>3</sup> *rein?*<sup>4</sup> *falled?*<sup>5</sup> *þat þe?*<sup>6</sup> *R. unīmete.*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

heo tuhten to-gadere.

þe stude hatte Camelford :

euer mare ilaft þat ilke weorde.

And at Camelforde wef ifomned :

fixti þusend.

&amp; ma þusend þer to :

Modred wef heore ælder.

þa þiderward gon ride :

Arður þe riche.

mid unimete folke :

uæie þah hit weore.

Uppe þere Tambre :

heo tuhte to-somne.

heuē here-marken :

halden to-gadere<sup>3</sup>.

luken sweord longe :

leidē o þe helmen.

fur ut<sup>4</sup> sprengen :

speren braftlien.

sceldef gōnē scanen :

scaftes to-breken.

þer faht al to-somne :

folc vnimete.

icome<sup>1</sup> to-gaderes.

þe stude hatte Camelford :

euere more i-laft þat word.

And<sup>2</sup> Camelford were mid Arthur :

fixti þousend manne.

and mo þousendes ȝite :

in Modred his fyde.

þo þiderward gan ride :

Arthur þe riche.

10 mid onimete folke :

of cnihtes wel bolde.

Vppen þar Tambre :

hii fmite to-gadere.

drowen sweorde longe :

and smiten on þe healmes.

þat þe fur vt sprong :

þe swippes were bitere.

20

Cam[el-  
ford.]

Tam[bre.]

[f. 134<sup>b</sup>.  
c. 1.]

more lasted the 'same' word. And at Camelford 'was assembled [were with Arthur] sixty thousand [men], and more thousands 'thereto; Modred was their chief [yet, on Modred his side]. Then thitherward gan ride Arthur the mighty, with innumerable folk,—'fated though it were! [of knights well bold.] Upon the Tambre they encountered together; 'elevated *their* standards; advanced together'; drew *their* long swords, [and] smote on the helms; [so that the] fire out sprang; 'spears splintered; shields gan shiver; shafts brake in pieces [the strokes were bitter]! 'There fought all together innumerable folk!' Tambre was in flood

<sup>1</sup> hii come?<sup>2</sup> And at?<sup>3</sup> to-godere, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> for up, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Tambre wef on flode ⁊

Tambre was on flode ⁊

mid vnimete blode.

mid onimete blode.

mon i þan fihte non þer ne mihte ⁊ ne mihte man in þan fihte ⁊

ikeñe¹ nenne kempe.

icnowe nanne kempe.

no wha dude wurfe no wha bet ⁊

wo dude wors ne wo dude bet ⁊

swa þat wiðe wef imenged.

so þat weder was imenged.

for ælc floh adun riht ⁊

for ech sloh adun riht ⁊

weore he swein weore he cniht.

were he sweyn were he cniht.

þer wes Modred of-flaȝe ⁊

þar was Modred of-flaȝe ⁊

and idon of lif-daȝe.

10 and idon of lifdaȝe.

2

and alle his cnihtes ⁊

in þan fihte.

iflaȝe in þan fihte.

þer weoren of-flaȝe ⁊

þar weren of-flaȝe ⁊

alle þa snelle.

alle þe snelle.

Arðuref³ hered-men ⁊

Arthures hiredmen ⁊

heȝe⁴

hehȝe and lowe.

and þa Bruttes alle ⁊

and þe Brattes alle ⁊

of Arðuref borde.

of Arthur his borde.

and alle hiȝ fosterliges ⁊

and alle hi. fosterlin...s ⁊

of feole kineriches. [t 168<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.] 20

of .... ne riche.

And Arður forwunded ⁊

And ..... him seolf for-w.....

mid wal-spere brade.

mid one spere brode.

fiftene he hafde ⁊

... tene he hadde ⁊

(flooded) with blood to excess; 'there' might 'no [not] man in the fight know any warrior, 'nor' who did worse, 'nor' who [did] better, so was the 'conflict [storm] mingled! For each slew downright, were he swain, were he knight. There was Modred slain, and deprived of life-day, and all his knights slain in the fight. There were slain all the brave, Arthurs warriors, high and low, and all the Britons of 'Arthurs [Arthur his] board, and all his dependants, of many 'kingdoms [a kingdom]. And Arthur [himself] wounded with [a] broad 'slaughter'-spear; fifteen dreadful

¹ ikeñen, *pr. m.*² *A line and more is here missing.*³ *R. Arðuref.*⁴ *A portion of a line seems here again to be wanting.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

feondliche wunden.  
 mon mihte i þare laften ⁊  
 twa glouen iþraſte.  
 þa naſ þer na mare ⁊  
 i þan fehte to laue.  
 of twa hundred þuſend monnen ⁊  
 þa þer leien to-hauwē.  
 buten Arður þe king ane ⁊  
 & of hiſ cnihteſ tweien.  
 Arður wes for-wunded ⁊ 10  
 wunder ane ſwiðe.  
 þer<sup>1</sup> to him com a cnaue ⁊  
 þe wes of hiſ cunne.  
 he weſ Cadoreſ fune ⁊  
 þe eorleſ of Corwaile<sup>2</sup>.  
 Conſtantin hehte þe cnaue ⁊  
 he weſ þan kinge deore.  
 Arður him lokede on ⁊  
 þer he lai on folden.  
 and þaſ word ſeide ⁊ 20  
 mid ſorhfulle heorte.  
 Coſtætín þu art wilcume ⁊  
 þu weore Cadoreſ fone.

feond..che wond..  
 man mihte in þan leaſte ⁊  
 two gloues þreaſte.  
 þo naſ þar na more ⁊  
 ileued in þan fihte.  
 of two hundred þouſend manne ⁊  
 þat þar laȝ to-hewe.  
 bote Arthur þe king ⁊  
 and twei of hiſ cnihtes.  
 10 **A**rthur was for-wunded ⁊ [Ar]ður.  
 wonderliche ſwiþe.  
 þar com a ȝong cnaue ⁊  
 þat was of hiſ cunne.  
 he was Cador hiſ fone ⁊ [c.2.]  
 eorl of Cornwale.  
 Conſtantin he hehte ⁊  
 þe king hine louede.  
 þe king to him bi-heold ⁊

[Con]stan-  
tin.

20 and þeoſ word ſaide.

Conſtantin þou hart wilcome ⁊  
 þou were Cador ..s f.ne.

wounds he had; in the least one might thrust two gloves! Then was there no more remained in the fight, of two hundred thousand men that there lay hewed in pieces, except Arthur the king 'alone,' and two of his knights. Arthur was wounded wondrously much. There came 'to him' a [young] lad, who was of his kindred; he was 'Cadors [Cador his] son, 'the' earl of Cornwall; Constantine 'the lad [he] hight, 'he was dear to the king [the king him loved]. 'Arthur looked on [The king beheld] him, 'where he lay on *the* ground,' and said these words, 'with sorrowful heart:' "Constantine, thou art welcome; thou wert Cadors [Cador his]

<sup>1</sup> þeo, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> R. Cornwaile.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

ich þe bitache here ⁊  
mine kineriche.  
and wite mine Bruttes ⁊  
a to þines lifes.  
and hald heom alle þa laȝen ⁊  
þa habbeoð iftonden a mine daȝen.  
and alle þa laȝen gode ⁊  
þa bi Vðeref daȝen ftoðe.

And ich wulle uaren to Aualū ⁊  
to uaireft alre maidene. 10

to Argante þere quene ⁊  
aluen fwiðe fceone.

& heo flal<sup>1</sup> mine wunden ⁊  
makien alle ifunde.

al hal me makien ⁊ [c. 2.]

mid haleweiȝe drēchen.

And feoðe ich cumen wulle ⁊  
to mine kineriche.

and wunien mid Brutten ⁊

mid muchelere wunne. 20

Æfne þan worden ⁊

þer com of fe wenden.

þat wes an fceort bat liðen ⁊

fceouen mid vðen.

ich þe bi-take here ⁊  
mine kineriche.  
and wite mine Bruttus ⁊  
wel bi þine liue.

And ich wolle wende to Auelun ⁊

to Argant þare cweane.

and ȝeo fal mine wondes ⁊  
m..... al ifunde.

al ... ..ie ⁊

mid halewei.. ..

.nd fuppe ich .... ..ȝen ⁊

to mine .....

Eafne þan ....

..r com of féé wende.

a lu.. fort bot ⁊

wandri mid þ.. beres.

son. I give thee here my kingdom, and defend *thou* my Britons 'ever in [well by] thy life, 'and maintain them all the laws that have stood in my days, and all the good laws that in Uthers days stood.' And I will fare to Avalun, 'to *the* fairest of all maidens,' to Argante the queen, '*an* elf most fair,' and she shall make my wounds all sound; make me all whole with healing draughts. And afterwards I will come [again] to my kingdom, 'and dwell with *the* Britons with mickle joy'." Even with the words there approached from *the* sea 'that was' a [little] short boat, floating

<sup>1</sup> R. fcal.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and twa wimmē þer inne ⁊  
 wunderliche idihte.  
 and heo nomen Arður anā ⁊  
 and aneoufte<sup>1</sup> hine uereden.  
 and softe hine adun leiden ⁊  
 & forð gunnen hine<sup>2</sup> liðen.  
 þa wef hit iwurðen ⁊  
 þat M<sup>9</sup>lin feide whilen.  
 þat weore unimete care ⁊  
 of Arðuref forð-fare. 10  
 Bruttef ileueð zete ⁊  
 þat he bon on liue.  
 and wunnien in Aualun ⁊  
 mid fairest alre aluen.  
 and lokieð euere B<sup>ut</sup>tef zete ⁊  
 whan Arður cumē liðe.  
 Nif nauer þe mon iborē ⁊  
 of nauer nane burde icoren.  
 þe cunne of þan soðe ⁊  
 of Arðure fugen mare. 20  
 Bute while wef an witeze ⁊  
 Mærlin ihate.  
 he bodede mid worde ⁊

and two wimm...ine ⁊  
 wonderliche igýnned.  
 ... ..men Arthur anon ⁊  
 an... þan bote bere.  
 and hine soht. .dun leyðe ⁊  
 and forþ ... gan wende.  
 þo was ...onde ⁊  
 þat Merlȝn faide wile.  
 þat folde beon mochel care ⁊  
 after Arthures forþ-fare. 10  
 Brutt.. ileueþ zete ⁊  
 þat he be. on liue.  
 and w.nie in Auailun ⁊  
 mid ....este alre cwene.  
 Nas neuere þe man ibore ⁊  
 ne of womman icore.  
 þat conne of þan soþe ⁊  
 of Arthur segge more. 20  
 Bote wile was a witti ⁊ [£135.c.1.]  
 Merlin ihote.  
 he faide mid wordes ⁊

with the waves; and two women therein, wondrously formed; and they took Arthur anon, and bare him 'quickly [to the boat], and laid him softly down, and forth they gan depart. Then was it accomplished that Merlin whilom said, that mickle care (sorrow) should be 'of [after] Arthurs departure. *The Britons* believe yet that he is alive, and dwelleth in Avalun with *the* fairest of all 'elves [queens]; 'and *the* Britons ever yet expect when Arthur shall return.' Was never the man born, [nor] of 'ever any lady [woman] chosen, that knoweth of the sooth, to say more of Arthur. But whilom was a sage hight Merlin; he said with words,—his

<sup>1</sup> *This word has been altered, on an erasure.*

<sup>2</sup> heo gunnen? See ll. 25635. 26827. etc.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

hif quiðef weoren soðe.

his saȝef were soþe.

þat an Arður sculde ȝete ⁊

þat Arthur solde ȝite ⁊

cum Anglen to fulste.

come Bruttef ... for to healpe.

Coſtantin þuſ leouede on londe ⁊

**C**onſtantine nam þiſ lond ⁊

&amp; Bruttef hine luſede.

and Bruttuſ hine louede.

and ſwiðe deore heom he weſ ⁊

and wrðeliche<sup>1</sup> heo hine heolden. [f. 169. c. 1.]Nu hæfuede Modred funen twei<sup>2</sup>: Nou hadde Modred twei ſoneſ ⁊an maine<sup>3</sup> ſwiðe ſtronge.

of maȝne hii weren ſtronge.

heo iſȝen hu hit ferde here ⁊ 10

hii ſeȝe ou hit ferde here ⁊

of Ardure<sup>4</sup> þan kaiſere.

of Arthur þan caiſere.

and hu heore fader weſ of-ſlaȝe ⁊

and ou hire fader waſ of-ſlaȝe ⁊

&amp; idon of liſ-daȝen.

and idon of liſ-daȝe.

&amp; hu Bruttef to-dreued weoren ⁊

and ou Brutt<sup>5</sup> to-dreued were ⁊

mid feole cunne burſten.

on ma.. cunneſ wiſe.

þa ilke twei<sup>6</sup> broðeren ⁊

Hii ſpe.. ... bi-twine ⁊

ſpeken heð bi-tweohnen<sup>6</sup>.

and ſomneden þa cnihteſ alle ⁊

ſeleſt þa heð þuhte.

þa weoren wide to-ſloȝen<sup>6</sup>: 20

ut of þan wiðer-uehte.

and ſomneden uerde ⁊

and ſomne<sup>7</sup> fe....

sayings were sooth,—that ‘an’ Arthur should yet come [*here* for] to help *the* ‘English [Britons]. Constantine thus lived in [took this] land, and Britons him loved; ‘and exceeding dear he was to them, and worthily they him esteemed.’ Now had Modred two sons, of might ‘most [they were] strong; they saw how it fared here of Arthur the caiser, and how their father was slain, and deprived of lifeday, and how *the* Britons were oppressed ‘with many kind of evils [in many kind of wise]. ‘The same two brothers [They] spake them between, ‘and assembled all the knights that seemed to them best, who had widely fled out of the battle’; and as-

<sup>1</sup> wunderliche, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> and main, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> bi-tweohxen, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> twei<sup>2</sup>, *pr. m.*<sup>5</sup> *R.* Arðure.<sup>6</sup> to-ſloȝe, *pr. m.*<sup>7</sup> ſomnede?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

wide ȝeōd þan arde.

and þuhten to flan Coſtantin ⁊

and al hiſ lōd binimen him.

þat iherde fugge Coſtantin ⁊

þe king weſ abolȝen.

and fende hiſ fonde ⁊

wide ȝeond hiſ londe.

and hirede<sup>1</sup> hehte cume ⁊

þan kingge to helpe.

Siȝen toward hirede ⁊

ȝeonglingef ſnelle.

þritti þuſend anan ⁊

ſomēd comen þraſten.

and þe þe<sup>2</sup> king forð rihtef ⁊

makeden hom cnihtef.

þa oðere cnihtef þer comen ⁊

þa at þan fehte ar weoren.

þa hafde he to-ſomne ⁊

fixti þuſende.

þat iherde bodien ⁊

beien Moddredes funen.

and nomen heð to rade ⁊ [c.2.]

and to ſom rune.

and þohte flean Con....tin ⁊

and al hiſ lond b. .... him.

þat ihorde Conſta....

þe king was abolw.

... fende hiſ fonde ⁊

ouer.. hiſ londe.

and hehten comen alle ⁊

.ane king to helpe.

10 Wende toward ferde ⁊

ȝonglenges ſnelle.

þrit.. þouſend anon ⁊

þraſte to þan kȳnge.

and þe king forþrihtef ⁊

makede ȝam cnihtes.

Oþer cnihtef þar comē ⁊

þat hear at fihte weren.

.. hadde he to-gadere ⁊

fixti .....d.

20 þis ihorden beie ⁊

.....es ſones tweie.

... .. heom .. ....

... .. .oune.

sembled a host 'wide over the land,' and thought to slay Constantine, and take from him all his land. Constantine heard 'say' that,—the king was enraged,—and sent his messengers 'wide over [over all] his land, and bade 'forces [all] come, to help the king. Marched toward *the* host active youths; thirty thousand anon 'came together crowding [crowded to the king]; and the king forth-right made them knights. 'When' *the* other knights there came, that ere at 'the' fight were, then had he together sixty thousand *men*. Both Modreds sons [twain] heard 'that [this] 'said', and betook them to counsel and to some communing, that the one would

<sup>1</sup> herede, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *Sic MS.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þat þe an liðen wolde ⁊  
 in to Lundene.  
 and þe oder<sup>1</sup> liðen wolde ⁊  
 in to Winchastre.  
 and þer heo wolden abiden ⁊  
 þat þe king comen riden.  
 and wolden wið him fehten ⁊  
 mid allen heore mehten.  
 Al<sup>2</sup> þæ hit com to neode ⁊  
 oðer weif hit eode. 10  
 Coſtcantin<sup>3</sup> gon liðe ⁊  
 toward Lūdenne.  
 þat iherden bodien ⁊  
 þeo þa burh<sup>4</sup> biwuſten.  
 hælden to-fomne ⁊  
 to heore huſtinge.  
 heo nomen heom to rade ⁊  
 and to fom rune.  
 þat heo wolden halden alle ⁊  
 mid Coſtantin þan kinge. 20  
 and for-faken Modredef fune ⁊  
 þæ þat morð wrohte.  
 Modredef fune flaſh ⁊

. . . . .  
 ....dene. [c.2.]  
 and þe oþer wende folde ⁊  
 in to Wyncheſtre.  
 and þar hii wolde a-bide ⁊  
 þat þe king come ride.  
 and wolde mid him fihte ⁊  
 mid al hire mihte.  
 Ac þo hit com to neode ⁊  
 al oþer weies hit ȝeode.  
 Coſtantin gan wende ⁊  
 toward Londene.  
 þat ihorde ſegge ⁊  
 þat þe borh bi-wiſte.  
 nomen heom to reade ⁊  
 and to fom rounne.  
 þat hii wolde holde ⁊  
 mid Coſtantin þan .....  
 and Modred his ſon... ..e ⁊  
 þat þane morþre ....e.  
 Modred hiſ ....

go into London, and the other 'would [should] go into Winchester; and there they would abide until the king came riding, and would with him fight, with all their might. But when it came to need, [all] otherwise it happened! Constantine gan march toward London. 'They' who guarded the burgh heard that said; 'they met together at their husting; they' be-took them to counsel and to some communing, that they 'all' would hold with Constantine the king, and forsake 'Modreds [Modred his] son, who wrought the perdition. 'Modreds [Modred his] son fled, and 'in' to a 'min-

<sup>1</sup> oðer?<sup>2</sup> Ah?<sup>3</sup> R. Coſtantin.<sup>4</sup> Altered on erasure by a second hand.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xlii.

and in to ane munestere teh.	and to one ..erche ...
And Constantin him after wende:’ ...	Constantyn after .....
and þer <sup>1</sup> hine ičehte.	..d þare hine kah..
þe king mid hif fweorde:’	.. ...g mid his swerde:’
þat hefd him of-swipte.	... .. of-swipte.
And þuf þe king wordede:’	
wræð on hif þonke.	
Liȝe þer þu laðe mon:’	
leof þu beo þā sucke <sup>2</sup> .	
slæð heð aneoufte:’	10
al þ̅ ȝe findeð þere.	
mine wiðer-iwinnen:’	
weorpeð heom to grūden.	
þif flaht wef sone idon:’	þis ..ht was sone idon:’
for moni mon þer wenden to.	for ..ni naȝen stode.
Seoðē lette Costantin:’	
þe <sup>3</sup> king wef on londe. [f. 169 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	
blawen hif bemen:’	
and bonnien hif hif <sup>4</sup> ferden.	
and wende riht þene wai:’	20 Suppe he nam þane way:’
þe touward Winchæstre lai.	þ.. .. Euerwike lay.
and forð ladde mid hī:’	and for. ... ..ad:’

ster [church] drew. And Constantine ‘went’ after him, and there him caught; the king with his sword struck from him the head. ‘And thus the king spake, wrath in his thought: “Lie there, thou hateful man, be thou dear to the Fiend!—Slay *ye* them quickly, all that *ye* here find, mine enemies cast *ye* them to ground!”’ This slaughter was soon done, for many ‘a man there helped [nigh stood]. Afterwards ‘caused Constantine, who was king in *the* land, his trumpets to be blown, and his host to be assembled; and ‘marched right [he took] the way that toward ‘Winchester [York] lay; and led forth with him the Britons of London, and

<sup>1</sup> þane, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> þed, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> sucke?<sup>4</sup> *Sic MS.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

	þa Bruttet of Lundene.	þe Bruttus .. . . .
	and to Winchæstre comen ⁊	and . . . . .
	and a-neouste binnen wenden.	. . . . .
[Meleo]n.	þat ifæh Meleon ⁊	. . . . .
	þe wef Modredef sone.	. . . . .
	and from his iueren cherde ⁊	. . . . .
	and fleh to are chirche.	. . . . .
	and forð riht anan wende ⁊	. . . . .
	forn to ane wefde.	. . . . .
	Coſtantin braid ut hiſ fweorde ⁊	. . . . .
	& þat hafde him of-fwipte. 11	. . . . .
	þat ſeint Anfibaleſ <sup>1</sup> weofd ⁊	. . . . .
	iwrað þer of a blode.	. . . . .
	and ſeoðen he lette ſlen ⁊	. . . . .
	alle Melaeoneſ mē.	. . . . .
	þeo wef Coſtantin king here ⁊	. . . . .
	of þeſſere kine-riche.	. . . . .
	þa bigūnen bliſſen ⁊	. . . . .
	in Brutene to wunien.	. . . . . Brutayne. [ſ. 135 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]
	her wæf grið her wef frið ⁊ 20	
	and freoȝ laȝen mid folke.	
	and ful wel heoden <sup>2</sup> þa ilke laȝen ⁊ here were þe ilke lawes ⁊	
	þat ſtoden on Arðureſ daȝen.	þat ſtode bi Arthur hiſ daȝes.

to Winchester came, and 'speedily' entered within. Melion saw that, who was Modreds son, and turned from his companions, and fled to a church, and forth-right anon went before an altar. Constantine drew out his sword, and struck from him the head, so that Saint Amphibals altar was covered thereof in blood; and afterwards he caused all Melions men to be slain. Then was Constantine king here of this kingdom; then began bliss in Britain to dwell; 'here was peace, here was concord, and free laws with the folk;' 'and full well [here were] the same laws maintained, that stood in 'Arthurs [Arthur his] days. But the same lasted too little while;

<sup>1</sup> Anfibilaleſ, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> heolden ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Ah þat ilke i-lafte ⁊  
 to lutele while.  
 for no ilaft he buten feouwer ȝer ⁊ for he ne la. de bote four ȝer ⁊  
 hiſ feōd hine aqualde.  
 and hiſ folc hine uerede ⁊  
 in to Stan-henge.  
 and þer hine leide ⁊  
 bi leofen hiſ aldren.  
 Seoððen weſ Conan ⁊  
 ihouē her to kinge. [c. 2.] 10  
 þat weſ þe for-cuðeſte mon ⁊  
 þet funne here ſcean on.  
 Coſtantineſ fuſt<sup>9</sup> ſune ⁊  
 hiſ æm he biſwac to deðe.  
 for he heſde<sup>8</sup> rihte ⁊  
 to þiſſere kineriche.  
 Conan mid attere ⁊  
 hiſ æmeſ ſune aqualde.  
 He bigon un-frið ⁊  
 iſ mē<sup>4</sup> him fuhten wið. 20  
 and he gon ſechien ⁊  
 to hiſ twam fuſterē.  
 alc burh<sup>6</sup> i þan londe ⁊

Ac þat ilke ilaſte ⁊  
 to lutele wile.  
 þat heſ<sup>1</sup> fon hine a-cwelde.  
 and hiſ men him brohte ⁊  
 riht to Ston-henge.  
 and þare hine leide ⁊  
 bi le. fue hiſ ealdre.  
 S Eoppe waſ Conan ⁊  
 i-houe her to kinge.  
 þat waſ þe worſte man ⁊  
 .at þe ſonne auer ſon<sup>2</sup>.  
 Coſtantineſ ſo. . . . ne ⁊  
 hiſ eam he du. . . . þe.  
 for þat he had. . . . ⁊  
 to þiſſe kin. . . iche.  
 C. . . . .ter ⁊  
 hiſ eameſ . . . . .de.  
 He ne heol. . . . .  
 20 hi<sup>5</sup> owene men h. . . . .  
 ech borh in þan . . . .

Conan.

for he (the king) lasted not but four years,—[that] his foes him killed;  
 and his 'folk [men] brought him 'into [right to] Stonehenge, and there  
 laid him by his dear ancestors. Afterwards was Conan raised here to be  
 king; that was the 'wickedest [worst] man, that [the] sun 'here [ever]  
 shone on; Constantines sisters son; his uncle he 'betrayed [put] to death,  
 for [that] he had right to this kingdom. Conan with poison his uncles  
 sons killed. He 'began strife [held not peace], his [own] men fought with  
 him, 'and he gan seek to his two sisters'; each burgh in the land went

<sup>1</sup> his ?<sup>2</sup> son on ?<sup>3</sup> hafde, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> Added by a second hand in the margin.<sup>5</sup> his ?<sup>6</sup> On an erasure.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ferde al to sconde.

...de to sconde.

astured wes al þas þeode ⁊

strongliche swiðe.

Six ȝere ilaste ⁊

Six ȝer. ....

þas særineffe on londe.

..s forineffe in londe.

þa veol þe kig of horfe ⁊

.. .... e king of horfe ⁊

and fæi-fið makede.

and ..edede his dages.

wel wef al þis folke ⁊

wel ..s al þis folke ⁊

for his fæie-fiðe.

.or ... ..

þa þis wef al ido þus ⁊

10 .. ..s al þ.. ..

*Vortiporus.* þa i-warð king Uortiporus.

. . . . .

þeo comen Sexisfe men ⁊

. . . . .

seilen to londe.

. . . . .

and muchelne harm wrohten ⁊

. . . . .

biȝeonde þere Hunbren.

. . . . .

floȝen &amp; nomen ⁊

. . . . .

al þat heo neh comen.

. . . . .

And Uortiporus þe hende<sup>1</sup> ⁊

. . . . .

fende after genge.

. . . . .

and ferede heom ouenon ⁊

20 . . . . .

and feold Sexisfe men.

. . . . .

and moie þusend fente ⁊

. . . . .

to þare se g<sup>u</sup>nde.

.. .... féé grunde. [c.2.]

and þus he<sup>2</sup> heom a-ferde ⁊

þus he ȝam forferde ⁊

'all' to destruction; 'all this people was stirred very strongly.' Six years lasted this sorrow in *the* land; then fell the king from *his* horse,—well was all this folk for his death! When *this* was all done thus, then Vortiporus became king. Then came Saxish men sailing to *the* land, and mickle harm wrought beyond the Humber; *they* slew and captured all that they came nigh. And Vortiporus the fair sent after forces, and marched against them, and felled *the* Saxish men, and sent many thousands to the sea-ground; 'and' thus he them 'terrified [destroyed], and drove from [his] land, so

<sup>1</sup> hen, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> he he, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and flemde of londe. [(f. 170. c. 1.) and of his londe fleemde.  
 þat næuer feodðen<sup>1</sup> bi hif dazen : þat neuere ȝet bi his daiȝe :  
 ne luften heom hider uaren. ne lufte ȝam hider fare.  
 Hif dazef ilafte feuen ȝere : His dazef w...e foue ȝer :  
 and feoððen he deiȝede. and fuppe he de. de her.  
 And feodðen<sup>1</sup> nom þaf riche : þo nam þes riche :  
 Malgus þe reȝe. Malg<sup>2</sup> þe kene. *Malgus.*  
 þat waf þe fairefte mon : þat was þe faireft man :  
 wið uten Adam & Abfolon. wiþ vte Abſalon and Adam.  
 fwa alfe þe boc uf fuggeð : 10 afe bokef ſegeþ :  
 þa æuere iboren weore. þa. .uere ibore were.  
 þef lette hif hired dihte :  
 al wið ote<sup>2</sup> cnihten.  
 þuhten alle þef<sup>3</sup> fweinef :  
 fwulche heo weoren þeinef.  
 haueden alle hif hired-cnafe :  
 ælcchef godef fweines laȝe. [mon :  
 ne durfte nauere nan vn-hende Ne dorfte nō on-hende man :  
 þaf kingef huf ifechen. þes kingef londe ſeche.  
 He biwun þa londes alle : 20  
 þa ſtoden him an honde.  
 þa wef al þaf Bruttene : Nou was eaft þis lond :

that never 'afterwards [yet] in his days it listed them to come hither. His days 'lasted [were] seven years, and then he died [here]. 'And afterwards [Then] Malgus the keen took this realm, who was the fairest man, without (except) Adam and Absalon, 'so' as 'the book [books] us say, that ever was born. 'This king caused his court to be furnished all with brave knights; all the swains seemed as if they were thanes, all his attendants had the manners of each good swain; 'durst 'never any [no] uncourteous man seek the kings 'house [land]. 'He won all the lands that stood to him in hand.' 'Then [Now] was [eft] all this 'Britain [land]

<sup>1</sup> feoððen?<sup>2</sup> ute, *pr. m.* We should probably read ohte.<sup>3</sup> þe?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

afeolled mid bliffe.  
 þa bleden uorð comen ⁊  
 ȝeond al þif kinedomen.  
 Þe king ne rohte of æhte ⁊  
 ah al he hit ȝaf his cnihten.  
 no mihte no mon fugge ⁊  
 of wundere na mare.  
 þene wef mid þan kinge ⁊  
 buten<sup>1</sup> of ane þinge.  
 he luuede þane fūne ⁊      10  
 þe lað if<sup>2</sup> ure drihtene.  
 þa wifmen heo<sup>3</sup> for-foken ⁊  
 to mare funne heo<sup>3</sup> token.  
 wapmon luuede wapmon ⁊  
 wifmen heō laðe weoren.  
 swa þat monie þufende ⁊      [c. 2.]  
 wenden of þiffe lond.  
 wifmen fwiðe feire ⁊  
 ferden to oðere þeoden.  
 for mucchel fcome heon<sup>4</sup> þuhte ⁊  
 þat wepmen heom ne rohte.      21  
 þurh ut alle cunneþ þinge ⁊  
 þif ilke wef a god kinge.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ifulled mid bliffe.  
 .. bledes forþ come ⁊  
 ouer .. . . kinedome.  
 Þe king of ..efur ne rohte ⁊  
 ac al .. hit ȝaf his cnihtes.  
 ne ..... no man fegge ⁊  
 of mur.. no more.  
 þan was mid ... kinge ⁊  
 bote of one þin..  
 he louede þe funne ⁊      10  
 þat loh hiȝ oure drihte.  
 þe wimmen he for-so..  
 and to wepmen he tok.  
 we .men louede wepmen ⁊  
 wifm.. .am lope were.  
 þorh vt alle ..... þing ⁊  
 was þes ilke god ....

filled with bliss; the fruits came forth over all this kingdom. The king cared not for 'wealth [treasure], but all he it gave to his knights; might no man of 'wonder (*i. e.* of what was deserving of admiration) [mirth] say any more than was with the king, except of one thing,—he loved the sin that is loathsome to our Lord; the women he forsook, 'and to great sin [and to men] he took; men loved men, women were 'to them' hateful; 'so that many thousands of women most fair went from this land, and fared to other countries; for great shame *it* seemed to them, that men cared not for them.' Throughout all kind of thing this 'same was 'a' good king,

<sup>1</sup> bu, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> he?<sup>3</sup> *Interlined by a second hand.*<sup>4</sup> *R. heom.*



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seiledē to londe.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and herberȝe token a-neouweste ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
bi-ʒeonde þere Humbre.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and þe king wæiliien agon ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
wide ʒeon¹ þaf þeoden.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
læð he wef al folke ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa him on lokede.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa wes in Aufrike ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
a king swiðe riche. [f. 170 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he wef an Aufrican ⁊                10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Anfter ihatan.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he hafde sonen tweien ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fnelle cnihtes beien.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gurmūd hehte þe eldere ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& Gerion hehte þe ʒeongere.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe alde king deȝede ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
hiſ daȝes weoren aȝeogen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he bitahte hiſ fune Gurmunde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
felen hiſ riche.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ah Gurmūd hit for-hoȝede ⁊     20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and habbe he heo nolde.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and pohte² al oðer ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and ȝef heo hiſ broder.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and seiden þat he nolde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

the Humber; and the king gan live in exile wide over this nation; hateful he was to all folk that on him looked. Then was in Africa a king exceeding powerful; he was an African, named Anster; he had two sons, brave knights both; Gurmund hight the elder, and Gerion hight the younger. The old king died,—his days were passed,—he gave his son Gurmund his good realm. But Gurmund despised it, and have it he would not, and thought all *another thing*, and gave it to his brother; and said that he would not possess any realm, unless he it won with weapon and

**1. Jeond?**

<sup>2</sup> pohten, pr. m., but n erased.



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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

aȝen nane riche.	. . . . .
bute he heo biwūne?	. . . . .
mid wepnen and mid monnen.	. . . . .
ah mid compe he wolde?	. . . . .
aȝen kineriche.	. . . . .
oðer nauermare?	. . . . .
molde he habbe nane.	. . . . .
Gurmund waf kempe?	. . . . .
i-cofneð on mæine.	. . . . .
and he wef þe strongeste mō? 10	. . . . .
þæ æi mon lokeð on.	. . . . .
He bi-gon to fende?	. . . . .
ȝeond al þan londe.	. . . . .
in to Babilonie?	. . . . .
in to Macedonie.	. . . . .
in <sup>1</sup> Turkie?	. . . . .
in to Pſie.	. . . . .
in to Nubie?	. . . . .
in to Arrabie.	. . . . .
& bad alle þe ȝeonglinges? 20	. . . . .
ȝeond þa hæðene londes.	. . . . .
þat heo heom biȝeten?	. . . . . bi-ȝeate? [c. 2.]
wurðliche wepnen.	worþ.....
and he heom forð rihte?	and he wolde .....
wolden makien cnihte.	.am makie .....

with men, but with battle he would possess a kingdom, or nevermore would he have one! Gurmund was a champion approved in might, and he was the strongest man that any man looked on. He began to send over all the land, into Babylonia, into Macedonia, into Turkey, into Persia, into Nubia, into Arabia; and bade all the youths over the heathen lands, that they should procure to them worthy weapons, and he would forth-right make them knights, and afterwards go [forth] 'with them',

<sup>1</sup> in to ?

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and feoððen <sup>1</sup> mid heð wenden ⁊ ... suppe gon forþ ⁊	
and fonden whar he mihten. [c. 2.]	
mid strongen <sup>2</sup> kēpen ⁊	
biwinnen kineriche.	... .. nne kinerichef.
Hit halde touward Aufrike ⁊	... .. ward Affrike ⁊
of feole <sup>3</sup> kuneriche.	... .. he.
monief richef monnef fune ⁊	
monie hæðene <sup>4</sup> gume.	
comen to Gurmunde ⁊	and co... ..
þan hæðene þringe.	10 þan heaþ... kinge.
þa þif ferde wef isomned ⁊	þo hii were to-....re icome ⁊
and his folc arimed.	... mani one ....de.
þa weoren þer italde ⁊	þo weren þar itold ⁊
cnihtes swiðe balde.	..... þe bold.
an hundred and sixti þusēd ⁊	an hun.... i þousend ⁊
freoliche <sup>5</sup> iwapned.	mid ... gode .epne.
wið utē heore scutten ⁊	
þa biuoren scolden scuuen.	
wið uten þan c̅aftmonnen ⁊	
þe comē to Gurmūde.	20
Forð heo iuufden ⁊	Gormund .....nde ⁊
vniunete uerden.	mid onimete ferde.
to þare fe wenden ⁊	to þare féé wende ⁊

and 'seek where he might' win kingdoms, 'with *his* strong warriors.' It (the host) came toward Africa from many *a* kingdom, 'the son of many *a* mighty man, many *a* heathen person,' [and] came to Gurmund, the heathen 'chief [king]. When 'this host was assembled, and his folk [they were come together, and many *a* one] numbered, then were there told, knights most bold, an hundred and sixty thousand, 'freely weaponed [with *their* good weapons], 'without their archers, that before should press, and without the craftsmen, that came to Gurmund'. Forth 'they [Gurmund] marched, [with] innumerable host; to the sea *they* came, then had they

<sup>1</sup> feoððen?<sup>2</sup> strongere, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> Added by a later hand.<sup>4</sup> hæðene?<sup>5</sup> feoliche, *pr. m.*

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þa heo wið hafden.	..t ... wind hadde.
in to ſcipe haldenden <sup>1</sup> :	into .... .nde :
haðene kempen.	heaþene kempes.
Seouentene þer forē :	..uentene þar were :
þat kinges ſunen weoren.	kin... fones riche.
þer weoren twenti and æhtē :	eahte and ....ti eorlene fones :
of eorlene ſtreone.	
ſuipten <sup>2</sup> from londe :	to þan fipes .....
ſeouen hundred ſcipene.	soue hundred .....
a formeſte flocke <sup>3</sup> :	10
wið uten þa feoliende.	
Forð flet mid vðe :	w...e fram þan lon..
folc vnimete.	
þa æit-lōdef <sup>4</sup> allē :	... ..es alle :
þa heo biforen funden.	þat hii ..... f....
alle heo eoden an hōde :	and al Gormūð ....
þan kīge Gurmunde.	.. his owene hond.
moniane kinge he faht wið :	ma.. kynge ...aht wiþ :
and alle heo ġirnden hiſ grið. <sup>[f. 171. c. 1.]</sup>	and .... hii ȝornde hiſ griþ.
& alle. þe lōdef he biwon :	20 and .... þe londes he bi-won :
þat he lokede on.	... he mid eȝe lokede on.

*fair* wind ; into ship embarked *the* heathen warriors. Seventeen there 'went [were], ' that were ' kings sons [mighty] ; ' there were ' eight and twenty of earls ' offspring swept (?) from *the* land [sons to the ships *went*] ; seven hundred ships ' in *the* foremost flock, without the *ships* following ! ' 'Forth floated with *the* waves innumerable folk ; [from the land went ; and *they* took] all the islands that they before *them* found, 'all they went in hand (submitted) to the king Gurmund [and all Gurmund took in his own hand]. Many a king he fought with, and they all yearned his peace ; and all the lands he won that he [with eye] looked on. And then at the end he came to Ire-

<sup>1</sup> haldeden ?<sup>2</sup> This word is doubtful, and has been badly corrected by a second hand, on an erasure.<sup>3</sup> folke, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> æit-lōddef, *pr. m.*

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And þa a þan endede<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 he com to Irlonde.  
 and þat lōd he al biwon ⁊  
 and aqualden þa leoden.  
 and wef icleoped king þere ⁊  
 of þan kinelonde.  
 & feodðen<sup>2</sup> he gon wende ⁊  
 in to piſſen londe.  
 feil heo droȝen to hune ⁊  
 and comen to Suð-hamtune. 10  
 þa wuned bi-ȝeonde þere Hunbre ⁊  
 of Hengeſtef cunne.  
 in þan norð ende ⁊  
 drenches fume fixe.  
 heo iherden tiðinde ⁊  
 of Gurmund þan kinge.  
 ofte heo heom biþohte ⁊  
 what heo don mihten.  
 hu heo mihten biſwiken ⁊  
 Karic of hiſ richen. 20  
 and Brutteſ alle aȝllen ⁊  
 mid luðerē heore craften.  
 Sexiſce men fenden fonde ⁊  
 to Karic þan king.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

And þo at þan heande ⁊  
 he com to Irlonde.  
 þat lond he al .. won ⁊  
 and acwelde þe leode.  
 and was icleopid king ⁊  
 þare of þan kinelonde.  
 And ſupþe he gan wende ⁊  
 in to piſſe londe.  
 failes drowe many gome ⁊  
 and come .. Sup-hamtone. [f. 136<sup>b</sup>.  
 c. 1.]  
 of Hen...teſ cunne.

hii ho... ..ge ⁊  
 of Gormund ... ..ge.  
 ofte hii ȝa. ....  
 wat idon<sup>3</sup> in....  
 ... .. mihte bi....  
 20 ..... in hiſ rich.  
 ... ..ruttu. .... acwelle ⁊  
 mid hire luþer cr....

**S**axiſſe men fende ...de ⁊  
 to Carich þane ki.ge.

land, 'and' the land he all conquered, and killed the people, and was called king there of the kingdom. And afterwards he gan proceed into this land; sails 'they [many a man] drew 'to the top-mast,' and came to South-ampton. Then dwelt 'beyond the Humber [by Northumberland], of Hengists kindred, 'in the north end, some six chieftains'; they heard the tidings of Gurmund the king; oft they them bethought what they might do,—how they might betray Caric 'of [in] his kingdom, and kill all the Britons with their wicked craft. The Saxish men sent messengers to Caric the

<sup>1</sup> ende?<sup>2</sup> feodðen?<sup>3</sup> hii don?

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and seidē þat heo wolden ⁊

and faide þa. . . . . de ⁊

wið hine grið iwurchen.

wiþ him g. . . . .

leofere heom weore ⁊

leouere ȝam were ⁊

to here Karic.

Ca. . . . his men beon.

þene Gurmunde<sup>1</sup> ⁊

þane . . . . . þan stronge ⁊

þan vncuðe kinge.

kin. of oþer lande.

ȝef he heom wolde gridien<sup>2</sup> ⁊

þat heo mosten liuien.

& and<sup>3</sup> aȝeuen heom þat lond ⁊ ȝef he ȝa. wolde ȝeue þat lond ⁊

þat while Uortigerne þe king. 10 þ.. Vortiger hadde wile a. . . .

Hengeste bitahte<sup>4</sup> ⁊þa he nom<sup>5</sup> hið dohter leoue.

and heo him wolden fenden ⁊ [c. 2.]

gael of þan londe.

halden hine for hehne king ⁊

Karic heore deorling.

&amp; þif heo him to-ȝeornden ⁊

mid ȝiflen to ifoðien.

And Karic heom ilefde ⁊

Carich ilefuede hire le. . . .

al heore leofinge.

20

and þis grið ȝette ⁊

and his griþ ȝam ȝette ⁊

and dai heom fette.

and one dai ȝam fette.

þa wef Karic biſwiken ⁊

.. was Carich bi- . . . like ⁊

king, and said that they would make peace with him;—liefer to them *it* were, to 'obey Carric [be Carric his men], than Gurmund, the 'foreign king [the strong, king of other land], if he would 'grant them peace, that they might live, and 'give them the land that whilom Vortiger 'the king' gave to Hengist [had in hand], 'when he took his loved daughter; and they would him send tribute of the land, hold him for supreme king, Carric their darling; and this they entreated him with hostages to confirm. And 'Carric 'them' believed, 'all' their leasing, and granted 'this [them his] peace, and appointed them [a] day. Then was Carric betrayed all with

<sup>1</sup> Part of a line seems wanting.<sup>2</sup> griðien?<sup>3</sup> Sic MS.<sup>4</sup> bitatte, *pr. m.*<sup>5</sup> mon, *pr. m.*

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al mid heore craften.  
*Ka[rie.]* Karic auer feoðen<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
*Kin[eric.]* Kineric he hehtē.  
 al mid hoker worden ⁊  
 þe king heo for-huften.  
 Karic ileouede to soðe ⁊  
 Sexisfe monne lare.  
 Vnder þan worden ⁊  
 heo letten writ makien.  
 & fenden heore fonden ⁊  
 to Gurmunt þen kinge.  
 and þus þa word feiden ⁊  
 þa a þan writ stodē.  
 Hail seo þu Gurgmund<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 hal seo þu heðene king.  
 heil seo þi duȝeðe ⁊  
 hail þine drihtliche men.  
 We funden men Sexisfe ⁊  
 feleost of þan kunne.  
 þa Hengest of Sex-londe ⁊  
 hider mid hī brohte.  
 wunieð inne B<sup>u</sup>taine ⁊  
 bi norðe þere Humbre.

a. mid hire craft..  
 ..... euere suppe ⁊  
 Kenrich .. ..  
 al mid hoker worde. ⁊  
 .. king hii forh...de.  
 C. rich ilefde to sofe ⁊  
 Saxi... mannef lore.  
 Vnder þa. wordes ⁊  
 hii lette writ makie.  
 10 and fende hire sonde ⁊  
 to king Gormunde.  
 ..d þus þat writ faide ⁊  
 þat Saxisse men fende.  
 Hayl beo þou Gormund ⁊  
  
 and alle þine cnihtes.  
 We beoþ Saxisse men ⁊  
 icome of þine cunne.  
 20 þat Hengest of Sax-..... [c. 2.]  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

their craft! Carric ever since Kinric he hight; all with contemptuous words the king they derided. Carric believed in sooth *the* Saxish mens statement. During the words they caused a writ to be made, and sent their messengers to 'Gurmund the king [king Gurmund]; and thus the 'words [writ] said, that 'in the writ stood [*the* Saxish men sent]: "Hail be thou, Gurmund, 'hail be thou, heathen king; 'hail be thy folk, hail thy noble men [and all thy knights]! We are Saxish men, '*the* best of the [descended of thy] kindred, that Hengist from Saxland brought hither with him; *we* dwell in Britain, by north of the Humber. Thou art heathen king,

<sup>1</sup> feiden, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> R. Gurmund.

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þu art heðene king ⁊	. . . . .
we heðene kēpen.	. . . . .
Karic if cristine mon ⁊	. . . . .
he if us lað forðan.	. . . . .
and ȝif þu wult al þif lond ⁊	[f. 171 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.] . . . . .
nimen to þire aȝere hond.	. . . . .
we wulleð mid þe uehten ⁊	. . . . .
mid fullere <sup>1</sup> strenðen.	. . . . .
and Caric of-flæn ⁊	. . . . .
and alle hiȝ cnihtes flæn.	10 . . . . .
& fetten al þif kine-lond ⁊	. . . . .
a þire aȝere hond <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
ȝif þu hit wult us aȝiuen ⁊	. . . . .
we þe wulleð ȝeldē.	. . . . .
fixti hundred punden ⁊	. . . . .
to alchef ȝeres firten.	. . . . .
& we wulleð þie men bi-cumen ⁊	. . . . .
to ȝiflen fullē þe ure sunen.	. . . . .
And ȝif hit þi wille weore ⁊	. . . . .
þat þu hider woldest wende.	20 . . . . .
þaȝ forwarde makien ⁊	. . . . .
and þaȝ spechen uæstniē.	. . . . .
we wulleð ouer al ⁊	. . . . .
atlien to þe seluen.	. . . . .

we are heathen warriors. Carric is a Christian man; he is to us therefore hateful; and if thou wilt take all this land to thine own hand, we will with thee fight, with *our* full strength, and slay Carric, and all his knights drive *away*, and set all this kingdom in thine own hand. If thou wilt give it to us, we will yield thee sixty hundred pounds, at *the* space of each year; and we will become thy men; our sons deliver to thee as hostages. And if it were thy will, that thou hither wouldest wend, this covenant to make, and this speech to confirm, we will over all *things* come to thyself;

<sup>1</sup> fillere, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> Added by a later hand.

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a watere and a londe.ʒ	. . . . .
halden þe uor kinge..	. . . . .
þa bi-gon to spekene.ʒ	. . . . .
Gurmund þe kene.	. . . . .
ȝarkieð mine scipē bliue.ʒ	. . . . .
forð ic wulle liðe.	. . . . .
Seilef heo up droȝen.ʒ	. . . . .
forð heo gunnen fiȝen.	. . . . .
luken rapes longe.ʒ	. . . . .
liðen forð mid uðen.	10 . . . . .
and fwa heo gunnen wenden.ʒ	. . . . .
to Norð-humbre londe..	. . . . .
aud speken wið Sexifce men.ʒ	. . . . .
and sæhte iwurðen.	. . . . .
and fsworen þat heo wolden.ʒ	. . . . .
heore forward halden.	. . . . .
þa weoren heo al an.ʒ	. . . . .
Gurmūd and Sexefce men. [c.2.]	. . . . .
þa fomnedē heo uerde.ʒ	. . . . .
vnimete an ærde.	20 . . . . .
& ferde touward Karriche.ʒ	. . . . .
þan kinge of þiffere riche.	. . . . .
and æuere heo fungen mid hokere.ʒ	. . . . .
of Kinriche.þan kinge.	. . . . .
Caric hif Bruttes gadere.ʒ	. . . . .

*and on water and on land hold thee for king."* Then began to speak Gurmund the keen: "Make ready my ships quickly; forth I will go!" Sails they up drew, forth they gan voyage, pull *the* long ropes, *and* sail forth with *the* waves; and so they gan proceed to Northumberland, and spake with *the* Saxish men, and became friends, and swore that they would their covenant hold. When they were all one, Gurmund and *the* Saxish men, then assembled they forces innumerable in *the* land, and marched toward Carric, the king of this kingdom; and ever they sung with contempt of Kinric the king. Carric gathered his Britons, and summoned them toge-



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and beide heom to-fomne.	. . . . .
and him to wende ⁊	. . . . .
al þat waf on londe.	. . . . .
for rihtere neode ⁊	. . . . .
nuften heo red betere <sup>1</sup> .	. . . . .
Caric muchel folc hafde ⁊	. . . . .
and ferde vnimete.	. . . . .
& ofte he com to compe ⁊	. . . . .
to Gurmunde kinge.	. . . . .
and ofte he him faht wið ⁊	10 . . . . .
and neuere no ȝirde <sup>2</sup> hiſ grið.	. . . . .
and for heo hokerede him on ⁊	. . . . .
he iwarð swiðe kene mon.	. . . . .
& ȝif he hafde genge ⁊	. . . . .
efne wið Gurmunde.	. . . . .
Gurmund weore fone iſlaȝen ⁊	. . . . .
hiſ folc idon of liſ-daȝen.	. . . . .
Ah æuere a <sup>3</sup> þan ende ⁊	. . . . .
wæx Gurmundes genge.	. . . . .
and æuere a þan ende ⁊	20 . . . . .
feol Carricheſ genge.	. . . . .
Gurmund draf Carriche ⁊	. . . . .
wide ȝeond þaſ riche.	. . . . .

*Gurmund.*

ther; and all that was on land went to him, for downright need,—they knew not better counsel. Carric had mickle folk, and an immense host; and oft he came to battle, to king Gurmund, and oft he fought with him, and never yearned his peace, and because they despised him, he became a man most keen; and if he had *had* an army even (equal) with Gurmund, Gurmund were (would have been) soon slain, *and* his folk deprived of life-day. But ever in the end waxed Gurmunds forces, and ever in the end fell Carrics forces. Gurmund drove Carric wide over this realm; and

betere red?

<sup>2</sup> ȝirnde?<sup>3</sup> *Inserted by a second hand.*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

alle þa chirchen he to-droh.	:	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
clærkes he aqualde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
alle þa he funde.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ichecele <sup>1</sup> he lette seoðe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
alle þa cnihtef ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he lette hon forð rihtfe.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
al þif lond for-ferde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
a ueole cunne wife.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wulc wræcce folc swa mihte ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fleh ut of peode.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fun <sup>2</sup> hit to Walef wēde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fum to Cornwale.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fum in to Neustrie ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe hatte nu Normandie.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fum fleh bi-geonden sæ ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
in to Bruttaine.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and gunnen wunien seoððe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
sæn þet lond heht Armoriche.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& sūme heo fluzen to Irlonde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
for þan æie of Gurmunde.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and þer wuneden þeuwe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

all the churches he down drew; *the* clerks he killed, all that he found; each child he caused afterwards *to be put to death, and* all the knights he caused to be hung forth-right;—all this land *he* destroyed in many kind of wise. What (such) wretched folk as might, fled out of *the* country; some it went to Wales, some to Cornwall, some into Neustrie, that now hight Normandy; some fled beyond sea into Bretagne, and gan to dwell afterwards in the land called Armoriche; and some they fled to Ireland, for the awe of Gurmund, and there dwelled slaves in servitude, they and all

<sup>1</sup> A later hand has written children in the margin opposite. Perhaps we should read iche child. The sense is incomplete, from the deficiency of the line that ought to follow the present one.

<sup>2</sup> *R. fum.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

inne þraldome. [c. 2.]		. . . . .
heo and al heore cun ⁊		. . . . .
and her ne come nauere aȝen.		. . . . .
And þuſ loſede Brutteſ ⁊		. . . . .
al þas kine-londeſ. [cheſtre ⁊		. . . . .
And Gurmund bi <sup>1</sup> bilæi Chiren-		. . . . .
abuten ſwiðe uafte.		. . . . .
and Caric weſ wið innen ⁊		. . . . .
and moni of hiſ mōnen.		. . . . .
wa wæs þan leoden ⁊	10	. . . . .
þe þa weoren on liuen.		. . . . .
Hit waſ in ane dæie ⁊		. . . . .
þat Gurmund mid hiſ duȝeðe <sup>2</sup> .		. . . . .
dringeſ heðene ⁊		. . . . .
riden a flatinge.		. . . . .
þa com þer an gume riden ⁊		. . . . .
to Gurmunde kingen.		. . . . .
<i>Iſemb[erð]</i> . he weſ ihaten Iſemberd ⁊		. . . . .
inne France weſ hiſ ærd.		. . . . .
he weſ Louweiſeſ fune ⁊	20	. . . . .
þaſ kingeſ of þere þeode.		. . . . .
hiſ fader hine hafuede ut idriuen ⁊		. . . . .
of al hiſ kinerichen.		. . . . .
þat no moſte he neouwar wunie ⁊		. . . . .

their kin, and here came never again. And thus lost *the* Britons all these kingdoms! And Gurmund belay Cirencester about, exceeding firmly; and Caric was within, and many of his men; woe was to the people that then were alive! It was on a day, that Gurmund with his folk,—heathen thanes,—rode a-hunting. Then came there a man riding to Gurmund *the* king; he was named Isemberd, in France was his *native* land; he was Louises son, the king of the country. His father had driven him out of all his kingdom, *so* that he might no where dwell in all his sovereignty; and he

<sup>1</sup> *Superfluous?*<sup>2</sup> *diȝeðe, pr. m.*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Karic wef swiðe goud cniht ⁊ . . . . .	
and swiðe wel he heold his fih̄t. . . . .	
and faste he heold Chirchestre <sup>1</sup> ⁊ . . . . .	
mid strengðe þan mæste. . . . .	
þat ne mihte Gurmund ⁊ . . . . .	
næuere mæren his ferde. . . . .	
ar he lette heom mid ginnen ⁊ . . . . .	
biswiken wið innen. . . . .	
Gurmund castles makede ⁊ . . . . .	
abuten Chirencestre. 10 . . . . .	
þreo he bitahte ⁊ . . . . .	
þreom heðene cnihte. . . . .	
him seoluen he heol þat ane ⁊ . . . . .	
Isembard þat oðer. . . . .	
Gurmund makede ænne tur ⁊ . . . . .	
þer inne he bulde ænne bur. . . . .	
þer inne he pleoȝede his plæȝen ⁊ . . . . .	
þa me luuede a þeon dæȝen. . . . .	
þer inne he hafde his mawmet ⁊ . . . . .	
þa he heold for his god. 20 . . . . .	
Hit i-lomp on ane dæȝe ⁊ . . . . .	
þat Gurmūd mid his duȝeðe. . . . .	
weoren swiðe bliðe ⁊ . . . . .	
and druncken of wine. . . . .	

ceeding well he maintained his fight, and fast he held Cirencester, with strength the most, so that Gurmund might never mar his host, ere he caused them with stratagem to be betrayed within. Gurmund made castles about Cirencester; three he committed to three heathen knights, himself he held the one, Isemberd the other. Gurmund made a tower, therein he built a chamber; therein he played his play, that men loved in those days, therein he had his mawmet, that he held for his god. It befell on a day, that Gurmund with his folk were exceeding blithe, and drunk with

<sup>1</sup> Chirencestre?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa com þer an heðene mon ?	. . . . .
awaried wurðen he forþan. [c. 2.]	. . . . .
and afkede tidende ?	. . . . .
Gurmunde þe kige. .	. . . . .
Seie me ȝauerd Gurmund ?	. . . . .
þu art fwiðe riche king.	. . . . .
heou longe wult þu beoȝie ?	. . . . .
abuten þiffere burȝe.	. . . . .
what wult þu ȝiuen me ?	. . . . .
ȝif ich þe burh ȝiuen þe.	10 . . . . .
and al þat if wið inne ?	. . . . .
to don þine iwille.	. . . . .
þat noht no bið to leue ?	. . . . .
al þu hit flat <sup>1</sup> aȝe.	. . . . .
þa andfwarede <sup>2</sup> Gurmūd ?	. . . . .
þe riche heðene king.	. . . . .
Ich ȝiue þe ane eorlōd <sup>3</sup> ?	. . . . .
auere to aȝe.	. . . . .
wið þat þu a-neofte ?	. . . . .
þe burh me bi-tache.	20 . . . . .
þif forward wef imaked anan ?	. . . . .
lut mē hit wuſte.	. . . . .
þat <sup>4</sup> þef heðene cniht ?	. . . . .

wine. Then came there a heathen man,—cursed therefore be he,—and asked tidings of Gurmund the king.—“Say me, lord Gurmund,—thou art king very powerful,—how long wilt thou lay about this burgh? What wilt thou give me, if I give thee the burgh, and all that is within, to do thy will, that nought shall be left, *for* all thou shalt possess?” Then answered Gurmund, the mighty heathen king: “I *will* give thee an earldom, ever to possess, on condition that thou quickly deliver me the burgh.” This agreement was made anon,—few men it knew. Then this heathen knight up arose forth-right, and sought nets woven (?) exceeding nar-

<sup>1</sup> falt ?<sup>2</sup> andfwade, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> eorlōdon, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> þa ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

up araf forð rit <sup>1</sup> .	.. . . .
& nettes bi-fohte :	.. . . .
ibroidē swiðe narewe.	.. . . .
and þa tolen þer to :	.. . . .
& cuht heom swiðe narewe.	.. . . .
þer biforen he gou ȝeoten :	.. . . .
draf and ȝhaf and atē.	.. . . .
þuf he hit gon dihten :	.. . . .
and sparewen þerto liht.	.. . . .
and he a þan uorme drahte :	10 .. . . .
swið <sup>2</sup> monie he ilahte.	.. . . .
and he from þan grunde :	.. . . .
nom <sup>3</sup> heð mid ifunde.	.. . . .
þat alle heore whingen :	.. . . .
noht awemmed neoren <sup>4</sup> .	.. . . .
þa bi-fohte he nute-scalen :	.. . . .
and lette þe curneles ut draȝen..	.. . . .
& tinder nom :	[[f. 173. c. 1.] .. . . .
and lette i þan scalen don.	.. . . .
& foren to þære nihte :	20 .. . . .
fur þer on brohte.	.. . . .
and to þan sparewen uoten :	.. . . .
uafte heom icnuttē.	.. . . .
þeof he lette forð wendē :	.. . . .

row, and the tools thereto, and cut them very narrow; there before he gan pour draff and chaff and oats. Thus gan he it dight; and sparrows thereto alighted, and he at the first draught very many he caught; and he took them in safety from the ground, so that all their wings were not injured. Then sought he nut-shells, and caused the kernels to be drawn out; and took tinder, and caused it to be put in the shells, and before the night brought fire therein, and fast knotted them to the sparrows feet. These he let go forth, very many sparrows; the sparrows took their

<sup>1</sup> riht?<sup>2</sup> swi, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> inom, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> weoren, *pr. m.*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

swiðe ueole.sparewen.	. . . . .
þa sparwen heore flut nomen ⁊.	. . . . .
& fluzen to heore innen.	. . . . .
Ʒeond þare burȝen ⁊	. . . . .
þær heo ar wuneȝende weoren.	. . . . .
i þan ouefen <sup>1</sup> he <sup>2</sup> grupen ⁊	. . . . .
fwa heo duden in þen muȝen.	. . . . .
Anan swa þet fur wef hat ⁊.	. . . . .
swa þe sparewe innere <sup>3</sup> crap.	. . . . .
þe wið com mid þere nihte ⁊	10 . . . . .
and þat fur awehte.	. . . . .
and þa burh.a feole studen ⁊	. . . . .
gon hure <sup>4</sup> to bernene.	. . . . .
an æst halue an west halue ⁊	. . . . .
wa wef Brutten þere.	. . . . .
þenne heo wenden beon fikere ⁊	. . . . .
and fluzen in ane ende <sup>5</sup> .	. . . . .
þene araſ þat fur anan ⁊.	. . . . .
biuoren and bihinden.	. . . . .
Gurmund lotte blawen ⁊	20 . . . . .
horneſ & bemen.	. . . . .
fiften þuſende ⁊.	. . . . .
þarſten to blaſe.	. . . . .

flight, and flew to their holes over the burgh, where they ere were inhabiting; in the eaves they clung, so they did in the mows, Anon as the fire was hot, as the sparrows inner crept, the wind came with the night, and the fire kindled, and the burgh in many places gan her to burn; in *the east side and in the west side*,—woe was to *the Britons* there, when they weened to be sure; and *they* fled into one end. Then arose the fire anon, before and behind. Gurmund caused horns and trumpets to be blown; fifteen thousand thronged to *the blast*. *The Britons burn, the Britons gan*

<sup>1</sup> ouefen, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> heo?<sup>3</sup> innene, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> hire?<sup>5</sup> Probably here and just above a line may be missing, but the punctuation of the MS. has been kept.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Bruttef for-burnen ⁊ .		. . . . .
Bruttef gunnen irnen.		. . . . .
heo leopen ut of walle ⁊		. . . . .
and me heom floh alle.		. . . . .
Nef hit nohwhar ifeid ⁊		. . . . .
no a bocken irad.		. . . . .
þat sei folc swa feire ⁊		. . . . .
swa for-fare weore <sup>1</sup> .		. . . . .
swa wef Caric and hif genge ⁊ [c.2].		. . . . .
þe king wef of Bruttene.	10	. . . . .
þa burh born alle niht ⁊		. . . . .
þe brune wæs vnimete.		. . . . .
þat feht wef sone idon ⁊		. . . . .
þat fur heom eoden ouenon.		. . . . .
And Carrich king him isah ⁊		. . . . .
þat he ou <sup>9</sup> cume wæs.		. . . . .
þe king him gō crepen ⁊		. . . . .
an heonden and a futen.		. . . . .
swulc he mid unfunde ⁊		. . . . .
al uorwunded weore.	20	. . . . .
and swa he swiðe stille ⁊		. . . . .
bistal from his duȝeðe.		. . . . .
and weft him gon wēden ⁊		. . . . .
into þe Walsce londen.		. . . . .

to run; they leapt out of *the* walls, and men slew them all. No where is it said, nor in books read, that any folk so fair so were destroyed, as was Carric and his army, who was king of Britain! The burgh burnt all night, the burning was boundless! The fight was soon finished, the fire spread over them. And Carric, *the* king, *himself* saw, that he was overcome; the king gan him creep on hands and on feet, as if he were all mortally wounded; and so he most stilly stole from his people, and *westward* gan him move into the Welsh land; and *in* this wise he went out of this land.

<sup>1</sup> Added by a later hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& þaſ waiȝeſ he wende ⁊	. . . . .
ut of þiſſe londe.	. . . . .
And nuſte nauere na man ⁊	. . . . .
whar Karic him bicom.	. . . . .
buten æneſ an ane tide ⁊	. . . . .
an cniht þer com ride.	. . . . .
& ſeide Gurmunde ⁊	. . . . .
of Kariche tidende.	. . . . .
þat he in Irlonde ⁊	. . . . .
fōnede genge.	10 . . . . .
and wolde mid fehte ⁊	. . . . .
æft faren hidere.	. . . . .
Ah nuſte nauere na <sup>1</sup> man ⁊	. . . . .
to whan þe þret him bi-com.	. . . . .
And þuſ wes Chirencheſtre ⁊	. . . . .
and his londeſ aweſte.	. . . . .
and Gurmūd ihouen to kinge ⁊	. . . . .
of al þiſſe kinelonde.	. . . . .
for þenne þe burh weſ biwunnen ⁊	. . . . .
mid fwulccheſ cunneſ ginnen.	20 . . . . .
and <sup>2</sup> ſparewen þat beren þat fur ⁊	. . . . .
& ſparewen heo forbarnden <sup>3</sup> .	[f. 173 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.] . . . . .
And feole wintere feoððen ⁊	. . . . .

And knew never any man where Carric him became, except once on a time a knight there came riding, and said tiding to Gurmund of Carric, that he in Ireland assembled forces, and would with fight eft fare hither. But knew never any man to what *issue* the threat it became. And thus was Cirencester and his lands wasted, and Gurmund raised to *be* king of all this kingdom; for then the burgh was won with stratagem of such kind, with sparrows that bare the fire, and sparrows it consumed. And many winters afterwards, the folk that there dwelt called it Sparrow-chester, in

<sup>1</sup> na na, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> mid?<sup>3</sup> forbanden, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xlii.

þ <sup>1</sup> folc þa þer wunede.	. . . . .
cleopeden heo Sparewencheftre <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
in heore leod-spellen.	. . . . .
and ȝet hit duðe <sup>3</sup> fūme men <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
to imuȝen þe alde deden.	. . . . .
And þuſ weſ þa riche burh <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
mid reouðen <sup>3</sup> forðemed.	. . . . .
and Gurmund weſ on londe <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
iheouen her to kinge.	. . . . .
and Gurmund weſ an heðene mon <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
and for-dude þane criſtindom. 11	. . . . .
þa þiſ weſ al þuſ ifare <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
þæ weſ her forȝe and muchel care..	. . . . .
Gurmund falde þa mūſtref <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
and an-heng alle þa munkes.	. . . . .
of cnihten he carf þe-lippes <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
of madenen þa tittes.	. . . . .
preoſtes he blende <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
al þiſ folc he ſcēde.	. . . . .
ælcne bilefued mon <sup>2</sup> .	20 . . . . .
he lette bi-limien.	. . . . .
and þuſ he gon to taken on <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
and forðude al þiſne criſtindom.	. . . . .

their popular speech; and yet *so* do some men *call* it, to commemorate the old deeds. And thus was the rich burgh lamentably destroyed, and Gurmund was in *the* land raised here to *le* king; and Gurmund was an heathen man, and destroyed the Christendom. When this was all thus transacted, then was here sorrow and mickle care. Gurmund felled the minsters, and hung up all the monks; from knights he cut the lips, from maidens the teats; *the* priests he blinded; all this folk he injured; each remaining man he caused to be dismembered; and thus he gan to take on, and destroyed all this Christendom. And afterwards he went to London, to a

<sup>1</sup> þa, *pr. m.*, but the a expuncted by the rubricator.<sup>2</sup> dude, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> reoude, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xlii.

And feoððen he uor to Ludene <sup>1</sup> ?	. . . . .
to ane muchele huftinge.	. . . . .
þider gunnen fiȝe?	. . . . .
alle Sex-leode.	. . . . .
þa wuneden i þiffen londe?	. . . . .
mid Gurmumde <sup>2</sup> kīge.	. . . . .
and hiȝ men bīcome?	. . . . .
moie <sup>3</sup> and vniuoȝe.	. . . . .
heom <sup>4</sup> heold for-ward?	. . . . .
and aȝef heom ſone al þiȝ ærd. 10	. . . . .
of him to heoldenne?	. . . . .
and habben hine for kinge.	. . . . .
And þe king hehte?	. . . . .
al þan <sup>5</sup> hine lufede. [c. 2.]	. . . . .
þat whar swa heo mihten finde?	. . . . .
Bruttes i þiffen londe.	. . . . .
þat hine <sup>6</sup> anan floȝen?	. . . . .
oðer mid horfen to-droȝen.	. . . . .
buten he libben wolden?	. . . . .
his lif in þraldome. 20	. . . . .
and for-fakē godeȝ mæffe?	. . . . .
and luuiē hædeneffe <sup>7</sup> .	. . . . .
þenne moſte he libben?	. . . . .

mickle husting; thither gan arrive all *the* Saxon people that dwelt in this land, with Gurmund the king, and became his men, many and without number; *he* held covenant with them, and gave them soon all this realm to hold of him, and have him for king. And the king bade all that loved him, that wheresoever they might find Britons in this land, that *they* should slay him anon, or with horses draw in pieces, unless he would live his life in thralldom, and forsake Gods mass, and love heathenism; then might he

<sup>1</sup> *R.* Lundene.<sup>2</sup> *R.* Gurmunde.<sup>3</sup> *R.* monie.<sup>4</sup> *The sense requires us to read* he heom.<sup>5</sup> þat?<sup>6</sup> hene, *pr. m.*<sup>7</sup> hæðeneffe?

	MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.
	þeou a þiffe londe.	. . . . .
	Bifidē Allemaine if a lond ⁊	. . . . .
<i>Angleſ.</i>	Angleſ ihaten.	. . . . .
	þer weoren iborne ⁊	. . . . .
	þa ilke þe weorn icorne.	. . . . .
	þa Gurmund an hond ⁊	. . . . .
	bitahte al þif kinelond.	. . . . .
	alfe he heom a forward hædde ⁊	. . . . .
	ʒif he hit biwunne.	. . . . .
	al hiſ bihefte ⁊	10 . . . . .
	he heom bilafte.	. . . . .
	Of Englen heo comen ⁊	. . . . .
	and þer of heo nomen nomen.	. . . . .
	and letten heom cleopien ful iwif ⁊	. . . . .
	þat folc þat wes Ængliſ. [lond ⁊	. . . . .
<i>Anglelond.</i>	& þif lond heo cleopeden Ængle-	. . . . .
	for hit weſ al on heore honde.	. . . . .
	Seodðe <sup>1</sup> æreſt Brutteſ ⁊	. . . . .
	bæhʒen to þiffen londe.	. . . . .
	Brutaine hit weſ ihaten ⁊	20 . . . . .
	of Brutten nom taken.	. . . . .
	a þat þif folc com ⁊	. . . . .
	þa þifne nome him binon <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
	And moniee <sup>3</sup> of þan burʒen ⁊	. . . . .

live a slave in this land! Beside Alemaine is a land named Angles; there were born the same that were chosen, to whom Gurmund gave all this kingdom in hand, as he had *promised* to them in covenant, if he should it win. All his promise he fulfilled to them. Of Engles they came, and thereof they took name, and caused themselves to be called, full truly, the folk that was English; and this land they called Engle-land, for it was all in their hand. After first *the* Britons came to this land, Britain it was named, of Britons took name, until this folk came that this name took from it. And many of the burghs, and many of the towns, and many of

<sup>1</sup> seoððe?<sup>2</sup> R. binom.<sup>3</sup> R. monie.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and monie of þan tunen.	. . . . .
and monie of þan londen ⁊	. . . . .
and of þan hamen <sup>1</sup> .	. . . . .
heo binomen heore namen ⁊ <sup>[f. 174. c. 1.]</sup>	. . . . .
al for Bruttene sceome <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
and nomē <sup>2</sup> al þif lond ⁊	. . . . .
and setten hit al an heore hond.	. . . . .
for Gurmund hit heom al ȝette ⁊	. . . . .
& and <sup>3</sup> him seolf aȝein wende.	. . . . .
þa comen heo to Lundene ⁊ 10	. . . . .
to þan muchele hufinge.	. . . . .
and wolden ane king makien ⁊	. . . . .
to þiffere kineriche.	. . . . .
þa ne mihtte heom iwurðe ⁊	. . . . .
wha <sup>4</sup> þif lond scolde <sup>5</sup> aȝen <sup>4</sup> .	. . . . .
and to-wende mid alle ⁊	. . . . .
a muchelere wraððe.	. . . . .
and fif kingef a-neouste ⁊	. . . . .
heo makede <sup>6</sup> in þisse londe.	. . . . .
And ælc nom of oðere ⁊ 20	. . . . .
al þat heo mihten.	. . . . .
ane while un-fome ⁊	. . . . .
and an oðere while ifahte.	. . . . .

*Hic diuidi-  
tur terra.*

the lands, and of the dwellings, they deprived of their names, all for disgrace of *the* Britons; and took all this land, and set it all in their hand, for Gurmund granted it all to them, and himself went away. Then came they to London, to the mickle husting, and would make a king to this kingdom. Then they might not agree who should possess this land, and differed withal in great wrath, and five kings quickly they made in this land. And each took from other all that they might, one while at enmity, and another while in

<sup>1</sup> heomen, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *Sic MS.*<sup>3</sup> scol, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *On an erasure, by second hand.*<sup>4</sup> *By second hand, on erasure.*<sup>6</sup> make, *pr. m.*

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	and þuſ heo wuneden here ⁊	. . . . .
	an hundred and fif ȝere.	. . . . .
	þat neuere com here criſtindon ⁊	. . . . .
	icud i þiſſen londe.	. . . . .
	no belle i-rungen ⁊	. . . . .
	no maſſe iſunge.	. . . . .
	na chrcche <sup>1</sup> þer neſ ihaleȝed ⁊	. . . . .
	no child þer neſ iſuleȝed.	. . . . .
	þa weſ inne Rome ⁊	. . . . .
	a p <sup>a</sup> pe of godeſ dome.	10 . . . . .
Gregorius papa.	Gregori weſ ihate ⁊	. . . . .
	godd ſeolf hine luſede.	. . . . .
	þa weſ hit in ane ſtunden ⁊	. . . . .
	þat þe pape wolde wenden.	. . . . .
	þat he wolde <sup>2</sup>	. . . . .
	an ane of hiſ neoden. [c. 2.]	. . . . .
	þa com he in are ſtete ⁊	. . . . .
	þat ſtrahte to Rome.	. . . . .
	þa iſah he leden ⁊	. . . . .
	of Engliſce leoden.	20 . . . . .
	þreo ſwiðe fæire men ⁊	. . . . .
	faſte ibunden.	. . . . .
	heo ſcolden beon iſeolde ⁊	. . . . .
	and þa paneȝes weoren italde.	. . . . .

amity ; and thus they dwelt here an hundred and five years, *so* that never Christendom came here *to be* known in this land, nor bell rung, nor mass sung, nor church was there hallowed, nor child was there baptised ! Then was in Rome a pope of Gods doom, *who* was named Gregory ; God *him*-self loved him. Then was it in a time, that the pope would go, that he might *speed* on one of his needs. When he came in a street that stretched to 'Rome, then saw he led three exceeding fair men of *the* English nation, fast bound ; they should be sold, and the pennies were told. Then asked

<sup>1</sup> *R.* chircche.

<sup>2</sup> *A verb is here wanting. Perhaps we should read wolde ſpeden.*



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þa fræinede þa pape an an' . . . . .	
of feizere þan mōnen. . . . .	
whonnene heo weorē' . . . . .	
& hu heo þare comen. . . . .	
and of wulche stronde' . . . . .	
heo ist <sup>o</sup> ned <sup>1</sup> weoren. . . . .	
þæ andswarede þe an' . . . . .	
þat wes a swiðe fair mon. . . . .	
We beoð heðene <sup>a</sup> men' . . . . .	
& hider beoð iladde. . . . .	10
and we weoren ut ifalde' . . . . .	
of Aglene londe. . . . .	
and fulluht we to þe <sup>s</sup> 3eorneð' . . . . .	
3ef þu uf wult ifreoiznen. . . . .	
þa <sup>4</sup> feiden men Angliscfe' . . . . .	
aðele iboſne. . . . .	
þa reoufede Gregori' . . . . .	
godd hine luuede. . . . .	
and þas andsware saide' . . . . .	
þe pape wes ifele. . . . .	20
Iwif 3e beod <sup>5</sup> Ængliscfe' . . . . .	
englen iliccheft. . . . .	
of alle þan folke' . . . . .	
þa wunieð uppen uolde. . . . .	

the pope anon of the fair men, whence they were, and how they came there, and in what shore they were begotten. Then answered the one, who was an exceeding fair man : " We are heathen men, and hither are led, and we were out sold of *the* land of Angles ; and baptism we *will* yearn of thee, if thou wilt us free." Thus said *the* English men, nobly born. Then Gregory felt pity,—God him loved,—and said this answer,—the pope was good : " Truly ye are English, to angels most like ; of all the folk that dwell upon earth your kin is *the* fairest, of all men alive ! " The pope

**1 istreoned?**

<sup>2</sup> heđe, pr. m.

<sup>3</sup> *Interlined by a second hand.*

**4 bat? bus?**

• beoð ?

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eouwer cun if seƷereſt ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
of alle quike monnen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe p <sup>r</sup> pe heom freinede ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
of feole tidide.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
of laȝen and of londen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and of piſſere leodene kinge.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and heo him al ſeiden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
soð þat heo wuſten. [f. 174 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
And he heom ureoiȝē lette ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and fulluht on fette.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and charde aȝein ſone ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
eft into Rome.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
anne cardinal cleopede ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
i-coren of hiſ uolke.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Auſtin weſ ihotæn ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
aðeleſt clærken.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe pape him ſeide ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
in hiſ ſom rune.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Auſtin þu ſcalt wende ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
mid soð-fæſte þonke.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
in to Engle-londe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
to Æðelberte kinge.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& beode þer godeſ godd-ſpel ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe ſcal ſpede ful wel.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
And ich þe feouwerti bi-tæche ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
wel gode clærkeſ.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

asked them of many tiding, of *their* law, and of *their* land, and of *the* king of this people; and they said to him all *the* sooth that they wist. And he caused them to be freed, and set baptism on *them*, and turned again soon eft into Rome. *He* called a chosen cardinal of his folk, *who* was named Austin, noblest of clerks; the pope said to him, in some of his communing:—"Austin, thou shalt go, with soothfast thought, into England, to Æthelbert the king, and preach there Gods gospel; *it* shall speed to thee full well. And I give thee forty well good clerks; now to-morrow

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nu to-marȝen bið þe dæi?   
 þa þu scalt do þe i þene wæi.   
 Forð ferde Aufti?   
 and hif clærkes mid him.   
 þat him wef ful iwil?   
 at Tanette he com hider in.

& swa he up if iwend?   
 þat he com into Kent.   
 Swa he uorð to Cantuare-buri?   
 þer him þuhte swiðe muri. 10   
 þer he funde Aðelbert?   
 þat king wef a þan ærd.   
 Aðelberde he talde tidende?   
 of þan heoueneliche kinge.

he feide him þat godd-spel? . . . . . þare god ....   
 and þe king him luste swiðe wel. . . . . it horde . . . . .   
 wel he þat larfpelundre nom<sup>1</sup>? . . . e þe speche ....m?   
 an-eouste he ȝirnde cristindom.[c.2.]and ȝornde . . istendom.   
 iuulzed iward Adelberd<sup>2</sup> king? i-folled . . . elbert þe king?   
 and al hif duȝeðe mid him. 20 a. . . . . s cnihtes mid him.   
 and anan he gon to wurche? . . . anon he gan wirche? [c.2.]   
 ane swiðe feire chirche. . . . . aire chirche.

. . . . .   
 ... þou falt . . . . . ay. [c. 139. c. 1.]   
 Forþ fer.. . . .   
 ..d his cleare... . . . .

and so forþ . . . end?   
 þat he . . . . . land.

he wē... . . . . ge?   
 Adelbert . . . . .

.....   
 quingesi-   
 mo.....   
 ...ii<sup>o</sup>. Maii,   
 ...e. xiiij<sup>o</sup>   
 an.....   
 ...iii. quin-   
 qua.....   
 ...tus ab   
 Augus.....   
 ...ifit seruus   
 ...um et   
 aliq<sup>pl</sup>.....   
 ....onaco<sup>s</sup>   
 predi.....   
 ....gliam, an   
 ....tus An-   
 glorum.....   
 ...n circiter   
 of.

shall be the day, that thou shalt put thee in the way." Forth went Austin, and his clerks with him; 'that was to him *the* full will; at Thanet he came hither in', and so he 'up is gone [forth went], that he came 'into Kent [into the land]. 'So he proceeded to Canterbury; there *it* seemed to him most pleasant; 'there he found Æthelbert, who was king in the land [he went to the king Adelbert . . . . .]. 'To Æthelbert he told tidings of the heavenly king'; he said to him the gospel, and the king 'listened to him [heard it] exceeding well; well he received the 'preacher, [speech, and] 'quickly' yearned Christendom. Baptised was Æthelbert the king, and all his 'people [knights] with him; and anon he gan to make a church exceeding fair, in *the* Holy 'Trinitys [Trinity his] name,

<sup>1</sup> larfpelunde mon, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> iwarð Aðelberd?

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a feinte t<sup>1</sup>netðef<sup>1</sup> nome<sup>1</sup>  
 wel wef þan kinge þeruore.  
 þa iwende feint Auſtin vorð<sup>1</sup>  
 æſt and weſt and fuð and norð.  
 and ſeoððe þurh ut Englelond<sup>1</sup>  
 & turnde hit to godeſ hond.  
 clærkeſ he lerde<sup>1</sup>  
 chirrecheſ he arerde.  
 ſeoke mē he helde<sup>1</sup>  
 þur<sup>3</sup> halindeſ mihte. 10  
 And ſwa he droh fuð-ward<sup>1</sup>  
 þat he com to Dorcheſtre.  
 þer he funde þa wurſte men<sup>1</sup>  
 þa on londe wuneden.  
 he talde heð godes leore<sup>1</sup>  
 and duden him to ſcare.  
 he tahten heom criſtindom<sup>1</sup>  
 and heo grennedē hī hon<sup>4</sup>.  
 þer ſtod feint<sup>6</sup> Auſtin<sup>1</sup>  
 and hiſ clærkes mid him. 20  
 and ſpekē of criſt godeſ fune<sup>1</sup>

in feinte ...nete his name:  
 wel .as þan kinge.  
 þo wen.. feint Auſtin forþ<sup>1</sup>  
 riht .aſt and ſupþe norþ.  
 and ſupþe þorh al Eangelond<sup>1</sup>  
 and tornde hit to Godes honc<sup>1</sup>.  
 cleorekes he learede<sup>1</sup>  
 .nihtef<sup>2</sup> he arerde.  
 ſeake ... he healde<sup>1</sup>  
 þorh gode. ..hte.  
 And ſo he droh ...eſtre<sup>1</sup>  
 ſup to Rou.....  
 .ar he funde þe ..... men<sup>1</sup>  
 þat were in ... londe.  
 he bead þam ... criſtendom<sup>1</sup>  
 and ... ..ennede þam<sup>5</sup> an.  
 þar .... .t Auſtin<sup>1</sup>  
 and hiſ ..... mid him.  
 and ..ac of criſt godes f.ne<sup>1</sup>

—well was the king 'therefore'! Then proceeded Saint Austin forth, 'east and west, and south and [right east, and then] north; and afterwards 'throughout [through all] England, and turned it to Gods hand. Clerks he instructed, churches he areared; sick men he healed through 'the Saviours [Gods] might. And so he drew 'southward, so that he came to Dorchester [thereafter south to Rochester]; there he found the worst men that 'dwelt [were] in [the] land; 'he told them Gods lore, and *they* had him in derision'; he 'taught [proffered] them Christendom, and they grinned at him. Where Saint Austin stood, and his clerks with him, and spake of Christ, Gods son, as was ere 'their [his] custom, 'there [and] they 'approached

<sup>1</sup> feinte ðef, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> chirches?<sup>3</sup> þurh?<sup>4</sup> *This line is added in the margin by a later hand.*<sup>5</sup> bine?<sup>6</sup> fein, *pr. m.*

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al swa wef ær heore iwune.  
 þer heo iwurðen to ⁊  
 to wraðere hele.  
 and nomen tailf of rehȝen ⁊  
 1

and hangede on his cape ⁊  
 an elchere halue.  
 and bi-haluf urnen ⁊  
 and wurpen hine mid banen.

and seoððe ȝeiden him on ⁊ 10  
 mid ȝeomerliche stanen. [f. 175. c. 1.]

& swa heo hine gunnen fende ⁊  
 an<sup>2</sup> driuen hine ut of þan ende.  
 Seint Austīn heo weorē lað ⁊  
 and he iwrāð swiðe wrað.  
 and he fif milen iwēde ⁊  
 from Dorcheſtre.

and cō to ane munte ⁊  
 þer<sup>3</sup> muchel wef & hende.

þer he lai on cneowe ibede ⁊ 20

and cleopede auere touward gode. .e gradde toward god.

þat he hine awreke ⁊

a þau a-warriede uolke.

aſe ear was his wone.  
 and hii to him wende ⁊  
 to wroþere heale.  
 and nemen rohȝe tayl..  
 .ani . . . . to rouþe..  
 and honge . . . is cope ⁊  
 in euerече halue.

and ſupþe ȝ . . . . hine on ⁊  
 mid hire foule ſcornes.

þus hi hine ſynde ⁊  
 and driuen of þan eande.  
 Seint Auſtyn ȝam was loþ ⁊  
 and he iwarþ ſwiþe wroþ.  
 and fif mile wende ⁊  
 fram Rouceſ . . .

and com to one hille ⁊  
 . . . dude god his wille.

of þan luþer folke. [f. 139<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

[went to him], to *their* injury (*or* curse); and took tails of rays (fish), [to sorrow of many a man,] and hanged on his cope, on each side. 'And *they* ran beside, and threw at him with *the* bones'; and afterwards attacked him with 'grievous stones; and so [their foul scorns; thus] they 'gan him shame [him shamed], and drove 'him' 'out of [from] the place. 'To' Saint Austin 'they were [was to them] odious, and he became exceeding wroth; and 'he' proceeded five miles from 'Dorchester [Rochester], and came to a 'mount, that was mickle and fair; there he lay on *his* knees in prayer, and called ever [hill, *and* did God his will; he cried] toward God, that he should him avenge of the 'cursed [wicked] folk, who had

<sup>1</sup> A line appears to be wanting here.

<sup>2</sup> and?

<sup>3</sup> þe?

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þa hine ifend hafden ⁊

... ..ne ifend hadde ⁊

mid heore scaðe deden.

1

Vre drihte hine iherde ⁊

an. .... hine ihord ⁊

in to þere heouene<sup>2</sup>.

and his wreche fende ⁊

and dude ..che wreche.

an wræftliche<sup>3</sup> þan folke.

þa þe rihȝe tailer ⁊

hangede a þan clarkes.

þa tailer heō comen on ⁊

þat taȝle. ȝam com an ⁊

þer uoren heo maȝen iteled beon. and alle ... ..les beren.

ifcend wef þat mon-cun ⁊

11 i-fend was al þ.. mancun ⁊

muggles heo hafden.

for moggles ihafden<sup>4</sup>.

and īne hirede ælchef ⁊

and amang þe king. his cnihtes ⁊

men cleopeð heom mugglinges.

me cleope.. heom moglȝmges<sup>5</sup>.

and euer elc freo mon ⁊

ful telleð heom on.

&amp; Engliſce freom ⁊

and m.nȝ an hende man ⁊

in uncuðe londen.

.. .... þe londe.

for þan ilke dede ⁊

for þane .... ..

heo habbeoð neb rede.

20 ... habbeþ neb read..

and monief godef monnef fune ⁊

... ..nie gode mannes ....

in vncuðe londe.

for fram ȝam won..

þe nauere ne cō þer neh ⁊ [c. 2.] ... ne come noht þar ...

dishonored him with their evil deeds. 'Our [and *the*] Lord heard him, 'into the heaven,' and 'sent his vengeance on the wretched folk [did such vengeance], that 'hanged the rays tails on the clerks. The' tails came on them,—'therefore they may be tailed [and all they bare tails]! Disgraced was [all] the race, [for] muggles they had; and 'in each company [among the king his knights] men 'call [called] them mugglings, 'and every free man speaketh foul of them;' and 'English freemen [many a fair man] in foreign lands for the same deed they have a red face, and many a good mans son, 'in strange lands [*who* far from them dwelt], who came 'never [not]

<sup>1</sup> A line seems wanting here.<sup>4</sup> hii hafden?<sup>2</sup> heoue, *pr. m.*<sup>5</sup> R. moglȝmges.<sup>3</sup> wræccliche?

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if icleoped cued<sup>1</sup>.

icleopid hii beoþ c...

Auftin him wunede :

Auftin him woned.

vnder ane munede.

..der þare munede.

and hif clarkes mid him eke :

þeo comen of Rome.

cleopede to drihtene :

... ..pede to drihte :

þe scop dages lichte.

... .. nihtes.

særimod and forhfulle :

heom sceomeden wel sære.

and weren ascam... fore :

þat þat vni-wraſte moncun :

10 for þan owreaſte<sup>2</sup> deade.

heom ifcend hafden.

þa wolde he þer after ſone :

þo þohte he þar after ſone :

wenden to Rome.

wenden aizen to Rome.

and menen to Gregorie :

and mene .. Gregorie :

þan holi apoſtolie.

þan holȳe pope.

hu Dorcheſtre ſeten :

hine gunnen greten.

Al ſwa he wes al ȝaȝeou<sup>3</sup> :

Alfe he ... .

& wolde hif wei uareren<sup>4</sup>.

... he wolde forþ f...

a þere ilke nihte :

20 in ... .lke nihte :

þa at-eoden hī ure drihte.

þar com to him oure drihte.

and nemnede hī hif rihte<sup>5</sup> nome : and cleopede him his riht name :

there nigh, 'is [they are] called base. Austin him tarried under 'a [the] mount, 'and his clerks with him eke, that came from Rome'; [they] called to *the* Lord, who formed *the* day-light [*day and night*]; 'unhappy and sorrowful', 'it shamed them [and *were* ashamed] 'well' sore, 'that [for] the wicked 'folk [deed.] 'had them dishonored.' Then 'would [thought] he thereafter soon, to go [back] to Rome, and complain to Gregory, the holy 'apostle [pope], 'how *the* Dorchester inhabitants gan him greet'. As he was all ready, and [he] would 'fare his way [forth fare], on the same night 'then [there] came to him our Lord, and 'named [called] him his right name,—

<sup>1</sup> cued, sec. m.<sup>2</sup> onwreaſte ?<sup>3</sup> ȝaȝeou ?<sup>4</sup> R. uaren.<sup>5</sup> rihtete, pr. m., but the last two letters expuncted.

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welle uain wef he þer uore.  
 Whæt þencheſt þu Auſtin ?  
 what þencheſt þu leof min.  
 woldeſt þu þuſ ſone ?  
 faren aȝein to Rome.

wele glad was he þar vore.  
 Wat þencheſt Auſtin ?  
 wat woldeſt þou leof min.  
 woldeſt þou þuſ ſone ?  
 wende aȝen to Rome.

No ſcalt þu noht ȝete ?  
 fuſen of londe.

þu ært ſwiðe leof me ?  
 and ich wulle wuniē mid þe.  
 and þu ſcalt irædliche ?  
 in to hefne-riche.

... hart ſwiþe leof me ?  
 ... .. wolle wonie mid þe.

10

heofne iſ þe al ȝaru ?  
 þider ſcal þi faulen uaren.  
 þuſ ſpac ure drihten ?

heo.... his þe al ȝare ?  
 þider fal þin faule fare.

wið Auſtin hiſ cnihten.

. . . . . [c. 2.]

þa þe Auſtin under-ȝæt ?

. . . . .

whæt ure drihten hæden iſæid.

. . . . .

and he iſah ure drihte ? [[f. 175<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.].

. . . . .

þe þuſ him bihehte.

. . . . .

and ure drihten waht to heofene ?

. . . . .

and Auſtin a cneowe heolde.

. . . . .

adun to þere uolde ?

. . . . .

þer he iſeh ure drihten ſtonde.

. . . . .

weopende he cleopede ?

. . . . .

to heunenliche kinge.

. . . . .

well glad was he therefore !—"What thinkest thou, Austin, what 'thinkest [wouldest] thou, my beloved? Wouldest thou thus soon go back to Rome? 'Not yet shalt thou leave *the* land;' thou art most dear to me, and I will remain with thee, 'and thou shalt readily *come* into heavens realm'; heaven is for thee all prepared, thither shall thy soul repair." Thus spake our Lord with Austin, his knight. When that Austin understood what our Lord had said, and he saw our Lord, who thus him commanded;—and our Lord rose to heaven, and Austin bent on knees down to the ground, where he saw our Lord stand;—weeping he called to *the*



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

ȝeorne he bad are <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
to þan almihtie gode.	. . . . .
ær he mid alle ueolle <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
adun to þere uolde.	. . . . .
A þan ilke stunde <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
þer stod ure drihten.	. . . . .
þer he pihte hif stæf <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
him feolf he cneoulede þer neh.	. . . . .
and hif iueren he feide lar-spel <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
and hit likede him <sup>2</sup> ful wel. 10	. . . . .
þa he ifaid hauede <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
þa sæȝen of ure drihten.	. . . . .
hif staf he nom an honde <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
& wolde to hif inne ȝeonge.	. . . . .
Up he læc þene staf <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
þat water þer after leop.	. . . . .
þe ueȝereſte welles ſtæm <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
þe irneð on uolden.	. . . . .
ær nef þer na tun <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
no wunende na man. 20	. . . . .
Sone uolc gadere <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .
to Auſtin þan gode.	. . . . .
and al bi hif læuen <sup>1</sup>	. . . . .

heavenly king; earnestly he prayed *for* grace to the Almighty God, ere he fell with *them* all down to the earth. On the same spot where our Lord stood, there he fixed his staff; himself he kneeled there nigh, and to his companions he said discourse, and it liked to them exceeding well. When he had said the sayings of our Lord, his staff he took in hand, and would go to his dwelling. Up he took the staff, the water leapt thereafter, the fairest wells stream that runneth on earth! Previously no residence was there, nor any man dwelling. Soon *the* folk gathered to Austin the good, and all by his leave thither gan arrive; and began there to build

<sup>1</sup> stude?<sup>2</sup> heom?

	MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.
	þider gunnen liðen.	. . . . .
	and bigunnen þer to bulden ⁊	. . . . .
	bi þā watere þa waf hende.	. . . . .
	Moī mon þer uætte hele ⁊	. . . . .
<i>Cernel.</i>	þene stude he cleopede Cernel.	. . . . .
	cerno cernif ⁊	..... cernis ⁊
	þat if Latin ful iwif.	
	cerno an Englisc leodē ⁊	ich ... .. glis.
	ich ifeo swa hit if iqueðen. [c. 2.]	
	el if Ebreowisc ⁊	10
	þat if godd ful iwif.	
	þene tun he cheopede <sup>1</sup> Cernel ⁊	
	ich ifeo drihten iwildel.	
	to þiffere weorlde longe ⁊	
	þe nome þer scal stonde.	
	al se hit if iqueðen ⁊	
	after godes leoden.	
	þene stude to iwurðien ⁊	
	þer stod ure drihten.	
	and hif engles mid him ⁊	20
	þa he spæc wið Austin.	
	Austin wēde wide ⁊	Austin w.... ..
	Ʒeond Englene-londe.	Ʒeond Eangl... ..
	he füllehtede kingge ⁊	.. follede kinge.

by the water that was fair. Many a man there obtained health; the place he called Cernel. Cerno, cernis, that is Latin full surely; cerno, in *the* English 'language,' I see, 'as it is spoken; el is Hebrewish, that is, God, full truly; the territory he called Cernel, I see God, every deal; the name there shall stand to this worlds end, as it is declared after Gods language, to honor the spot where our Lord stood, and his angels with him, when he spake with Austin.' Austin proceeded wide over England; he baptised kings, 'and their chieftains'; he baptised earls, 'he baptised barons';

<sup>1</sup> *R.* cleopede.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and heore here-drिंगef.

he fullehtede eorles ⁊

he fullehtede beornef.

he fullehtede Engliſce men ⁊

he fullehtede Sexiſce men.

and fette an godeſ honde ⁊

al þat waſ on londe.

þa weſ he ful bliðe-mod ⁊

þat folc he haſde ibliſſed.

Norð in Engle-londe ⁊

Brutteſ hæfden an honde.

muchel del of lode ⁊

and caſtleſ ſwiðe ſtrōge.

þa Bruttes naldē ⁊

þā Enliſce<sup>1</sup> buȝen.

imong heom munekeſ weoren ⁊

muchelere weorede.

Seint Auſtin funde ⁊

inne þiſſe londe.

seouen biſcopes to iwiſſe ⁊

ſingende maſſe.

and enne ærchebiſcop ⁊

þe at Karliun at-ſto<sup>2</sup>.

and at Bangor weſ a muneccliſ ⁊ .. Bangor waſ on abbey ⁊

..... eorles.

he fo..... men ⁊

he fol..... men.

he to... .. hond ⁊

al þ... .. nd.

10 Nor... ..

Bruttuſ had... ..

þe Bruttuſ nold.

... Eangleſſe bouwe.

..... heom monekeſ w....

wel many corn...

**S**eint Auſtin funde ⁊ [£ 140. c. 1.] *Auguſtin*.**S**ine þiſſe londe.

20 ſoue biſſopes to iwiſſe ⁊

ſingende maſſe.

and on archebiſſop ⁊

þat at Cairlyon at-....

he baptised English men, he baptised Saxish men, 'and [he] set in Gods hand all that was in *the* land. 'Then was he of full blithe mood, *that* he had rendered the folk joyful.' North in England *the* Britons had in hand 'a great deal of land, and castles most strong.' The Britons would not submit to the English; among them were monks, 'a mickle multitude [well many chosen]. Saint Austin found in this land seven bishops, in certainty, singing mass, and one archbishop, who at Kaerleon was stationed; and at Bangor was an abbey [filled] with 'innumerable' monks.

<sup>1</sup> R. Engliſce.<sup>2</sup> at-ſtod?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

mid munekeṇ uniūoȝe. [f.176.c.1.]	ifulled wið monekes.
Dionot hæhte heore abbeod ⁊	Dyonoth hehte þe abbod ⁊
he wef of heȝe monnen..	he was of heȝe cu.ne.
he hæfden on feuen hepen ⁊	he hadde in foue abbayes ⁊
sixtene hundred munekeṇ.	sixtene hundred monakes.
and ȝet ma þer to ⁊	
munekef swiðe balde.	
and of Bruttifce streonen ⁊	of Bruttus streone ⁊
stiðe imodede men.	swiþe modi men.
Writen fende Austi ⁊	10 Writef fende Austi ⁊
to þan feouen biſcopen.	to þis foue biſſopes.
and hehte heom comen sone ⁊	and hehte heom come sone ⁊
and ſpeken wið him ſeolue.	and ſpeke wiþ him ſeolue.
& don him herſumneſſe ⁊	and do. ... horſumniſſe ⁊
and þʰ him ſingen maſſe.	and þo.. ... ſinge maſſe.
for he hauede an honde ⁊	for h . . . . .
þa hehneſſe of piſſen londe.	... hehniſſe .. ....
he waſ icleopped legat ⁊	.. was i-c.....
of piſſen londe he wæf primat.	...fe lō.. ....
& þas þinges weoren idone ⁊	20
þurh þene pape of Rome.	
þas biſcopes reiȝe weoren ⁊	... ..ſopes .....
and andſwere aȝeuen.	... anſwere .....
Ne beo we nawit under him ⁊	... .. noht o.....
þe if ihaten Austi.	... .. iho.....

Dionot hight 'their [the] abbat; he was of high race; he had in seven 'companies [abbies] sixteen hundred monks, 'and yet more thereto, monks most bold, and' of 'British [Britons] progeny, 'stiff-minded [exceeding bold] men. Austin sent writs to the seven to 'the [these] seven bishops, and bade them come soon, and speak with himself, and do to him obedience, and through him sing mass; for he had in *his* hand the *superior* dignity of this land; he was called legate, of this land he was primate; 'and these things were done through the pope of Rome.' These bishops were stern, and answer gave: "We are no whit under him, who is named Austin,

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ah we beo on londe ⁊	
heȝe men and stronge.	
and habbeoð ure irihtes ⁊	. . . . . oure rihtes ⁊
of ure arche-biscope <sup>1</sup> .	of .... archebissop.
þe wuneð iñe Karliun ⁊	þat woneþ in Cairl...
godd clarc and wel idon.	god cleark and wel ....
þa haueð his cantel-cape on ⁊	... ..eþ his cant.. ....
of Gregorie þan pape.	... ..ri þe pope.
and mid wurðscipe mucle ⁊	... .. mochele worþipe ⁊
haldeð his wike.	10 ..... ..s wike.
For no scal hit nauere iwurðen ⁊	
a þiffere worlde-richen. [c.2.]	
þat we auere buȝen ⁊	Her vore ..... .e <sup>a</sup> bouwe ⁊
Austine þan uncuðen.	Austin þ.. oncouþe.
for he if ure fulle ifa ⁊	
& his iferen al swa.	
for Austin if iboȝen hidere ⁊	for Austin his .ider icome ⁊
into þiffen londe.	in to þiffe ...de.
and haueð i-fulleȝed þene king ⁊	and haueþ ifolled þane king ⁊
Cantuarē aðeling.	20 Cantelburi his aþe.... [c.2.]
Aðelbert ihaten ⁊	
heh inne Anglene.	
and he hafueð ifunden here ⁊	and .. haueþ ifunde ...
hundes heðene.	heapene hundes.

'but we are in land high men and strong', and have our rights of our archbishop, who dwelleth in Kaerleon, good clerk and excellent, who hath his cantel-cope 'on,' of Gregory the pope, and with mickle worship holdeth his see. 'For never shall it be, in this worlds realm, that ever we [Herefore we will not] bow to Austin the stranger, 'for he is our full foe, and his companions also;' for Austin is come hither into this land, and hath baptised the king, 'of Kentish men *the* [Canterbury his] atheling, 'named Æthelbert, noble among *the* Angles'; and he hath found here heathen

<sup>1</sup> arche-biscope?<sup>2</sup> nolle we?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

	þa comen of Sexlond ⁊		þat .id Gormund come ⁊
	mid Gurmumde <sup>1</sup> þan kinge.		
	þeo he alle fullehteð ⁊		woche .. alle folþeþ.
	and to gode fufeoð.		
	þeo haldeoð ure kinelond ⁊		hii holdeþ oure ...elonde ⁊
	mid unrihte on heore hond.		mid onriht in hi.. ...d.
	Cristine we beoð alle ⁊		Cristene we beoþ ....
	and of cristine cunne.		... of cristene cunne.
Anno.....	and ure elderne swa weoren ⁊		... .. ealdrene so were ⁊
...elbertus	agan if þreo hundred ȝeren. 10		... .. reo hundred ȝer.
R.....	& heo beoð neowene icumen ⁊		... .. neawene icome ⁊
rum, To..	& cristindō habbeoð under-numen....		... .. dom habbeþ i-....
...rom.....	and Austī heom fullehteð ⁊		... Austin ȝam fol...
...sor r....	and to gode fufeoð.		... ..d foufeþ.
filius s.....	For þan we hine hatizen wulleð <sup>2</sup> ⁊		For ... .. hine wollep ⁊
Aðelb.....	& herē h... ..		and ne...e louie nollep.
	nauere to ure liue ⁊		
	no scullen we him wurðen liðe.		
	þæs tiðende come ⁊		þeos tydinges come ⁊
	to Austine sone. 20		to Austin sone.
	hu þe biscopes hine scenden ⁊		hou þis balde bissopes ⁊
	& wulc andfweore him fenden.		... fende hokere wor...

hounds, that came 'from Saxlond' with Gurmund 'the king', all of whom he baptiseth, 'and to God sendeth', 'who [they] hold our kingdom in their hand with un-right. Christians we are all, and of Christian kin, and our elders so were, agone is three hundred years; and they are newly come, and Christendom have accepted, and Austin them baptiseth, and to God sendeth. Therefore we will him hate, and never will 'obey [love]; 'never in our lives shall we be friendly to him.' These tidings came soon to Austin, how 'the [these bold] bishops 'him abased, and' 'what answer

<sup>1</sup> R. Gurmunde.

<sup>2</sup> A second hand has needlessly altered this to nulleð, and also supplied in the margin the next line, which has been partly cut off by the binder. The words wanting are hine nulleð.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and hu Bruttifce clerekes ⁊

him feiden hokeres.

þa wes he fari-mod ⁊

and forhful an heorten.

and fufe him gon sone ⁊

and ferde to þan kinge.

and mænde to ....<sup>1</sup>berte ⁊ <sup>[f. 176<sup>b</sup>.  
c. 1.]</sup> and mende to þan kinge.

þan kinge of Æst-Angle.

hu Bruttifce biscopes ⁊

hine grætte mid huxes.

and hu heo uorhoȝeden ⁊

to halden hine for herre.

þe king hine iwraðede ⁊

wunder ane sweðe.

and saide þat he wolde ⁊

aȝllen heom a londe.

and fwe<sup>3</sup> he<sup>4</sup> dude seoððe ⁊

þer after ful sone.

Aðelbert wes inne Kintte ⁊

king of þan londe.

þa hafde he enne mæi ⁊

Æluric wef ihaten.

inne Norð-humberlonde ⁊

þo was he so.. mod ⁊

... forhfolle on h...rte.

sone ... agan wende ⁊

ou Bruttuffe bissop..

10 ..ne grette mid h....

.e kig hine wreaþþede ⁊

wonderliche swiþe.

and saide þat he wolde ⁊

a-cwelle him<sup>2</sup> in londe.

and fo .e dude suppe ⁊

þar after wel sone.

Adelbert was in londe ⁊

20 king swiþe stronge.

þis ...g hadde anne mai ⁊

...rich was ihote.

... ..þhumber lo...

[Aðel]-  
bertus.

[contemptuous words] sent to him, 'and how *the* British clerks said derision of him.' Then was he afflicted, and sorrowful in heart; 'and' gan him move soon, 'and fared to the king', and complained to 'Æthelbert,' the king 'of East Angles', how *the* British bishops greeted him with scorns, 'and how they despised to hold him for superior.' The king wrathed him wondrously much, and said that he would kill them in *the* land; and so he did afterwards, thereafter 'full [well] soon. Æthelbert was in 'Kent [land] king 'of the land [most strong]; 'then' had 'he [this king] a relative *who* was named 'Æluric [Alfrich], in Northumberland, wickedest of all kings

<sup>1</sup> Here is an erasure of four letters; apparently þane.<sup>2</sup> þam?<sup>3</sup> fwa?<sup>4</sup> Interlined by a second hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

furcuðeft alre kinge.  
 he radde al þa redes ⁊  
 þat dede weoren þa biscofes.  
 þat heo weoren alle of-slaȝen ⁊  
 and idon of lif-daȝen.  
 Nu nuſte noht Bruttes þere ⁊  
 þat balu heom wef ȝiueðe.  
 Aðelb<sup>9</sup>t ſende fonde ⁊  
 wide ȝeond his londe.  
 [Ælu]ric. Æluric fende fode<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 ȝeōð Norh-humberlonde.  
 heo ſōneden uerde ⁊  
 mucle on arde.

.....eft alre kinge.  
 ... .. reades ⁊  
 þat de... .. biſſ....  
 Nou n . . . . .  
 none<sup>1</sup> . . . . .  
 .... fende fonde ⁊ [f.140<sup>b</sup>.c.1.]  
 . ueral h... londe.  
 and Alfrich e...<sup>3</sup>  
 oueral his þeode.

& wolden þa Bruttes al for-don ⁊ hii þo.te þe Bruttes al fordo. ⁊  
 þa clærkes forðemen. þe clearekes for-deme.  
 Heo uoren to Leir-chæſtre ⁊ ... wende to Leyceſtre ⁊  
 and þa burh bileien uafte. ... þe borh bi-leye ....  
 heo wuſten þer inne Brochinal ⁊ ... wiſten þar inc .....  
 þat wæf a Bruttiſc eorl. þat was a Bru....  
 cniht mid þan beſten ⁊ 20 cniht mid þa. ....  
 wunede inne Leir-chæſtre. ..nede in Leyceſ....  
 Bruchinal ut wende ⁊ ..... vt wende ⁊

he devised all the counsels, that dead were (should be) the bishops, 'that they were all slain, and deprived of life-day.' Now knew not *the* Britons there, that mischief was given to them. Æthelbert sent messengers 'wide over [over all] his land; Æluric sent messengers over Northumberland [and Alfrich eke, over all his territory]; 'they assembled a mickle host in *the* land,' and would [they thought] all to destroy the Britons, *and* the clerks put to death. They marched to Leicester, and belay the burgh strongly; they knew Brochinal *to be* therein, who was a British earl, knight with the best, *who* dwelt in Leicester. Brochinal issued out, and made

<sup>1</sup> The second text differs here. Perhaps we might read, Nou nuſte þe Bruttes ⁊ none read gode. Cf. l. 25763, *et alibi*.

<sup>2</sup> R. fonde.

<sup>3</sup> eake?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and ȝarewede hiȝ ferde. [c.2.]	an. .... his ferde.
and wende him ut to uihtef?	an. .... .. fihthes?
wid Alðelbertef <sup>1</sup> cnihtef.	wiȝ Ad..... .. cnihtes.
and ſone weȝ him ouer-cumen?	and f... him was ouer-come?
and alle hiȝ Brutteȝweoren inumen.	and hiȝ Bruttus were inome.
& and <sup>2</sup> swa heo gunnen þraſten?	and ſo hii ..-gonne þreſte?
into Leirchæſtren.	in .. ....eſt..
floȝē & nomen?	sl...n and nomen?
al þat heo neh comen.	.. ... hii n.. comen.
and ſeiden þat heo wolden?	10 and ſa... þat hii wolde?
in to Waleȝ wenden.	into Wales wende.
& ſlæn al þa Brutteȝ?	and ſlean alle þe Br.....
þa þer weoren bihalueȝ.	þat þare were bi-h.....
Æluric luuede murie?	
inne Leir-chæſtre.	
Vnder þan ilke þinge?	.nder þane þinge.
comen to þan Æluric <sup>3</sup> kinge.	..ue tȝȝinge þare come.
munekeȝ and eremite?	monekes heremites?
& canuneȝ white.	and canones wite.
briſcopes <sup>4</sup> and clærckeȝ?	20 biſſopes clearekeȝ?
and preoſteȝ mid godeȝ mærkeȝ.	preoſteȝ mid godeȝ markeȝ.
and feolen to hiȝ foten?	and to þiȝ kingeȝ feot fulle?
and hiȝ grið ȝeornden.	and hiȝ gr.. .ornde.

ready his force, and went him out to *the* fight, with Æthelberts knights, and soon was himself overcome, and 'all' his Britons were captured; and so they gan throng into Leicester, *they* slew and took all that they came nigh; and said that they would march into Wales, and slay all the Britons that were there beside. 'Æluric lived merrily in Leicester.' During the 'same' things came to Æluric the king [there new tidings;] monks 'and' hermits, and canons white, bishops 'and' clerks, 'and' priests with Gods marks; and fell to 'his [this kings] feet, and yearned his peace, and prayed

<sup>1</sup> wiȝ Aðelbertef?<sup>2</sup> Æluric þan?<sup>3</sup> Sic MS.<sup>4</sup> R. biſcopes.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and bedē hine for godef leoue ⁊	and beode for god...ue ⁊
leten heō beon on londe.	þat hii moſte libbe .. . . .
and ho <sup>1</sup> him wolden foren bidden ⁊ ... .. wolde to god for h..	
to þan heȝen kingen.	. . . . .
þa andſwarede ⁊	þo ȝam .....
for-cuðenſt <sup>2</sup> kinge.	..rcuþeſt alre .....
Luſteð nuðe alle ⁊	
whæt ich ſugge wulle.	
wendeð ut a þan felde ⁊	.....þ vt in ... ..
mid eower mon-werede.	10 ... ..le ....
and ich eou wulle word ſenden ⁊	... .. ou wolle word ſende ⁊ [c.2]
hu hit ſcal iwurðen.	ou ȝou ſal iworþe.
and mine ræd-ȝiuē ⁊	
reden me wulleð.	
Vt wenden munekeſ ⁊ [f.177.c.1.]	
& þa maſſe-preoſtes.	
vt wenden clærkeſ ⁊	
vt wenden canones.	
alle ut wenden ⁊	Alle hii vt wende :
þa þer icumen weoren.	20 þat þider icome were.
þeſ kingeſ grið to wilnien ⁊	þeſ kingeſ gr.þ ſeche ⁊
for luſe of godd feolfne.	for loue of god ſeolue.
wið uten þere burȝe ⁊	
an ane uelde brade.	

'him' for Gods love, 'to let them be [that they might live] in land, and they would pray for him to [God] the high king. Then answered [them] *the* wickedest [of all] kings: "'Listen now all, what I will say;' go *ye* out in the field with [all] your assemblage, and I will send you word how it shall be [to you], 'and *what* my councillors will advise me.'" Out went *the* monks and the mass-priests; out went clerks, out went canons; 'out [they] all went that were there come, to 'desire [seek] the kings peace, for love of Gods self; 'without the burgh, on a broad field, was soon assem-

<sup>1</sup> *Interlined by a second hand.*<sup>2</sup> *R. for-cuþeſt.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

wef isomēd þat folc fone ⁊

sorȝe heom wef ȝefðe.

Aluric nom to rede ⁊

þeh na nam<sup>1</sup> hine ne<sup>2</sup> bede.þat he al þaſ<sup>4</sup> wolde ⁊

feollen to þan grunde.

He ſende forð rihtef ⁊

fif hundred cnihtef.

and niȝen hundred mid heō<sup>5</sup> ⁊

balde men aſoten.

mid mucle wi-axen ⁊

a þene ueld wenden.

and and<sup>6</sup> unrihtef floȝen ⁊

al þat heo neh comen.

Heo ualden to grunde ⁊

fiftene hundred.

and fife and fixti anan ⁊

felere monnen.

boc-ilerede men ⁊

balu weſ on uolken.

þiſ fone weſ itald ⁊

wide &amp; fide.

þa weoren on londe ⁊

þreo heȝe men italde.

Alfrich nam to reade ⁊

þeh noma<sup>3</sup> h... ne bede.

þat he wolde .. þiſ folk ⁊

falle to grunde.

He ſende .. rþrihtes ⁊

fif hūdred cnihtes.

and many hundred mid heom ⁊

bolde men a fote.

mid mochele giſharmes ⁊

hii wende in to þan felde.

and adun rihtes ſlowen ⁊

al þat hii neh comen.

Hii fulde to þan grunde ⁊

fift... hundred.

and fif and f.... .non ⁊

of ..... ..

xc. c. &amp; lxx.

10

20

..s fone ... ..

...e and fide.

... ..

þreo mē .....

bled the folk,—sorrow was given to them.' 'Æluric [Alfrich] took counsel, though no man him asked, that he would fell all this folk to 'the' ground. He sent forth-right five hundred knights, and 'nine [many] hundred bold men on foot with them; with huge battle-axes [they] proceeded in[to] the field, and slew 'with un-right [downright] all that they came nigh. They felled to [the] ground fifteen hundred and five and sixty anon of good men,—'book-learned men,—mischief was among *the* folk!' This was soon told far and wide. Then were in *the* land three men esteemed noble, and all

<sup>1</sup> *R.* man.<sup>4</sup> þaſ uolc?<sup>2</sup> *Interlined.*<sup>5</sup> heon, *pr.* m.<sup>3</sup> *R.* no man.<sup>6</sup> mid?

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

	and al þa Bruttes anan ⁊	.....ttus ....
	halden to þan ilken.	..... ilke.
<i>Baldric.</i>	Baldric þe kene ⁊	Ba.....
	eorl of Cornwale.	...l of Corn....
	swa hehte þe an ⁊	
	heh mon on londen.	
	he heold Deuene-scire ⁊	.....nisse ...
	al an hif honde.	.....
<i>Drffz.</i>	alse þet watre <sup>1</sup> Desse ⁊	ase þat ...er Desse ⁊
	wendeð into þere sæ. [c. 2.] 10	wendeþ into þare féé.
	Bruttes þat lond heolden ⁊	Bruttus þat lond heolde ⁊
	wel swiðe longe.	wel fw... longe.
<i>Aðel[an].</i>	a þ Aðestan <sup>2</sup> þe stronge ⁊	fort. .... ronge ⁊
	þe king of þissen londe.	
	heom binom þaf londes alle ⁊	
	and drof heð ouer Tambre.	dr... ..bre.
	þat nauere heo þaf kine-þeode ⁊	þat neuer. .... kinelond ⁊
	feoððen no walde.	ne w.... .. hire hond.
	Inne Norð Walef wef a king ⁊	In. ....es was a king ⁊
<i>Cadw[an].</i>	Cadwan þe kene. 20	Cadigan ihote.
	of Suð Walef Margadud ⁊	of Suþwales Ma.gadud ⁊
	mōnen alre uæȝereft.	cniht alre fayrest.
	al þat lōd fele ⁊	al þat londe feale ⁊

the Britons anon drew to the same. Baldric the keen, earl of Cornwall; 'so hight the one, noble man in land;' he held all Devonshire in his hand, as the water Desse (Exe) floweth into the sea. *The* Britops held the land exceeding long, until 'that' Athelstan the strong, 'the king of this land, took from them all these lands, and' drove them over *the* Tambre, so that they never 'afterwards' possessed [in their hand] this kingdom. In North Wales was a king, 'Cadwan the keen [named Cadigan]; of South Wales *was* Margadud, 'fairest of all men [knight fairest of all]; *they held* all the

<sup>1</sup> wate, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> R. Aðelstan.

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

into Sæuernerne <sup>1</sup> .	into . . . . .	[f. 141. c. 1.]
frō þan ufere ende ⁊	. . . . .	
þat wendeð in to þare sæi.	. . . . .	
Inne Maluerne ⁊	. . . . .	
aneouste Seuarne.	. . . . .	
Margadud king wunede ⁊	. . . . .	
mid swiðe mucle uolke.	. . . . .	
and Aðelstan him lað to ⁊	. . . . .	
þe kig of þiffere leode.	. . . . .	
and heom heold swa <sup>2</sup> harde ⁊	10 . . . . .	
& mid hærne heō igrette.	. . . . .	
and dreof heom mid hif wepnen ⁊	. . . . .	
ut ouer Weȝen.	. . . . .	
and þat lond binom heð ⁊	. . . . .	
þat lið þer bi-twixen.	. . . . .	
Seuerne and Weȝe ⁊	. . . . .	
no walden heo hit feodðen <sup>3</sup> .	. . . . .	
Margadud & Baldric ⁊	. . . . .	
& Cadwan þe balde.	. . . . .	
forneden ferde ⁊	20 . . . . .	
of folke unimete.	. . . . .	
and foren uppen Aluriche ⁊	. . . . .	
þan kinge of Norð-humbre.	. . . . .	
and hardliche wið him fuhten ⁊	. . . . .	

Mar[ga-  
dud].

good land into Severn, from the upper end, that floweth into the sea. In Malvern, near Severn, Margadud *the* king dwelt, with very mickle folk; and Athelstan to him advanced, the king of this nation, and held them exceeding hard, and greeted them with harm, and drove them with his weapons out over *the* Wye, and took from them the land that lieth there betwixt; *the* Severn and Wye, they possessed it not afterwards. Margadud and Baldric and Cadwan the bold assembled a host of innumerable folk, and marched upon Æluric, the king of Northumberland, and hardily

<sup>1</sup> Sæuerne?<sup>2</sup> swiþe?<sup>3</sup> feodðen?

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and hif ferde feldē.		. . . . .
þer iwarð sone ⁊		. . . . .
for-wunded ful sære. [f. 177 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]		. . . . .
þe king of Norð-humbre ⁊		. . . . .
þat comp wes vnimete.		. . . . .
þer wes Baldric eorl anan ⁊		. . . . .
mid bronden to-heouwen.		. . . . .
i þā cōpe þer ueollen ⁊		. . . . .
ten þufend cnihten.		. . . . .
þurh stelef biten ⁊	10	. . . . .
baldere Bruten.		. . . . .
Anglifce & Sexifce ⁊		. . . . .
seouentene þufēd.		. . . . .
mid machen weoren to-heowen ⁊		. . . . .
þa hep wes þa laffen.		. . . . .
Æluric him uorð heolde ⁊		. . . . .
in to Norð-hūbre.		. . . . .
for-wunded swiðe fare ⁊		. . . . .
sorhful wes his duȝeðe.		. . . . .
Comen i þiffen londe ⁊	20	. . . . .
to ane huftinge.		. . . . .
Cadwā and Margadud ⁊		. . . . .
and heore mon-weorede.		. . . . .
buȝen uorh mid heom ⁊		. . . . .
al Brut-leoden.		. . . . .

with him fought, and felled his forces. There soon was wounded full sore the king of Northumberland,—the conflict was unmeasured,—there was Baldric *the* earl anon hewed in pieces with swords; in the battle there fell ten thousand knights through blows of steel, bold Britons; of English and Saxish seventeen thousand were hewed in pieces with weapons,—the heap was the less! Æluric him forth moved into Northumberland, wounded exceeding sore; sorrowful was his folk. Cadwan and Margadud and their forces came to a husting in this land; marched forth with them all *the* Britons; to Leicester *they* proceeded, and took the burgh. Then bade

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to Leirchestre forē ⁊		. . . . .
and þa burh nomen.		. . . . .
þa hehten heo an hizinge ⁊		. . . . .
cumen to hufstinge.		. . . . .
al þat wolde libben ⁊		. . . . .
inne þiffere leoden.		. . . . .
þer com Ænglisc ⁊		. . . . .
þer comen Sexife.		. . . . .
þer heo makeden to kinge ⁊		. . . . .
Cadwan þene kene.	10	. . . . .
al hit him aloðede ⁊		. . . . .
þat he on lokede.		. . . . .
þa weoren Æluriches wunden ⁊		. . . . .
inne Norhhumbre.		. . . . .
alle iheled ⁊		. . . . .
ah þe helðe waf neoðered <sup>1</sup> .		. . . . .
for lurre of his monnen ⁊		. . . . .
and for his leodene uallen.		. . . . .
Æluric iherde ⁊ [a. 2.]		. . . . .
from þes kinges hirede.	20	. . . . .
feole tidende ⁊		. . . . .
of Cadwane kinge.		. . . . .
þrattef unimete ⁊		. . . . .
of alre laðest monne.		. . . . .
Æluric fende fode ⁊		. . . . .

they come to husting in haste all that would live in this nation. There came English, there came Saxish; there they made king Cadwan the keen; all it to him bowed, that he on looked. Then were Ælurics wounds all healed in Northumberland, but the health was diminished for *the* loss of his men, and for his peoples fall. Æluric heard from the kings host frequent tiding of Cadwan *the* king; threats unbounded of *the* most hateful of all men. Æluric sent messengers into Scotland and into *the* North land,

<sup>1</sup> Partly altered by a second hand, on erasure.

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MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

into Scotlonde.		. . . . .
and into Norð londe ⁊		. . . . .
þer he cnihtef mihte uinden.		. . . . .
and after al þan uolke ⁊		. . . . .
þe þer cumen mihte.		. . . . .
and bad heom heore helpes ⁊		. . . . .
to heȝere neodef.		. . . . .
Cadwan gadere uerde ⁊		. . . . .
ȝeond alle þiffen ærde.		. . . . .
and al of Wælifce londe ⁊	10	. . . . .
comen to his honden.		. . . . .
and heolde hine forð feoððen ⁊		. . . . .
toward Norð-humbren.		. . . . .
<i>Æluric.</i> Aluric þif iherden ⁊		. . . . .
and him toȝæines wenden.		. . . . .
þat naſ heom bi-tweounen ⁊		. . . . .
buten bare twa milen.		. . . . .
fusden þa uerden ⁊		. . . . .
swulc heo wolden uehten.		. . . . .
þa ifæȝen eorles ⁊	20	. . . . .
þa ifeȝen beornes.		. . . . .
bifcofes þa ifeȝen ⁊		. . . . .
and boc-ilarede men.		. . . . .
ȝif heo to-gaðe <sup>1</sup> comen ⁊		. . . . .
& mid wepnen on-floȝen.		. . . . .

where he knights might find, and after all the folk that there might come; and prayed them *for* their help, at *his* great need. Cadwan gathered forces over all this country, and all of Welsh land came to his hand; and *he* marched him forth afterwards toward Northumberland. *Æluric* this heard; and against him moved, *so that there* was between them but barely two miles; the hosts advanced as if they would fight. Then saw earls, then saw barons, then saw bishops and book-learned men, *that* if they came together, and on-smote with weapon, that there should fall many a man dead.

<sup>1</sup> to-gadere?



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[illegible]

Ofte they bethought what they might do; they set peace, they set amity to a days space; they spake them together, and discoursed between, that they all would reconcile the kings. There became reconciled the kings both twain; reconciled and united they kissed well often; these kings well often with love them kissed; earl kissed other, as if it were his brother; swains there played, bliss was with *the* thanes! Æluric was king in land by north of the Humber, and Cadwan was good king on *the* south half of the Humber; bliss was among *the* hosts with the bold kings. Was

**1 beorn?**

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

blisse wes on hireden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
mid balden þan kingen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Næf hit ifæid næuere ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
an sæȝe no on leoðe.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat mare luue weore ifunden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
bi-tweone twei kingen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
for þat þe an hafden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þ heo hafden beien.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe an heold þene oðer ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
deorluker þene broder <sup>1</sup> .	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beien heo wifes nomen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ofte heo to-gadere comen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa þe wifes iwedded weoren ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
on ane time to bedde heo eoden.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
æiðer mid his lufe wende ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
twoward heore wife. [sunen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he <sup>2</sup> streoneden tweien suen <sup>3</sup>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
beien an ane timen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
beien an ane dæie ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
heo weoren afte iborne.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
to-gadere heo weoren ibredde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
to-gadere heo weoren iuedde.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa children wuxen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and wel iðoȝen. [c. 2.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
wel wef heore aldren ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

it never said in saw nor in song, that more love were found between two kings; for that the one had, that had they both; the one held the other more dear than *his* brother. Both they took wives, *and* oft they came together; when the wives were wedded, in one time they went to bed; either went with his love toward their wives; they begat two sons, both in one time; both in one day they were eft born; together they were bred, together they were fed. The children waxed, and well thrived; well was

<sup>1</sup> broðer?<sup>2</sup> heo?<sup>3</sup> *Superfluous?*

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

1	
For to uæstnen þa luuen ⁊	. . . . .
of leofuen <sup>a</sup> heore uæderen.	. . . . .
to-somne me heom tahte ⁊	. . . . .
to-somne me heom tuhte.	. . . . .
beien heo weredē ⁊	. . . . .
anef kunnef iweden.	. . . . .
al swa dudē þa children ⁊	. . . . .
swa ær duden þa aldren.	. . . . .
swa mouchel luue heolden ⁊	10 . . . . .
þat fellic þuhte monnen.	. . . . .
And þus heo wuneden here ⁊	. . . . .
wel feole 3ere <sup>a</sup> .	. . . . .
þat þæ children weorē ⁊	. . . . .
mucheles iwaxen.	. . . . .
riden uppen steden ⁊	. . . . .
and luueden cnihtes iweden.	. . . . .
heore maines heo uondeden ⁊	. . . . .
wel ueole siðen.	. . . . .
heore armes weore stronge ⁊	20 . . . . .
heo breken scaftes longe.	. . . . .
mid longe sweorden heo smitten ⁊	. . . . .
þa 3ifē smærte biten.	. . . . .
Heore uaderef þa comen ⁊	. . . . .

to their parents. For to confirm the love of their loved fathers, together men taught them, together men instructed them; both they weared weeds of one kind; all so did the children as ere did the parents, so mickle love *they* held, that marvellous *it* seemed to men. And thus they dwelt here well many years, until the children were waxed mickle; *they* rode upon steeds, and loved knights weeds, their strength they proved well many times; their arms were strong, they brake shafts long; with long swords they smote, that gave smart blows. Their fathers then came with

<sup>1</sup> A line would seem to be here deficient.

<sup>2</sup> *Written at first leofseuen, but e expuncted.*

<sup>a</sup> zeren, pr. m.

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MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

mid mucle faȝerneſſe.		. . . . .
inne Bruttaine ⁊		. . . . .
mid muclere bliſſe.		. . . . .
þa ȝet þat lond-riche ⁊		. . . . .
hehte Armoriche.		. . . . .
þa ȝunge men me dubbede :		. . . . .
beȝene to cnihte.		. . . . .
Wið an luttel ȝeren ⁊		. . . . .
þa uaðef <sup>1</sup> dede weoren.		. . . . .
and þa twa childrē ⁊	10	. . . . .
weoren ihouen to kingen.		. . . . .
æiðer heold hiſ icunden ⁊		. . . . .
swa duden ær heore ældren.		. . . . .
þæ wef inne Cantware-buri ⁊		. . . . .
þa burh wef þa ſwiðe muri.	[f. 178 <sup>b</sup> c. 1.]	. . . . .
an ærche-biſcop ⁊		. . . . .
þe wes mon ſwiðe god.		. . . . .
he for-bað <sup>2</sup> þā kingen ⁊		. . . . .
kine-helun to nimene <sup>3</sup> .		. . . . .
a þat hin <sup>4</sup> feolf comen ⁊	20	. . . . .
and ſetten hine an heore hafden.		. . . . .
þat bod wef ihalden ⁊		. . . . .
a þaſ ærchebiſcopeſ onwaldē.		. . . . .
and Cadwadðal <sup>5</sup> hiſ lond haueden ⁊.		. . . . .

much fairness, with much bliss into Bretagne,—the yet the country hight Armoriche,—the young men both were dubbed knights. Within a few years the fathers were dead, and the two children were raised to *be* kings; either held his territory as ere did their parents. Then was in Canterbury,—the burgh was then most prosperous,—an archbishop, who was *a* man exceeding good; he forbade the kings to assume *the* crown, until that *he* came himself, and set it on their heads. The command was obeyed on the archbishops authority, and Cadwalan had his land on this side the Hum-

<sup>1</sup> uaderef?<sup>2</sup> for-bad?<sup>3</sup> nimenen, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> him?<sup>5</sup> Cadwalðan?

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a þif hæluæ þere Hūbre.		. . . . .
and Edwine al bi-ȝeonde ⁊		. . . . .
touward þan norð ende.		. . . . .
kingef heo weoren ihouene ⁊		. . . . .
& kingef ifworene.		. . . . .
ah for-bode wes þa crune ⁊		. . . . .
an ure drihtenef nome.		. . . . .
Cadwalan þohte ⁊		. . . . .
þe wef Cadwanef sune.		. . . . .
ofte he hine bi-þohte ⁊	10	. . . . .
what he don mahte.		. . . . .
seoððen heore faderes beiene ⁊		. . . . .
forð weoren ifarene.		. . . . .
Næfde þa fehtneffe ilaſt ⁊		. . . . .
buten feouen ȝere urift.		. . . . .
Cadwalan hefde ⁊		. . . . .
caſtleſ ſwiðe monieȝe.		. . . . .
and þe riche-dom ſtod ⁊		. . . . .
mære on Cadðwalanef hond.		. . . . .
Cadwaðlan gō liðe ⁊	20	. . . . .
in to Lōdene.		. . . . .
he fende men gode ⁊		. . . . .
aft <sup>9</sup> þan erchebiſcope.		. . . . .
and hehte ful ſone ⁊		. . . . .
þat he to Lundene come.		. . . . .
þa he to Lundene com ⁊		. . . . .

ber, and Edwine all beyond, toward the north end; kings they were raised, and kings sworn; but forbidden was the crown, in our Lords name. Cadwalan thought,—who was Cadwans son,—oft he him bethought what he might do, after both their fathers were forth departed (dead). The concord had not lasted but *the* space of seven years; Cadwalan had very many castles, and the sovereignty stood more in Cadwalans hand. Cadwalan gan proceed into London; he sent good men after the archbishop, and ordered that he should come to London full soon. When he came to

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

iqueme<sup>1</sup> hit wes þan kingen.

þe king auotē eode? [c. 2.]

to-ȝeines þan erche-biscope.

wið uten hif halle dure?

and sæide þu art wilcume.

&amp; leofliche hine bihedde?

&amp; lauerd hine cleopede.

He aȝaf ure drihten?

ælchere irihten.

he spac of feire lære?

10

&amp; al of godef are.

hif spechen weorē gode?

wið þan ærche-biscope.

þe king hine bi-þohte?

feire &amp; fwiðe ofte.

þat he on hif icunde?

king hine makede.

To ane ifette dæiȝe?

þat folc þær i-fonnede.

þer mæ<sup>2</sup> Cadwaðlan sone?

20

makede to kinge.

muchel wef þa blisse?

þat wæf in þære burȝe.

. . . . .

. . . . .

and to þan kinge ȝeode. [f. 142. c. 1.]

þo he com to boures dore?

þe king fayde welcome.

and loueliche him spac wiþ?

and cleope hine loud.

þe king þe archebissop bi-sohte?

fayre and fwiþe ofte.

þat he in his cunde?

king hine makede.

To one ifet dæiȝe?

þat folk was igadered.

þar me Cadwalþan sone?

makede to kinge.

moche was þe b....e?

þat was in þan borwe.

London, it was to the king acceptable; 'the king went on foot towards the archbishop, without his hall-door, and [. . . . .] and to the king went; when he came to *the* chambers door, the king] said, "'Thou art' welcome!" and lovingly him 'viewed [spake with], and called him lord. 'He gave to our Lord each right; he spake of fair lore, and all of Gods favor; his speeches were good with the archbishop.' The king besought 'him [the archbishop], fair and very often, that he in his territory should make him king. At a set day the folk 'there assembled [was gathered]; there men soon made Cadwalan king; much was the bliss that was in the burgh!

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Œtho, C. xiiii.

Of þisse uare-cofte?  
Adwine na þing n<sup>o</sup>te.  
at<sup>1</sup> sone swa he hit wiste?  
wrað he wef an heorte.  
and seide auere wið and wið?  
ich wulle makien un-frið.  
and al ic wulle aquellen?  
þat ich quike uinde.  
of Cadwaðlanef uolke?  
ualseft alre mo<sup>n</sup>e.  
Uerde he god<sup>2</sup> gaderen?  
of feole þufend monnen.  
he hehde ituht to herie?  
a þaf half þare Humbre.  
Eoden heom to ræde?  
cnihtef swiðe gode.  
alle þa wifeste men?  
þa weore inne londe. [f. 179.c.1.]  
heo lerdē Edwiðne<sup>3</sup> king?  
þe wef heore lauere<sup>4</sup>.  
þat he sende his sode?  
to Cadwaðlane kige.  
& bifohte hine uæire?  
alfe his leofe broðe .

Of þisse farecofte?  
Edwȳn noþing nuste.  
and so sone so he h... wiste?  
wroþ he was in h...te.  
  
a... fayde he wold... cwellen?  
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Edwine knew nothing of this proceeding, and as soon as he it knew, he was wrath in heart, and said 'ever against and against: "I will make war, and all 'I will [he would] kill, that I find alive of Cadwalans folk, falsest of all men!" A host he gan to gather of many thousand men; he had drawn *them* to ravage on this side of the Humber. Knights exceeding good betook them to counsel, all the wisest men that were in *the* land; they advised king Edwine, who was their lord, that he should send his messengers to Cadwalan *the* king, and beseech him fair, as his dear bro-

<sup>1</sup> ah? and?                      <sup>2</sup> gon? ,                      <sup>3</sup> Edwine?  
<sup>4</sup> lauer, pr. m.                <sup>5</sup> broðere?  
P 2

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and for þere muchele luue ⁊	. . . . .
þa heolde heore aldren.	. . . . .
þat hine letten kig beon ⁊	. . . . .
and hif kine-halm avon.	. . . . .
and he wolde aȝeī wenden ⁊	. . . . .
heom <sup>1</sup> to hif folke.	. . . . .
ouer þere Humbre ⁊	. . . . .
and grið þær halden.	. . . . . holde. [c.2.]
and ner <sup>2</sup> æft a-ȝen teon ⁊	and neuere eft aȝen teon ⁊
wið þan he moſte king beon. 10	wiþ þan þa <sup>3</sup> moſte king beon.
ihouen <sup>4</sup> and ihalden ⁊	
þurh þene heȝe godd.	
and he wolden bi hif liuen ⁊	and he wolde bi his liue ⁊
Cadwalain luuien.	Cadwalþan louie.
and beon ȝaru to his neode ⁊	and beo ȝare to his neode ⁊
an ælchere þeode.	in euerече þeode.
þis iherde Cadwalan ⁊	þis ihorde Cadwalþan ⁊
þe king wef bi fuððen.	þat king was bi suþe.
and he andſwarede <sup>5</sup> ⁊	and he anſwerede ⁊
mid aðelere ſpeche. 20	mid mildere ſpeche.
Nu ich iherd habbe ⁊	Nou ich ihorde habbe ⁊
<sup>6</sup>	wordes wife.
	of Edwine his biſockne ⁊
þe if mi broðe <sup>7</sup> deore.	þat his min broþer deore.

ther, and for the mickle love that their parents held, that *he* should let him be king, and receive his crown, and he would *then* march back, home to his folk, over the Humber, and there hold peace, and never eft again return, on condition that he might be king 'elevated and held, through the high God'; and he would by his life love Cadwalan, and be ready at his need in every land. Cadwalan heard this, who was king by *the* south; and he answered with 'good [mild] speech: "Now I have heard [words wise of Edwine his beseeching,] who is my dear brother, I will me ad-

<sup>1</sup> hom?<sup>2</sup> neuer?<sup>3</sup> þat he?<sup>4</sup> ihæuen, *pr. m.*<sup>5</sup> andſweredere, *pr. m.*<sup>6</sup> Two lines are missing here.<sup>7</sup> broðere?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ich me bi-ræde wulle ⁊  
 of swulchere neode.  
 and after ane lutel daȝe ⁊  
 him andſware ȝeuē.  
 whaðer he hit wolde iūne ⁊  
 oðer him for-beode.

hu ſwa hiſ riche men ⁊

ræden hī wolden.

þe dæi weſ iſat ⁊

at<sup>1</sup> lutel mon weſ þe bet. 10

þa þiſ al weſ iwurðen ⁊ [c. 2.]

þa comen heo to ane uorde<sup>2</sup>.

Duglas þa water weſ ihaten ⁊

þer heo tou-wenden<sup>2</sup>.

þer weſ þa motinge ⁊

bituxe þan twam kinge.

Ædwine biſohte ⁊

mid alle þat he mahte.

þat Cadwalan hi þolede ⁊

kine-helm to beberene. 20

and he hine wolde luuien ⁊

a to hiſ liuen.

Riche men eoden to ræde ⁊

ich me bi-readen wolle ⁊

of ſocchere neode.

and after lutel furſte ⁊

him anſwere ſende.

waþer þat ich hit wolle ⁊

oþer þat ich noll..

... was iſet ⁊

. . . . . e bet.

þo . . . . .

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vise of such need, and after a 'few days [little time], answer him 'give'' [send],—whether 'he would it grant, or deny him, [that I will it, or that I will not.]" 'howso his noble men would him counsel.' The day was appointed, but one was little the better! When this all was done, then came they to a ford; Douglas the water was named; thereto they moved; there was the meeting betwixt the two kings. Edwine besought, with all the persuasion that he might, that Cadwalan should suffer him to wear crown, and he would him love ever in his life. Noble men went to coun-

<sup>1</sup> ah?

<sup>2</sup> The greater part of these two lines is written on an erasure, but by the original hand.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

of swulchere neode.

summe hit gonnen ræden ⁊

summe to for-beoden.

sūme þer heolden wel to ⁊

summe nolden hit no.

þa while þa cnihtes wife ⁊

þa spechen sculden rihte.

þe king in are medewe ⁊

alihte of his stede.

þā kinge luste flepe ⁊

þa riche weoren at rede.

Com þer a b<sup>r</sup>-cnihte ⁊

he wes þes kinges suster sune ⁊

Brien hehte his nome.

he nom<sup>1</sup> his lauerdes hefd ⁊

þe leof him wes on uolke.

in his bærm he hit læide ⁊

& his lockes he to-scædde<sup>2</sup>.

þe king him gon to flæpen ⁊

and Brien gon to wepen.

urnen þa teref ⁊

uppen þes kīges leoref.

and þe king awoc of flepen ⁊

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þe riche weren at reade. [f. 142<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

Com þar a bour-cniht ⁊

and sat adun forþ riht.

he was þe kinges foster sone ⁊

Brian hehte his name.

he nam þan kīnges hefd ⁊

and leyde vppe his lappe.

þe king him gan fleape ⁊

and Brian gan wepe.

vrne þe teares ⁊

vppe þe kīg his leores.

and þe king of-frihte ⁊

Bri[en].

sel of such need; some gan it advise, some to forbid; some there held well to (consented), some would it not. The while the wise knights should right the speeches, the king alighted from his steed in a meadow; the king it list to sleep, while *the* nobles were at counsel. There came a chamber-knight, and sate down forth-right; he was the kings sisters son, Brian hight his name; he took 'his lords [the kings] head, 'who was dear to him among folk', [and] 'he' laid 'it' 'in [upon] his lap, 'and his locks he divided.' The king gan him to sleep, and Brian gan to weep; the tears ran upon the 'kings [king his] features; and the king [was frightened, and] awoke from

<sup>1</sup> inom, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> stæbde, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

wete weoren his wongen.  
 he grapede<sup>1</sup> an his nebbe ⁊  
 he wende þat hit bledde. [f. 179<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 and biſæh uppen Brien ⁊  
 mid braden hiſ lechen.  
 þa iſah he of Brien ⁊  
 hiſ teres ut luken.

sære gon þe kempe ⁊  
 wepen ouer<sup>2</sup> kinge.

þa axede þe king anan ⁊  
 Cadwalan ihaten.

Whæt iſ þe leofe mæi ⁊  
 þat þu ſwa wepeſt to-dæi.

þu ært ihalden kene gume ⁊

haueſt þu nu quene þe ouwes inume..

ſæiþe me biliue ⁊

hu þe beon on fiðe.

Bien þa andſwerede ⁊

cniht mid þan bezſte.

Nu we maȝen wepen ⁊

and<sup>3</sup> wanliche i-beren.

halden uf for hæne ⁊

þer we weoren heȝe.

nu þu wult under-uon ⁊

and a-wok of ſleape.

he gropede on hiſ nebbe ⁊

he wende þat hit bledde.

and biheold Brian ⁊

þat weop ſwiþe ſore.

10 þo axede þe king anon ⁊

Cadwalþan .....

.at hiſ þe leoue ...

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sleep, 'wet were his cheeks'; he felt on his face, he weened that it bled; and 'looked upon [beheld] Brian, 'with his broad glances. Then saw he from Brian<sup>a</sup> his tears out leap;' 'sore gan the warrior weep over the king [who wept exceeding sore]. Then asked the king anon, named Cadwalan: "What is to thee, dear cousin, that thou so weepest to-day? Thou art esteemed keen man; hast thou now taken a lady's manners? Say to me quickly, how is to thee in fortune?" Brian then answered, knight with the best: "Now we may weep with rueful cries; account us for vile where we were noble! Now thou wilt undertake what never was ere done, two

<sup>1</sup> gapede, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> ouer þan?<sup>3</sup> mid?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þat nauer ær nef idon.	. . . . .
tweien kinges halden ⁊	. . . . .
kine-helmef on lōden.	. . . . .
nuðe we scullen wepē ⁊	. . . . .
þæ ær richen weoren.	. . . . .
for wurðscipe ualleð adune ⁊	. . . . .
þer wef ær wunne.	. . . . .
Cadwadrā þif iherde ⁊	. . . . .
þe king wef on londe.	. . . . .
and iwærð him abolȝe <sup>1</sup> ⁊	. . . . . bolwe <sup>2</sup> [c. 2.]
bitter ane swiðe.	biterliche swiþe.
and a-neouste fende sonde ⁊	and fende his sonde ⁊
to Edwine kinge.	to Edwin þan kinge.
and hehte hine hihȝenliche ⁊	and hehten him hiȝenliche ⁊
uaren of hif riche. [quiken liuen ⁊	wende vt his riche.
For ne scal he nauere bi mine	For ne fal he bi mine liue ⁊
kine-helme broken.	kinchealm brouke.
and ȝif he hit wul auon ⁊ [c. 2.]	and ȝef he hit ȝeorneþ ⁊
ich hit wulle wernen.	ich him fal werne.
and ic hine biræuien wulle ⁊	and ich him bi-reauē wolle ⁊
at hif baren liue <sup>2</sup> .	of his bare liue.
& nimen al Norð-humberlond ⁊	and nime al Norþhumberlond ⁊
to mire aȝære hond.	to min owene hond.
and walden al hif riche ⁊	and habbe ... riche ⁊

kings to hold crowns in land! Now we shall weep that ere were noble, for worship falleth down, where ere was weal!" Cadwalan heard this, who was king in land, and became him enraged very bitterly, and 'quickly' sent [his] messengers to Edwine [the] king, and bade him hastily to go 'from [out of] his realm:—"For never shall he, by my 'quick' life a crown enjoy; and if he it 'will take [yearneth], I will 'it [him] forbid, and I will him bereave of his bare life, and seize all Northumberland to mine own hand, and 'possess [have] 'all' his realm, and he shall become abject!"

<sup>1</sup> abolȝe, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> liuen, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and he scal wurðen hene.  
 þaſ tidende me brohten ⁊  
 to Adwine kinge.

and he ſal worþe wrecche.  
 þeos tȳdinge me brohte ⁊  
 to Edwȳn þan kinge.

& he iwræð abolȝen ⁊  
 wunder ane ſwiðe¹.

and .. was a-bolwe ⁊

ſwa bið a bar wilde.

aſe þe ... wilde.

þenne he bið² in holte ⁊

wāne he his .....

biſtōden mid hunden.

. . . . . unde..

and þaſ andſware kende ⁊

. . . . .

wraðeſt alre kingen.

10

. . . . .

Swa me helpen drihten ⁊

. . . . .

þa ſcop þaſ dæiȝeſ lihten.

. . . . .

and þa halidomeſ alle ⁊

. . . . .

þa wunieð inne Rome.

. . . . .

kie-helm ich wulle bruke ⁊

. . . . .

& he hit ſcal abugge.

. . . . .

and þer uore ibiden ⁊

. . . . .

bittereſt alre balewen.

. . . . .

he ſcal habben paþeſ weſte ⁊

. . . . .

and wilderneſſe inoȝe.

20

. . . . .

and moni mod-forhȝe ⁊

. . . . .

hiſ monſcipe ſcal ualle.

. . . . .

Al ſwa hit ilomp ſuððe ⁊

. . . . .

þær æft³ ful fone.

. . . . .

These tidings men brought to Edwine [the] king, and he was incensed 'wondrously much,' as is 'a [the] wild boar, when he is in *the* wood surrounded by hounds; and this answer delivered *the* wrathest of all kings: "So help me *the* Lord that shaped the day-light, and all the halidomes that are in Rome, crown I will enjoy, and he shall buy it *dear*, and abide therefore *the* bitterest of all ills! He shall have wasted paths, and wilderness enow, and many mind-sorrow,—his honor shall fall!" All so it happened subsequently, thereafter full soon. Either threatened other greatly, and thrust

¹ This line seems from the second text and punctuation to be superfluous.

² bit, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

	Ælðer þratte oðer fwiðe ⁊	. . . . .
	and þrusfe mid worde.	. . . . .
	& swa heo to-delden ⁊	. . . . .
	dæd heo bi-hehten.	. . . . .
	Ædwine wef kempe ⁊	. . . . .
	hif men weoren kene.	. . . . .
<i>Cadwalan.</i>	Cadwaðlan wef cniht god ⁊	. . . . .
	and he hafde muchel mod.	... de mochel mod. [f. 143. c. 1.]
<i>Edwin.</i>	Edwine wende ouer Humbre ⁊	Edwýn wende ouer Humbre ⁊
	and Caðwaðlan to Lundene. <sup>[f. 180. c. 1.]</sup>	and Cadwalþan to Londene.
	þaſ kingef weoren wraðe ⁊ <sup>11</sup>	þeos kinges weren wroþe ⁊
	þa aræs þa weore.	þo a-ros þe werre.
	heo riden æd heo arnden ⁊	hii riden and hii hearde <sup>1</sup> ⁊
	heo herȝede and heo barnde.	hii nome hii barnde.
	heo floȝen & heo nomen ⁊	hii flowen and nomen ⁊
	al þat heo neh comē.	al þat hii neh comen.
	wa wes þan beondef ⁊	wo were þan bondes ⁊
	þa on lōde wuneden.	þat in londe wonede.
	Cadwalan wef inne Lundene ⁊	Cadwalþan was in Londene ⁊
	and fomnede hif leoden. <sup>20</sup>	and gaderede his ferde.
	wide he fende sōde ⁊	wide he fende his sonde ⁊
	ȝeond feole kine-londe.	.... fale cune londe.
	he hafde on hif ferde ⁊	he hadd. ...-gadere ⁊
	fifti þufende.	fifti .....

with words; and so they separated, deeds they promised. Edwine was a warrior; his men were keen; Cadwalan was knight good, and he had mickle mood. Edwine passed over *the* Humber, and Cadwalan *went* to London; these kings were wrath,—then arose the war. They rode and they ran, they 'harried and [took,] they burnt, they slew and 'they' took all that they came nigh; woe 'was to [were] the peasants that dwelt in *the* land! Cadwalan was in London, and 'assembled [gathered] his 'people [host]; wide he sent [his] messengers over 'many a kingdom [lands of many kind]; he had 'in his army [together] fifty thousand noble warriors, for harm most

<sup>1</sup> hearnde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.		MS. Cott. Otho. C. x111.
here-kempen heȝe ⁊		. . . . .
to hermen swiðe kene.		. . . . .
Adwine bi norðe ⁊		. . . . .
hiȝ writen nom aneouste.		. . . . .
and fende in to Denene! ⁊		. . . . .
to Galwaðe & to Scotlond ⁊		. . . . .
þat stod on Edwineȝ hond.		. . . . .
he fomnede uerde ⁊		. . . . .
ȝeond alle hiȝ ærde.		. . . . .
þat he iȝoned haȝde ⁊	10	. . . . .
fixti þuȝende.		. . . . .
cnihtes swiðe kene ⁊		. . . . .
wode to uihte.		. . . . .
Cadwaðlan gon liðe ⁊		. . . . .
ut of Lundenne.		. . . . .
touward Norð-humbre ⁊		. . . . .
hærmes he wrohte.		. . . . .
he for ouer Humbre ⁊		. . . . .
hiȝenliche swiðe.		. . . . .
and bigon to weſten þat lond ⁊	20	. . . . .
þat stod on Edwineȝ hond.		. . . . .
þa wes Edwine king ⁊		. . . . .
ærhðen bideled.		. . . . .
and he forð rihtes ⁊		. . . . .
ſpac wið hiȝ cnihtes.		ſaide forþrihtes. [c. 2.]

keen. Edwine by *the* north took his writs speedily, and sent into Denmark, to Galloway, and to Scotland, that stood in Edwines hand; he assembled forces over all his territory, *so* that he had collected sixty thousand knights most keen, *and* mad for fight. Cadwalan gan march out of London toward Northumberland,—harms he wrought; he passed over *the* Humber very hastily, and began to waste the land that stood in Edwines hand. Then was king Edwine void of fear, and he'spake [said] forth-right

<sup>1</sup> Denene anon, *pr. m.*, but anon struck out. A line apparently is missing here.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Wurðe for niðing þe mon :  
 þe nule hīe sturien. [c.2.]  
 habben baref heorte :  
 and remef brede.  
 cuðen þan kinge :  
 þat we quiken fūde.  
 He lette blawen bemen :  
 and bonnien hif uerden.  
 forð he gon wende :  
 þat he com to þan ende.  
 þer þe king Cadwaðlan :  
 wonede on cumelan.  
 To-gadere gunnen refen :  
 þeīnef riche.  
 breken speren longe :  
 fceldes brastleden an honde.  
 heouwen heȝe helmef :  
 fcaenden þa brunief.  
 feollen ærm kempef :  
 æmteden fadelef.  
 drem wef on uolke :  
 þa eorðe gon to dunien.  
 urnen þa brockef :

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

For nīping worþe þe mon :  
 þat nele him seolue heolpe.  
 teache þan kinge :  
 þat he cwik ouf finde.  
 He lette blowe bumef :  
 and banni his ferde.  
 forþ he gan wende :  
 10 þat he com to þan eande.  
 þar þe king Cadwalþan :  
 wonede on comelan.  
 To-gadere hii gonne rease :  
 cnihtes fwiþe riche.  
 breaken spearef lange :  
 fcealdes brastelende<sup>1</sup>.  
 hewen heȝe healmes :  
 faulfede brunief.  
 ..mtede fadeles :  
 20 and folle ....e cnihtes.  
 .. þar was ....orlich<sup>2</sup> :  
 .. ..rþe gan ...nie.  
 vr... . . . .

with his knights: "Be the man *accounted* for nithing, that will not him [self] 'stir [help]; 'have boars heart, and ravens cunning,' to teach the king, that 'we are [he find us] alive!" He caused trumpets to be blown, and his army to be assembled; forth he gan march, until he came to the spot where the king Cadwalan dwelt in covert (?). Together [they] gan rush 'thanes [knights most] noble; brake long spears, shields shivered 'in hand'; high helms are hewed, failed 'the' cuirasses; 'wretched warriors fell, *and* saddles *were* emptied [saddles *were* emptied, and fell wretched knights]! [There] was clamor among *the* folk; the earth gan to din; the brooks ran

<sup>1</sup> brastelede?<sup>2</sup> The second text differs here, but is too imperfect to be supplied.



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

of reden blodef.	of þan r . . . . .
feollen þa folckef <sup>1</sup> ⁊	. . . . . e þe flockes ⁊
falewede nebbef.	..... ebbef.
Bruttet gunnen breoðen ⁊	.ruttus go... .oþe ⁊
balu wef on uolken.	wo ... . . . .
þuſ heo gunnen delen ⁊	þus hii . . . . .
þene dæi longe.	.... .ay lange.
riht to þan euening ⁊	. . . . . g ⁊
þa fleh Cadwalan þe king.	þo . . . . .
and Edwine him aft <sup>9</sup> gende ⁊ 10	. . . . .
mid allen his imihten.	. . . . .
Alle niht Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
flah mid hiſ cnihten.	flēaþ . . . . .
neſden he of hiſ ferde ⁊	. . . . . he forþ <sup>2</sup> ⁊
buten fif hundred cnihten.	.... .undred .....
heo fluȝen to Scotlonde ⁊	... .. .o Scotlōde ⁊
forhen heom com on honde.	. . . . . nde.
And Edwine after an-non ⁊	. . . . . on.
mid fiftene þuſend monnen.	mid . . . . . e ⁊
baldere þeineſ ⁊ 20	bal.... . . . .
heore beot wef iuorðed.	. . . . .
Fulede <sup>3</sup> þere uerde ⁊ [f.180 <sup>b</sup> .c.1.]	...ede þ... ..
folc unimete.	. . . . .
from dæiȝe to dæȝe ⁊	. . . . .

with red blood; the peoples fell, faces became pale; *the* Britons gan to be broken,—‘mischief [woe] was among *the* folk! Thus they gan deal *all* the day long, right to the evening; then fled Cadwalan the king; and Edwine pursued after him with all his might. All night Cadwalan fled with his knights; he had not of his host but five hundred knights; they fled to Scotland,—sorrow came them to hand! And Edwine *followed* after anon, with fifteen thousand men, bold thanes; their threat was accomplished! Innumerable folk followed the army; from day to day the king they gan drive;

<sup>1</sup> sockef, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *The second text appears to differ.*<sup>3</sup> fuleden, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þene king heo gūnen driuen.  
 soð if on þan spellē ⁊  
 heo þohten hine aquellen.  
 Cadwaddlan flæ<sup>1</sup> to þere sæ ⁊  
 scipē he þer funde.  
 þa scipen heo gūnen hure ⁊  
 mid ahten swiðe deore.  
 into Irlonde ⁊  
 þa scipē gunnen wende.  
 hauene heo þer nomen ⁊  
 ifund þa scipen comen.  
 þa ahte Irlond ⁊  
 a kīg þat wef swiðe strong.  
 he hehte Gille Patric ⁊  
 god kīg i þan rich.  
 he underfeng Cadwadlan ⁊  
 faire mid his coffē.  
 and ȝaf him wickinge ⁊  
 ȝeond Irlonde.  
 [Cadw]<sup>ad-</sup> Lette we nu beon Cadwaðlan ⁊  
 lan. and ga we to Edwine aȝan. 21  
 Edwiene<sup>2</sup> in þiffen londe ⁊  
 a-marden þaf leoden.

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 hii þohte hine a-cwelle. [f. 143<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 Cadwalþan fleah to þare féé ⁊  
 and fipes þare he funde.  
 þe fipes he gan hure ⁊  
 mid ȝeftes swiþe deore.  
 and in to Irlonde ⁊  
 þe fipes gonne wende.  
 hauene þar nemen ⁊  
 and to londe ȝeoden.  
 þo hadde Irlond ⁊  
 a king þat was swiþe strōg.  
 he was icleoped Gillopart ⁊  
 he was god cniht and hard.  
 he vnderfeng Cadwalþan ⁊  
 faire mid his coffes.  
 and ȝef him wikeninge ⁊  
 oueral his londe.  
 Leate we ... beon Cadw... þan ⁊  
 and ... to Edw... an.  
 Edw... in . . . . .  
 . . . . . leode.

sooth is in the sayings, they thought him to kill. Cadwalan fled to the sea, [and] ships he there found; the ships 'they [he] gan hire with 'treasure [gifts] most precious, [and] into Ireland the ships gan wend; haven there they took, 'in safety the ships came [and went to land]. Then 'possessed [had] Ireland a king that was most strong; he 'hight Gille Patric, good king in the realm [was named Gillopart, he was good knight and hardy]; he received Cadwalan courteously with his kisses, and gave him dwelling over 'Ireland [all his land]. Let us leave now Cadwalan, and go we to Edwine again. Edwine in this land destroyed this people; burghs he

<sup>1</sup> R. fleah.<sup>2</sup> R. Edwine.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

burȝes he barnde ⁊	..... he barnde ⁊
castlef he ualde.	cast.... .de.
hif here wrohte on londe ⁊	his f.... dude .. ..
harmes vniuoȝe.	.earmes ..... strong.
al Cadwaðlanes lond ⁊	. . . . . lond ⁊
he walde to hif aȝere hond.	h . . . . . hond.
ȝa comen hauweres ⁊	. . . . .
to hirede <sup>1</sup> ȝaf kinges.	. . . . .
and feiden tidende ⁊	. . . . .
Edwine kinge.	10 . . . . .
wa wrðe heom for <sup>2</sup> ȝon ⁊	. . . . .
ȝat heo iboren weore.	. . . . . ibore . .
saȝen heo hī fæiden ⁊	. . . . .
of ane mæidenne.	. . . . .
ȝ wef Briennef fuster hende ⁊	ȝat w... . . . .
ueireft wifmonne.	. . . . . man.
heo wunede i Winchæstre ⁊ [c. 2.]	... ..de in . . . . .
inne ȝā castle.	. . . . . longe.
And Edwine mid his ferde ⁊	. . . . . his f....
ȝiderward wende.	20 . . . . .
sone swa he ȝider com ⁊	fo fone . . . . .
mid strenðe he heo nom.	. . . . .
laddē heo to Eouuerwic anan ⁊	. . . . .
cnihtes swiðe wel idon.	. . . . .

burnt, castles he felled; his army 'wrought [did] harms 'innumerable [most strong] in the land; all Cadwalans land he possessed in his own hand. Then came spies to the kings host, and said tidings to Edwine the king,—woe worth them therefore, that they *ever* were born!—sayings they said to him of a maiden, who was Brians comely sister, fairest of women; she dwelt in Winchester, in the castle. And Edwine with his host thitherward marched; as soon as he thither came, with strength he her took; knights exceeding good anon led her to York; to chamber men

<sup>1</sup> hire, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> Added by a second hand in margin.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

	to bure me ladde ⁊	. . . . .
	to þaf kingef bedde.	. . . . . bedde. [c.2.]
	þe king dude vnwisdom ⁊	þe king dude . . . . dom ⁊
	þat he þat ilke maide nom.	þat he þat ilke maȝ nom.
	for þe wifmon a ⁊	for þe wifman eueremo ⁊
	was þef ilke kingef iua.	was Edwȳnes fo.
	þa wunede i þā hirede ⁊	þo was mid þan kinge ⁊
	an clarc þe com from Spaine.	a cleark þat com fram Spayne.
Pelluz.	Pelluz wef ihaten ⁊	Peluz was ihote ⁊
	of heȝere laren.	10 of fwiþe heȝe lore.
	feole craftes he cuðe ⁊	he couþe of þan crafte ⁊
	þa he ifah in þā lufte.	to lokie in þā lufte.
	on sterren and on fūne ⁊	in fonne and in fteorres ⁊
	and on þare sæ brade.	and in þan see brode.
	infiht he cuðe ⁊	infiht he couþe ⁊
	a winde and a mone.	of wind. and of mone.
	of þan uifce þer he wlæt ⁊	of þan fiſſe þa. . . fleot ⁊
	and of wurmen þer heo crepe.	and of þan . . . . . þare <sup>1</sup> creop.
	Cadwaðlan in Irlonde ⁊	Cadw. . . . . londe ⁊
	gadere genge.	20 gadere . . . . .
	and to ſcipe flutte ⁊	. . . . .
	mid muchelre uerde.	. . . . .
	Pelluz ſwiðe ueorre ⁊	. . . . .
	ifah on þan ſterre.	. . . . .

*her* led, to the kings bed. The king did un-wisdom, *in* that he took the same maid, for the woman ever[more] was 'the same kings [Edwyns] foe. Then 'dwelt in the court [was with the king] a clerk that came from Spain, *who* was named Pelluz, of [exceeding] high lore; 'many crafts [of the craft] he knew, 'that he beheld [to look] in the sky, 'on *the* stars [in sun] and 'on *the* sun [in stars], and 'on [in] the broad sea; he knew *the* history of *the* wind and of *the* moon; of the fish where he swam, and of *the* worms where they crept. Cadwalan in Ireland gathered forces, and to ship moved with *a* mickle host. Pelluz very far *off* beheld in the stars, that *an* army would

<sup>1</sup> þare hii?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þat ferde cumen wolde ⁊	. . . . .
uppen Ædwine kinge.	. . . . .
and Pelluz hine larde <sup>1</sup> ⁊	. . . . .
hu he þaf leoden mihtte ⁊	. . . . .
alre bezft bi-witen.	. . . . .
Ba bi londen and bi ſcipen ⁊	. . . . .
Cadwaðlan and hiſ men.	. . . . .
ofte gunneſ fufen ⁊	. . . . .
to cumen to þiſſen londen.[f.181.c.1.].	. . . . .
biuorē weſ æuere Edwine <sup>2</sup> ⁊ 10	. . . . .
and þa hafne heom for-warnde.	. . . . .
þurh Pelluces lare ⁊	. . . . .
ne mihtē heo cumen here.	. . . . .
Wa weſ Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
þat he weſ on liuen.	. . . . .
for he bigon þene ſwikedom ⁊	. . . . .
uppen hiſ ſweord broðeren.	. . . . .
and þer uore him ſelf hafde ⁊	. . . . .
hærm þene meſte.	. . . . .
Cadwalan him to cleopede ⁊ 20	..... cleopede ⁊ [f.144.c.1.]
hiſ bezfte cnihtes alle.	hiſ beſte cnihtes alle.
and ſeide þat he wolde ⁊	and ſaide þat he wolde ⁊
wende to Brutaine.	to Brutayne wende.
and þene king iſeon ⁊	and þane king he wolde i-ſen ⁊

come upon Edwine *the* king; and Pelluz instructed him how he might best of all defend this country. Both by land and by ships Cadwalan and his men oft gan move, to come to this land; before was Edwine ever, and prohibited them the haven; through Pelluzes lore they might not come here. Woe was Cadwalan, that he was alive, for he began the treachery upon his sworn brother, and therefore had himself harm the most! Cadwalan called to him all his best knights, and said that he would go to Bretagne, and [he would] see the king, who was named Salomon; in

<sup>1</sup> A line seems here omitted.<sup>2</sup> Edwune, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þe Salemon wef ihaten.  
 an heorte him weore þe felere?   
 for heo weoren ifibbe.  
 heo weoren of ane cunne?  
 þa kingef beiȝe tweien.  
 Bruttes heo weoren beine?  
 ah swiðe heo weoren un-balde.  
 Cadwaðlan to ſcipen com?  
 and feh forð mid uðen.  
 and feilede after vðe?   
 unſel him wef on mode.  
 to ane æit-londe heo bicomæn?  
 þat ſtōdeð bi Gernemuðe.  
 likede fwa heom likede?  
 þer heo gūnen wikie.  
 þer heo abiden wederef?  
 for þe wind heom ſtod to-ȝæinef.  
 þa iwarð þe kīg þere?  
 iſæcled ful swiðe.  
 and hafde þat uuel hate?   
 binumen hin<sup>1</sup> wef þa hele. [c.2.]  
 þa niȝe dæȝes weoren aȝeong?

... Salomon was .hot..  
 .. him likede þ. ..ler?  
 ... ..e fibbe.  
 hii w... of ... ..e?  
 þe kinge. bope t..ȝne.  
 Cadwalþan .. ipe com?  
 and wende forþ ..d .þe.  
 and faile... wilde ſéé?  
 forþ. . . . .  
 to on ȝllond he .....  
 ... ſtond bi ȝernem...  
 ...de ou him likede?  
 þar he ... ..kie.  
 þar h. ibade ....re?  
 for þ. ....d him .. ..  
 ...warþ . . . . .  
 þorh . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

heart if 'were [would like] him the better, for they were related; they were of one kin, both the kings twain; 'Britons they were both, but much they were disheartened.' Cadwalan came to ship, and went forth with *the* waves, and sailed 'along *the* waves [on *the* wild sea],—sorrow was to him in mind;—to an island 'they [he] came, that standeth by Yarmouth\*; liked 'as them [how him] liked, there they [he] gan dwell; there 'they [he] abode *the* weather, for the wind stood against 'them [him]. Then became the king there full greatly disordered, and had the evil heat (fever),—the health was from him taken. When nine days were passed, the king

<sup>1</sup> R. him.

\* See Notes.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þe kig wæs swiðe unstrong.	. . . . .
þa wes he wræccheliche of-luſt?	. . . . . a luſt?
aft <sup>9</sup> deoreſ flæſce.	. . . . .
Brien hiſ mæi he cleopede?	Brian hiſ . . . . .de?
and ſone hit hī cudde. [anan?	and ſone hit . . . . .
þat buten he haſde deoreſ flaſc	bote ich habbe deor. . . . . anon?
dæd he moſte þolien.	deap ich mot . . . . .
Oſte wes Briene wa?	Oſte waſ Brian wo?
and neouwere wurſe þene þa.	. . . neuere worſe þan þo.
hundeſ nom Brien?	10 hundeſ nom Brian?
and hired-men wel idon.	and hired-men wel idon.
ʒeond wudeſ & ʒeond feldeſ?	oueral wodeſ and feldeſ?
heo uerden bilifeſ.	1
þurh naneſ cunneſ gīne?	ne mihte he noþing fīnde?
no mihten heo deor iwine.	þorh none cunneſ þinge.
noþer heort no hinde?	noþer heorte .. hinde?
no mihte heo nauere iſfīnde.	ne mihte .. . . . fīnde.
þe king ſende hiſ ſonde?	þe king ſende hiſ ſonde? [c. 2.]
aſter Brien þa wæs to longe.	to Brian þat waſ ſo longe.
Leof waſ þe king Briene?	20
wa waſ him on liue.	
oſte <sup>2</sup> he hine biðohte?	Brian him bi-þohte?
what he don mahte.	wat he don mihte.

was very weak; then was he miserably desirous after deers flesh. Brian his relative he called, and soon made it known to him, 'that' unless he had [I have] deers flesh anon, death 'he [I] must suffer. Oft was Brian woe, and never worse than then! Brian took hounds and attendants good; over [all] woods and 'over' fields they fared quickly; through no kind of 'stratagem [thing,] 'might they deer procure [nothing might he find]; neither hart nor hind might they ever find. The king sent his messengers 'after [to] Brian, who was 'too [so] long. 'Dear was the king to Brian, woe was to him alive'; 'oft he [Brian] bethought him, what he might do, and

<sup>1</sup> A line appears to be missing.<sup>2</sup> este, pr. m.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and biþohten him enne ræd ⁊	and bi-þohte of one read ⁊
seoððen he <sup>1</sup> þohten him fwi <sup>2</sup> god.	þat tornde to mochel god.
he igrap a nail fax ⁊	he igrop an nailfex ⁊
felliche kene and wel iwhæt.	wel i-wet and kene.
and feng him seolue swa neh ⁊	and feng him seolue so neh ⁊
þat he nom hif aȝe þeh.	þat he cutte his owe þeh.
for unimete neode ⁊	for onimete neode ⁊
þer of he makede brede.	þar of he makede breade.
he bredde heo an hiȝinge ⁊	he hit ....de an hiȝenge ⁊
and brohte heo þan kinge.	and ..... .t þan kinge.
Hail seo þu Cadwaðlan ⁊	Hayl ... .u Cadwalþan ⁊
þu ært mi kine-lauerd. [f. 181 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.]	þou ... min kinelouerd.
ich habbe þe here i-broht ⁊	ich ...be þe her ibroht ⁊
breðen alre deoreft.	bread. alre deoreft.
þat ich auere an æi borde ⁊	þat ich euere on borde ⁊
beren bi-uoren kinge.	bere bi-vore kinge.
held me to and æt her of sone ⁊	... her of sone ⁊
þin hele heo scal iwurðen.	þin eale ... .l worþe.
þe king sæt on hif bedde ⁊	þe king sat on his bedde ⁊
hif beornes hine biheolde.	and cnihtes him ...eolde.
of þere brede he sæt ⁊	.f þere b..... .t ⁊
sone þer after him wes þæ bet.	. . . . .

bethought 'him' of a counsel, 'afterwards it seemed to him most [that turned to mickle] good; he grasped a nail-knife, 'wondrous' keen and well whetted, and touched himself so nigh, that he 'took [cut] his own thigh; for extreme need he made thereof roast *meat*; he roasted it in haste, and brought it to the king.—"Hail be thou, Cadwalan, thou art my sovereign! I have brought thee here roast *meat* dearest of all, that I ever on 'any' board bare before king. 'Approach to me, and' eat hereof soon; thy cure it shall be." The king sate on his bed, 'his barons [and knights] him beheld; of the roast *meat* he ate, and soon thereafter *it* was

<sup>1</sup> hit?<sup>2</sup> fwiðe?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þe king him gō to sweten ⁊

þe . . . . .

þat ufel hine gon for-leten.

. . . . .

wið innen þan fif nihte ⁊

. . . . . niht ⁊

þe king iwræð¹ fere forð riht.

þe k.. . . . orþriht.

swa næuer þe king n<sup>o</sup>te ⁊

whæt he inoted hafde.

þe king iwræð¹ al uere ⁊

his fo.. . . . þe ⁊

his folc iwarð bliðe.

þo he tornde ..ife.

wind heom com on wille ⁊

..nd ȝam com to wille ⁊

heo wunden up feiles to coppe.

and hii .. fipe wende.

scipen gūnen liðen ⁊

11 sailes hii droȝe ⁊

leod-scopef fungē.

and ...en mid þan wedere.

Ba weoren sehte ⁊

.....eoren glade ⁊

sæ &amp; þa fūne.

hire . . . . . unge.

wind and þa wide fe ⁊

ba eke ifome.

flod ferede þa scipen ⁊

scopes þer fungen.

At Ridelæt he com alond ⁊

At Ridelet .. .. alond ⁊

þer wes blisse &amp; muche song. 20

þar was blisse ... mochel song.

bitwixe Dinan &amp; þere sæ ⁊

bi .wix Di... .. see ⁊

ȝet hit if ifene.

ȝet hit his i-fene. [f. 144<sup>b</sup>. c. l.]

to him the better. The king gan him to sweat, the evil gan him leave; within the five nights the king became whole forth-right; 'so *that* never the king knew what he had used.' 'The king became all whole [When he turned to life], his folk was blithe; wind came to them at will, 'they wound up sails to *the* top; the ships gan voyage, *the* minstrels sung [and they went to ship; sails they *up* drew, and voyaged with the weather; *minstrels* were glad, their *songs they* sung]. 'Both were calm, *the* sea and the sun; *the* wind and the wide sea both eke together; *the* flood bare the ships; *the* minstrels there sung.' At Ridelet he came ashore,—there was bliss and much song,—betwixt Dinan and the sea; yet it is seen. So

¹ iwarð?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

Sone swa he þer com :  
 feire he wes under-uon.  
 þa kinges weoren bliðe :  
 beiene to-gaderes.  
 þer wüede þe king :  
 al þene winter a fkenting.  
 þer after com leintu : [c. 2.]  
 and dæȝef gunnen longen.  
 þer heo gunnen somnien :  
 scipen uniuoȝen.  
 folc unimete :  
 grunden an uolde.  
 þuȝ dude Cadwalan :  
 and Peluz hit w<sup>o</sup>te anan.  
 þurh hiȝ dweomer-cræften :  
 þe wunede in þan luȝte.  
 and al þat he auunde :  
 in þan luȝte & bi þan grunde.  
 þurh ælches cunneȝ þing :  
 he warnede ælre Ædwine king.  
 and dude hi al to witē :  
 of þare uerde & of þan scipen.  
 Cadwaðlan weȝ in Brutaine :  
 mid Salemone þā kinge.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

So sone ſo he þar com :  
 he was faire onderfon.  
 þes kinges weren bliþe :  
 boþe to gadere.  
 þar wonede þe king :  
 al þan ilke winter.  
 þar after com leinte :  
 and dæȝes gonne longȝ.  
 þar hii gunne ſomni :  
 10 fipes onifoȝe.  
 mid folk ſwiþe kene :  
 þe fipes he fulde.  
 þuȝ dude Cadwalþan :  
 ac Peluz . . . iſte anon.  
 þorh þan . . . . . te :  
 for loki in þan l . . .  
 . . . . . d al þat he afunde :  
 . . . . . and bi grunde.  
 þorh a . . . cunneȝ þinge :  
 he warnede þan kinge.  
 and dude him al to iwite :  
 of . . n ferde and of þa . . . . .  
 Cadwalþan was in Brutayne :  
 and Salomon þan kinge.

soon [as] he there came, he was courteously received; 'the [these] kings were blithe, both together. There remained the king all 'the [that] winter 'in amusement'; thereafter came Lent, and *the* days gan to lengthen; there they gan assemble numerous ships, with folk 'innumerable filled to *the* bottom [most keen the ships he filled]. Thus did Cadwalan; and Peluz it knew anon through 'his [the] magic-craft 'that dwelt [for looking] in the sky; and all that he found in the sky and by 'the' ground, through each kind of thing he warned 'ever Edwine' [the] king, and caused him all to know, of the forces and of the ships. Cadwalan was in Britain with Salomon the king, who was his aunts son, and much him loved; and heard

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

þe wes hif moddrie fune ⁊  
 and muchel hine lufede.  
 & þat iherde suggē ⁊  
 wel feole siðen.  
 þat Pelluz þe hende ⁊  
 þe com ut of Spaine.  
 waƿede Edwine þene king ⁊  
 æuer þurh alle þing.  
 of feole cunne þinge ⁊  
 þat him weoren to cumēe. 10  
 Caðwaðlan þan gode ⁊  
 wa weƿ on mode.  
 and ofte spæc wið Brien ⁊  
 þe wef his deoreste mon.  
 and nomen heom to rede ⁊  
 and to fom rune.  
 þat alle þa while ⁊  
 þe Pelluz weore alife.  
 no mihte Cadwaðlan ⁊  
 comen to þissē loude. 20  
 mid nauere nare liffe ⁊  
 þat Edwine hit nufte.  
 Briē bonnede hif fare ⁊ [f. 182. c. 1.]  
 Brien hafde mucle care.  
 nom him an honde ⁊

þat was ... ..ie fone ⁊  
 an. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . ne.  
 w . . . . . king ⁊  
 . . . . . þing.  
 of . . le cu . ne þinges ⁊  
 þat him to coming were.  
 Cadwalþan þe gode ⁊  
 wo was him in mo . e.  
 and ofte spæc wiþ Bria . ⁊  
 ... was hif deore m . .  
 ... ..n heom to reade ⁊  
 a . . . . . rounē.  
 þat al þa . . le ⁊  
 þat Pell . . . . . e.  
 ne mihte Cadwalþan ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 come to . . . . . londe.  
 mid neuere none . . . . .  
 þat Edwin hit nufte.  
 Brian hadde moche care ⁊  
 ..d he bannede ... fare.  
 ... him afe h . . . . .

Brien.

that say, well many times, that Pelluz the fair, who came out of Spain, warned Edwine the king ever through all things, of many kind of things that were to 'come [coming] to him. Cadwalan the good woe was [to him] in mood; and oft *he* spake with Brian, who was his 'dearest [dear] man; and *they* betook them to counsel, and to some communing, that all the while that Pelluz were alive, Cadwalan might not come to this land with ever any ease; *so* that Edwine knew it not. Brian 'made ready his voyage, Brian had mickle care [had much care, and he made ready his journey]; *he* took to him 'in hand [as . . . . .] of silver and of gold, 'treasures

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

of feoluer and o<sup>1</sup> golde.

of ...luer and of .....

maðmes unimete<sup>2</sup>ʔ

moniare cunne.

nom he tunnen godeʔ

and he nam tonnes ....

and þa æhte dude þer inne.

and þat catel dude ... ine.

To þære sæ he wendeʔ

To þære féé he wendeʔ

and feilede mid vðe.

and . . . . . uþe.

he hafde on his uoreʔ

he hadde . . . . . reʔ

wintunnen inoþe.

win-tonnes i....

on sæ and on londeʔ

10 .. féé and in londeʔ

his win he he<sup>3</sup> lette fonden.

his ... he lette fondi.

and on alle wiffen he toc him onʔ

and in eche wife he tok ... ..

swulc he<sup>4</sup> weore a chepmon.

afe he were a chep...

*Barbefleod.* In he wende at Barbefleotʔ

.. he w.... t Barb.....

*Suð-ham-*  
*lone.* and at Suð-hamtune up a-leop.

and a. ....amt... vt leo..

þer he ut draȝen letteʔ

. . . . . letteʔ

win of his tunne.

. . . . .

and hendeliche hit deldeʔ

and . . . . .

alle þære duȝeðe.

. . . . .

þa him abuten weoreʔ

20 . . . . .

riche and henen.

. . . . .

and alle luuede þene chapmonʔ

. . . . .

þa hi lokede on.

. . . . . an

Vnbe<sup>5</sup> seuennihtenʔ

Bi an fe.....teʔ

infinite of many a kind'; [and] he took 'good' tuns, and the goods placed therein. To the sea he went, and sailed with *the* waves; he had in his voyage wine-tuns enow; on sea and on land he let his wine be proved, and in all wise he took him on as if he were a merchant. In he went at Barbefleot, and at Southampton 'up [out] leapt; there he caused to be out drawn *the* wine from his tuns, and courteously dealt it to all the people that were about him, rich and poor; and all loved the merchant who looked on him. After

<sup>1</sup> of?<sup>2</sup> uninete, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> *Sic MS.*<sup>4</sup> hin, *pr. m.*<sup>5</sup> vnbe?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

he spac wið his cnihten.  
 alle weoren his iueren ⁊  
 swulc heo chapmen weoren.  
 and<sup>1</sup> eorð-huf heo huredē ⁊  
 stið biwaled on eorðen.  
 heo clufeden þer wið innen ⁊  
 alle heore win-tumen.  
 heo scuptē heore lauerde ⁊  
 ænne nome neowe.  
 heo hahten hine Kinebord<sup>2</sup> ⁊ 10  
 ut of Spainisce ard.  
 He faiden he wenden wolde ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 wide ȝeond þissen londe.  
 & fondien wher he mihte ⁊  
 his win fullen on wille.  
 Forð he wende bi nihte ⁊  
 mid one of his cnihte.  
 forð he gon liðe ⁊  
 in to Lundene.  
 and aneouste gunnen wende ⁊ 20  
 on-fast Westmustre.  
 and fraineden tiðinde ⁊  
 of Edwine kinge.  
 Sone men him talde ⁊

he spac wiþ his .....s.  
 alle weren his .....s ⁊  
 so afe hii chepmen ..re.  
 an eorþ-hus hii hurede ⁊  
 þat was wel bi-walled.  
 hii clufden þar wiþ ine ⁊  
 alle hire wyntonnen.  
 hii makede hire louerd ⁊  
 ane name neuwe.  
 hii he.te hine Kinebord ⁊  
 vt of Spaynes eorþ.  
 Hii faide þat hii wenden .....  
 . . . . . [f. 145. c. 1.]  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
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 . . . . .

[a] se'nnight he spake with his knights; all his companions were as if they were merchants; an earth-house they hired, 'strongly walled in earth [that was well walled], they closed there within all their wine-tuns; they 'shaped [made] to their lord a new name, they named him Kinebord, out of 'Spanish [Spains] land. 'He [They] said 'he [that they] would journey wide over this land, and seek where he might sell his wine at will. Forth he went by night with one of his knights; forth he gan proceed into London, and speedily gan wend near Westminster, and asked tidings of Edwine the king. Men soon him told *the* sooth that they found, that the

<sup>1</sup> ane?<sup>2</sup> kinelord, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

[illegible]

king dwelt in York, with all his folk, with much bliss,—men he had enow. Brian gan to fare forth with one companion; out of London secretly he travelled the way toward York, wrath in his mood. When he had journeyed full seven nights, then met he a pilgrim, *who* bare a pick in hand, who came hastily from the kings court. Brian gan ask him of his business; the pilgrim him told all that he would. Brian changed with him all his clothes, and either gan proceed thither *it* list to him. Brian found

<sup>1</sup> *At first written wine, but i expuncted.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Brien enne smið funde ⁊	. . . . .
þe wel cuðe smiðie.	. . . . .
and saide þat he wef peleg <sup>4</sup> m ⁊	. . . . .
ah pic nefden he nan mid him.	. . . . .
þene þridde dæi þer bi-fore ⁊	. . . . .
at his inne he wef forlore, [f. 182 <sup>b</sup> .c.1.].	. . . . .
Hif foreward he makede ⁊	. . . . .
þe smið gō to smiðeȝe.	. . . . .
ane pic swiðe lōg ⁊	. . . . .
swiðe muchel an <sup>1</sup> swiðe strong.	. . . . .
swe <sup>2</sup> scarp wef <sup>3</sup> þe pic ⁊	11 . . . . .
þe staf wes swiðe fellic.	. . . . .
þene staf he nō an honde ⁊	. . . . .
and ferde ouer þan londe.	. . . . .
þat he com fone liðe <sup>4</sup> ⁊	. . . . .
to þaf kinges hirede.	. . . . .
Brien eode upward ⁊	. . . . .
Brian eode dūward.	. . . . .
ne mihte he iheren ⁊	. . . . .
word of hif fuster nan.	20 . . . . .
no he uraini ne durste ⁊	. . . . .
for þef kinges folke.	. . . . .
þa hit wes dai a marȝe ⁊	. . . . .
þat drihten hine fende.	. . . . .

a smith, who well could forge, and said that he was a pilgrim, but he had not any pick with him; the third day there-before it was lost at his dwelling. His agreement he made; the smith gan to forge a pick exceeding long, very mickle and very strong; most sharp was the pick, the staf was very marvellous! He took the staf in hand, and fared over the land, until he arrived soon at the kings court. Brian went upward, Brian went downward; he might not hear any word of his sister, nor durst he inquire, for the kings folk. When it was day on *the* morrow, that *the* Lord it sent,

<sup>1</sup> and?<sup>2</sup> scap we, pr. m.<sup>3</sup> swiðe?<sup>4</sup> This line is on an erasure.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þe king lette feden alle ⁊	. . . . .
þa neode hafden.	. . . . .
alle þe blæðe ⁊	. . . . .
þe wuneden on þe b <sup>3</sup> e.	. . . . .
me heom hehtte on-neoufte ⁊	. . . . .
cume to þan castele.	. . . . .
bi þufend and bi þufude ⁊	. . . . .
þræsten gunnen binward.	. . . . .
Brien wenden binne ⁊	. . . . .
mid oðer wrecche monnen. 10	. . . . .
hif lætes weoren alle ⁊	. . . . .
fwulc he lome weore.	. . . . .
alle hif hateren weoren to-toren ⁊	. . . . .
nafe he noht to þan iboren.	. . . . .
þe an hine putte hiderward ⁊	. . . . .
and þe oðer hine putte ȝeōdward.	. . . . .
uncuð him wef swiðe ⁊	. . . . .
swulc craft on folcke.	. . . . .
hif pic he heold bi-fiden ⁊	. . . . .
and sat imong þan oðeren. [c. 2.]	. . . . .
þe king him gon to þeinen ⁊ 21	. . . . .
mid alle hif here-cnihten <sup>1</sup> .	. . . . .
þæ quene bar to drinkē ⁊	. . . . .

the king caused all to be fed that had need ; all the poor that dwelt in the burgh, men bade them come quickly to the castle ; by thousands and by thousands *they* gan thrust withinward. Brian went within with other wretched men ; his looks were all as if he were lame ; all his garments were torn in pieces,—he was not born to that. The one pushed him hitherward, and the other pushed him overward ; very strange to him was such craft among folk ; his pick he held by *his* side, and sate among the others. The king gan him to serve, with all his attendants ; the queen bare to drink,

<sup>1</sup> hired-cnihten ?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& alle hire bur-lutlen.	. . . . .
þa i-lomp hit feoððe ⁊	. . . . .
þe <sup>1</sup> after ful sone.	. . . . .
þat Galarne þat maiden ⁊	. . . . .
com hire ȝeongē.	. . . . .
bolle heo hafde an honden ⁊	. . . . .
þer mide heo bar to dringen <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
þa ifæh heo Brien þer ⁊	. . . . .
deore hire broðren <sup>3</sup> .	. . . . .
on wræccchef mōnef liche ⁊   10	. . . . .
þeh he weoren riche.	. . . . .
Anan swa þat maidē hine i-fæh ⁊.	. . . . .
fone heo him to bæh.	. . . . .
and droh of hire uingre ⁊	. . . . .
an of hire ringe.	. . . . .
and falde him an honde ⁊	. . . . .
æne riġ of rede golde.	. . . . .
and þuf sæide Galerne ⁊	. . . . .
þat god-fulle maide.	. . . . .
Haue þif gold wræcche ⁊   20	. . . . .
godd þe wurðe milde.	. . . . .
and buȝe þe þer mide hateren ⁊	. . . . .
þat wið chele þe maȝen werien.	. . . . .

*Galarne.*

and all her maidens. Then befell it eft, thereafter full soon, that Galarne the maiden approached her; a bowl she had in hand, therewith she bare to drink; then saw she Brian there, her dear brother, in form of a poor man, though he were rich. Anon as the maiden saw him, soon she advanced to him, and drew from her finger one of her rings, and delivered to him in hand a ring of red gold; and thus said Galarne, the goodly maid: "Have this gold, poor *man*, God be mild to thee, and buy thee therewith garments, that against *the* cold may protect thee." Then wist he in sooth,

<sup>1</sup> *R.* þer.<sup>2</sup> *drunken?*<sup>3</sup> *Altered by a second hand to broðrer, apparently intended for broðer; but compare ll. 30523. 30824.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þa wuſte he to foðe ⁊	. . . . .
þat hiſ ſuſter icneou hine.	. . . . .
& þaſ word feide ⁊	. . . . .
Brien þe fele.	. . . . .
For-ȝelde hiſ þe drihten ⁊	. . . . .
þe ſop þaſ ȝaȝes lihten.	. . . . .
þat þu þiſſen lome monne ⁊	. . . . .
ȝiue of þine golde.	. . . . .
Ȝmong þan wræcche uolke ⁊	. . . . .
þat maiden heo huddle.	10 . . . . .
bitwxē <sup>1</sup> twam widewen <sup>2</sup> [f. 183.c.1.].	. . . . .
þat maidē iwarð an ſelden.	. . . . .
and ſpæc wið here broðren ⁊	. . . . .
þa bet hire weſ on heorten.	. . . . .
and talden him tiðende ⁊	. . . . .
al of þaſ kingeſ hirede.	. . . . .
and heo hī tahte Pelluz ⁊	. . . . .
þene clarc þe com from Spæine.	. . . . .
and he lokien agon ⁊	. . . . .
in læðeſt alre monne.	20 . . . . .
þa heo to-gadere haſden iſpeken ⁊	. . . . .
sone heo gunen to-delen.	. . . . .
for nau neoðer nalde ⁊	. . . . .

that his sister him knew; and said these words Brian the good: "The Lord reward it to thee, who formed the daylight, that thou givest of thy gold to this lame man!" Among the poor folk the maiden hid her; betwixt two windows the maid was in seat (seated), and spake with her brother,—the better *it* was to her in heart,—and told him tidings all of the king's court; and she shewed him Pelluz, the clerk that came from Spain; and he (Brian) gan to look at *the* most hateful of all men. When they had spoken together, soon they gan separate, for ever either would not

<sup>1</sup> bitwixen?<sup>2</sup> windewen?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

for hiſ æfne wiht <sup>1</sup> of golde.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat þe king hit w <sup>9</sup> ſtē?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat heo to-gaderen weoren.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
for ſone heō weoren for-don ba?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
oðer of-flazē oðer an-høn.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat folc hafden alle iȝeten?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and ariſen from heore ſeten.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
dremedē drunkene men?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
dune weſ on folke.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pelluz wes aneoſte?	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and ȝemde þene nap.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Briē him atlede to?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
for he hafde him ful wa ido.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
hiſ pic he nom an honden?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& helede hine under capen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ſwa longe he gon atlen?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat he cøm him baſten.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and imong al þan þrūge?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þærſten hī i þan ruge.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat he brac ut bi-foren?	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
under hiſ breoſtē.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
And forð he bi-wafde?	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þene pic he bilæfde. [c. 2.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

for his even weight of gold, that the king it knew, that they were together, for soon they should be both destroyed, either slain, or up hung. The folk had all eaten, and arose from their seats; clamored *the* drunken men, din was among *the* folk. Pelluz was near, and took care of the cup. Brian approached to him, for he had done him full woe; his pick he took in hand, and concealed it under *his* cape; so long he gan approach, that he came behind him, and among all the throng thrust him in the back, *so* that it (the weapon) brake out before, under his breast. And forth he departed, the pick he left, and forth *went* among the folk; then *was* he all

<sup>1</sup> wit, pr. m.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and forð imōg þan uolke ⁊	. . . . .
þa wef he al fere.	. . . . .
and wende him a-neofte ⁊	. . . . .
of þas kinges hirede.	. . . . .
æuere forð þene wæi ⁊	. . . . .
suð riht alfe he læi.	. . . . .
þa he þus hafde idon ⁊	. . . . .
to Axcetre he bi-com.	. . . . .
þer he funde forð rihtes ⁊	. . . . .
monie of his cnihtes.	10 . . . . .
and freiðden ȝeorne ⁊	. . . . .
of his leod-kinge.	. . . . .
And Brien heom gon tellen ⁊	. . . . .
þat wil-spelles weoren.	. . . . .
and seiden þat Cadwaðlan ⁊	. . . . .
cumen wolde anan.	. . . . .
mid swa muchele uerde ⁊	. . . . .
of feole cunne ærde.	. . . . .
þat ne durste Edwine king ⁊	. . . . .
cumen to-ȝæines him naðing.	20 . . . . .
no in nauer nare burȝe ⁊	. . . . . borewe ⁊ [f. 146. c. 1.]
ne durste he him ibide.	ne ..... him abide.
þat iherde Deuene ⁊	þat ....de Deuenes ⁊
and þa men of Deorcheftre.	and .. ... of Dorfete.
and þan Cornwælfscen <sup>1</sup> ⁊	and þe ..rnwalfe ⁊

safe; and turned him quickly from the king's court, ever forth the way south right as it lay. When he had done thus, to Exeter he came; there he found forth-right many of his knights, and *they* asked eagerly of his sovereign. And Brian gan tell them welcome speeches that were, and said that Cadwalan would come anon, with so mickle forces of many kind of land, that Edwine *the* king durst not come against him any thing, nor in ever any burgh durst he him abide. That heard *the* Devons, and the men of 'Dorchester [Dorset], and the Cornwalish *men*,—well was them alive!

<sup>1</sup> Cornwælfscen, *pr. m.*

**MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.**

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

wel heom wef on liuen.  
 Brien fende hiſ ſende<sup>1</sup> ⁊  
 ouer ſæ to Brutlonde.  
 and dude þan kinge to witen ⁊  
 aiðer bi worden and bi writen<sup>2</sup>.  
 of alle hiſ dede ⁊  
 and þat Pelluz wef on deððe.  
 and bad hine an hihþende ⁊  
 comen to piſſen londe.  
 & þe king duden ſwa ⁊ 10  
 ſwa ſwiðe ſwa he mæhte.  
 And Brien fende ſonde ⁊  
 in to Suð-hātune. [*f. 183<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*]  
 and longien him to lette ⁊  
 hiſ maðimeſ leoue.  
 & alle þa beornes anan ⁊  
 þe buzen him to wolden.  
 comen aneouſte ⁊  
 in to Exchæſtre.  
 and ſtið imodede men ⁊ 20  
 þa burh gunnen walden.  
 Cadwalan þat iherde ⁊  
 þe king wef ful bliðe.

[illegible]

Brian sent his messengers over sea to Bretagne, and caused the king to know, 'either [both] by word and by writ, of all his deeds, and 'that [how] Pelluz was dead; and bade him in haste come to this land; and the king did so, as quickly as he might. And Brian sent messengers into Southampton, and caused to be brought to him his dear treasures; and all the men anon that would come to him, came quickly into Exeter, and stiff minded men gan possess the burgh. Cadwalan heard that, the king was full

**1 sonde ?**

<sup>2</sup> Part of this and the next line are on an erasure, but by first hand.

2 was on?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and ine Brutaine ⁊	. . . . .
bonnede ferde.	. . . . .
þat he þreo hundred hauede ⁊	. . . . .
hæzere ſcipene.	. . . . .
and al he hafden þer to ⁊	. . . . .
þat heom bihouede <sup>1</sup> .	. . . . .
And þe king <sup>2</sup> Salomon ⁊	. . . . .
wide gon ſende.	. . . . .
and forð he gon liðen ⁊	. . . . .
mid hiſ Brutleoden.	10 . . . . .
þat iſ to iwitene ⁊	. . . . .
mid twa hundred ſcipene.	. . . . . pes.
to helpen hiſ cunne ⁊	. . . . .
Cadwaðlan kinge.	Cadwalþan .....
Weder ſtod an wille ⁊	..der ſtod at .....
wind mid þā bezſte.	.... mid þan beſ..
heo rihten heore louef ⁊	... .. hire loues ⁊
and up drozen feiles.	a.. .. . fayles.
liðen ouer ſæ ſtræm ⁊	
ſwa ſel þuhte heom.	20
þa comen he <sup>3</sup> to Tottenef ⁊	and comen .. .. . nas ⁊
beien þa kinges.	boþe þe kinges.
Selemon þe fele ⁊	ſalamon þe ſeale ⁊ [c. 2.]
and Cadwalā þæ kene.	and Cadwalþan þe kene.
þat lond-folc wes bliðe ⁊	þat lond-folk was bliþe ⁊

blithe, and in Bretagne assembled *an* army, *so* that he had three hundred noble ships: and all he had thereto that behoved them. And the king Salomon gan send wide, and forth he gan proceed with his Britons, that is to wit, with two hundred ships, to help his kinsman, Cadwalan *the* king. *The* weather stood at will, wind with the best; they righted their loofs, and drew up sails, 'and voyaged over *the* sea-stream, as to them seemed good.' 'Then [and] came 'they' to Totnes, both the kings, Salomon the good, and Cadwalan the keen; the land-folk was blithe for their sovereigns! Then

<sup>1</sup> bihoueden, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> kin, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> heo?

**MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.**

**MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.**

for heore leod-kinge.  
 þa wes in Ælft-loude :  
 a kīg þe hehte Penda.  
 he biwufte<sup>1</sup> a þan dazē :  
 þat folc of Merchene lazen.  
 and he lufde Edwine : [c. 2.]  
 Edwine lufde hine.  
 and euere he wolde redē :  
 Edwine to his neoden.  
 And Pēda iherde fuggen :  
 foðere worden.  
 þat Brien heold Exchestre :  
 biclused wið innen faste.  
 and þe king Pēda :  
 wide gon sende þa.  
 and sumede<sup>2</sup> ūde :  
 and forð him fufen<sup>3</sup>.  
 & wenden to Exchastre :  
 mid vnimete genge.  
 and bilæi uul faste :  
 þa burh of Exchestre.  
 Brien þe wihte :  
 mid twa hundred cnihte.  
 wes þer wið innen :  
 and þa burh wereden.

[illegible]

[Pe]nda.

was in East-land a king that hight Penda; he governed in those days the folk of Mercian law; and he loved Edwine, 'Edwine loved him [wondrously much]; and ever he would counsel Edwine at his need. And Penda heard say sooth words, that Brian held Exeter inclosed 'within [exceeding] fast; and the king Penda then gan send wide, and assembled a host, and forth him marched, and proceeded to Exeter with innumerable forces, and besieged well strongly the burgh of Exeter. Brian the brave with two hundred knights was there within, and defended the burgh. The tiding

<sup>1</sup> iwufte, *pr. m.*

summede?

**3 fusde?**

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Sone þa tidende icumen wes :  
 to þære hauene of Totenes.  
 to Caðwalane kinge :  
 hu Brien wef bi-þrügen.  
 he lette blawen bemē :  
 and bonnien hif ferden.  
 & ferde æuere þene wæi :  
 þæ touward Excestre lai.  
 and delde a þreo ulockes :  
 hif duhtie cnihtef.  
 and þus cleopiē a-gon :  
 þe king wef abolȝen.  
 Æuer ælc god cniht :  
 faren heom to forð riht.  
 for we beoð cnihtef gode :  
 mid wēpnen<sup>1</sup> wel idihte.  
 arude we Brien :  
 þe if min ibore mon.  
 For ȝif heo nimeð Brien :  
 heo hine wulleð aquelen.  
 and feoðden<sup>2</sup> heo wulleð hine  
 a-hon : [f. 184. c. 1.]  
 and alle hif i-feren for-don.  
 & uf þer after sone :

.... . tydinge .....  
 .o þære haue... ..as.  
 to Cadw..... inge :  
 ou Bri... ..onge.  
  
 he wol.. .... þane way :  
 þat toward Excestre lay.  
 and dealde on þreo flockes :  
 10 his staleworþe cnihtef.  
 and þus clepie agon :  
 þe ki.. was a-bolwe.  
 Euer ech. god cniht :  
  
 mid wepnef him dihte.  
 and a-reade we Brian :  
 þat his min .leoue man. [f. 146<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 For ȝef heo nimeþ Brian :  
 20 he<sup>3</sup> hine wolle a-cwelle.  
 and suppe he<sup>3</sup> wole him a-hon :  
  
 and alle his veref for-don.  
 and ouf þar after suppe :

was come soon to the haven of Totnes, to Cadwalan *the* king, how Brian was bestad; 'he caused trumpets to be blown, and his host to assemble', 'and marched ever [he would go] the way that toward Exeter lay, and divided his 'doughty [stalworth] knights in three troops; and thus *he* gan call,—the king was angry:—"Every good knight 'march to them forth-right, for we are knights good', with weapons 'well provided; [provide him; and] succour we Brian, who is my 'man born [dear man]. For if they take Brian, they will him kill, and afterwards they will him hang, and all his companions destroy, and us thereafter 'soon [next], with all their might."

<sup>1</sup> R. wepnen.<sup>2</sup> heo? hii?<sup>3</sup> feoðden?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

mid alle heore imæhte<sup>1</sup>.  
 To heo gunnen riden<sup>2</sup>.  
 gæref heo letten gliden<sup>3</sup>.  
 breken bræde<sup>3</sup> weiȝef<sup>4</sup>.  
 brustleden<sup>4</sup> scaftes.  
 gold-uaȝe sceldes<sup>4</sup>.  
 scanden bilifes.  
 feollen þa cnihtes<sup>4</sup>.  
 faleweden nebbes.  
 ȝeond þan feldef wide<sup>4</sup> 10  
 swulten men uæȝe.  
 blod orn in þe weiȝe<sup>4</sup>.  
 fæamef swiðe brade.  
 þer neorē eorles<sup>4</sup>.  
 no wurðer þene cheorles.  
 þer weoren þa of-flæȝene<sup>4</sup>.  
 seouen þusend fulle.  
 Marcchisce monnen<sup>4</sup>.  
 þa þer icumen weoren.  
 þa falden heo adune<sup>4</sup> 20  
 heremarken uaȝe.  
 heo wurpen sceldef fone<sup>4</sup>.  
 dunede þa eorðe.  
 þa sette to fleme<sup>4</sup>.

bi al hire mihte.  
 To hii gonne r...  
 speres hii lette glide.  
 breken brode weȝes<sup>4</sup>.  
 braftlede scealdes.

falewede nebbes<sup>4</sup>.  
 folle þe cnihtes.

blod þar orn in waȝe<sup>4</sup>.  
 streames swiȝe brode.  
 þare neren eorles<sup>4</sup>.  
 .. worþere þane che.....  
 .are ..... of-slaw<sup>4</sup>.  
 .... .ulle.  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 20 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

Forward they gan ride, spears they let glide; brake *the* broad clubs, splintered 'shafts [shields]; 'gold-hued shields shivered quickly'; fell the knights, paled faces; 'over the fields wide perished *the* fated men'; blood ran [there] in 'the' way, streams exceeding broad; there were earls no worthier than churls! There were 'then' slain full seven thousand of Mercian men, who there were come; then felled they down *the* variegated standards; they threw *away* shields soon, the earth dinned! Then set to

<sup>1</sup> imæh, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> bæde, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> riden, *pr. m.*<sup>4</sup> brutleden, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

alre ȝeomereſt folke.  
 and Cadwalan after heom :  
 mid allen hiſ imahten.  
 & mid hiſ aȝene honden :  
 nō þene king Pendan.  
 he wes Mærwaleſ fader :  
 Mildburȝe aldeuader.  
 Pendan heo nomen :  
 and duden hine i benden.  
 wið innen Exceſt :  
 and biwuſten hine wel faſte.  
 Swa fellic hit ferde :  
 i alle þan uahte.  
 þat naſ Pēdan þe king : [c. 2.]  
 amarred nanef kunneſ þig.  
 and Cadwalan hine biwuſte :  
 wel þurh alle cuſte.  
 and fæire heo hine nedde :  
 and faire he eode to bedde.  
 þa weoren agan ſeouen niht<sup>1</sup> :  
 þa nom Pendan enne cniht.  
 þe weſ ſwiðe wiſ mon :  
 and wel cuðe ſpeken.  
 and cleopede hine to rade :

. . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . . da :  
 m . . . . . nde.  
  
 þuſ h . . . . ng :  
 and dude . . . . nde.  
 10 wiþ ine . . . . .  
 . . . . -witede hine fa . . .  
 . . . . . hit ferde :  
 in . . . . . hte.  
 þat naſ . . . . þe king :  
 iweummed þ . . . . . cunneſ þing.  
 and Cadwalþan hine bi-wiſte :  
 wel mid þan beſte.  
 and faire hine . . edde :  
 and faire hine be . . edde.  
 20 þo weren agan ſe . . . e niht :  
 þo nam Penda . ne cniht.  
 þat waſ ſwiþe . iſ man :  
 and wel coupe of ſpeche. [c. 2.]

flight *the* folk most miserable of all, and Cadwalan *pursued* after them with all his might; and with his own hand took the king Penda,—‘he was Mærwals father, Mildburgs grandfather.’ ‘Penda [Thus the king] they took, and put him in bonds, within Exeter, and guarded him well fast. So strangely it happened in all the fight, that Penda the king was not harmed [through] any kind of thing; and Cadwalan him kept well ‘through all manner [with the best], and fairly ‘he’ him fed, and fair ‘he went to bed [him bedded]. When seven nights were gone, then took Penda a knight, who was an exceeding wise man, and well could ‘speak [of speech], ‘and called him to

<sup>1</sup> niht?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

and feide him of hif neode.

and ȝeorne hie biſohte?'

for lufe of ure drihte.

þat he ſpeke wið<sup>1</sup> Cadwalan<sup>2</sup>?

þe wef hif kine-lauerd.

þat he hine griðede?'

þurh þene godd heȝe.

and he wolde bi-cumen hif mon? and he wolde bi-come his man?'

hif mon-ſcipe hæhȝen.

dæiȝef and nihtes?'

he and al hif cnihtes.

þe cniht him forð wende?'

to Cadwalane kinge.

þer he hine imette?'

and fæire hine igrette.

and dude alſe god mon?'

fel him wurðe for þan.

for a is on treowe monnen?'

treouðe ihalden.

Al ſwa<sup>3</sup> þu Cadwalan?'

þu art mi kine-lauerd.

þe ibundene king Penda?'

hider me gon fende.

&amp; ȝerneð þine ære?'

and .... bi-ſohte?'

for lou. ... drihte.

þat he ſpe... Cadwalþan?'

þat was ... kine-louerd.

þat he hi.. griþie wolde?'

for loue o. god ſeolue.

and he wolde bi-come his man?'

his manf...e heȝi.

10 dæȝes and nihtes?'

he and a. his cnihtes.

.. cniht .... forþ wen..

.. ....aþ... þan .....

..... .mette?'

... .. .grette.

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

20 . . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

counsel, and said to him of his need'; and earnestly besought him, for love of our Lord, that he should speak with Cadwalan, who was his sovereign, that he him would set free, 'through the high God [for love of Gods self]; and he would become his man, his honor exalt, by day and night, he and all his knights. The knight forth him went to Cadwalan *the* king; there he him met, and fair he him greeted, and did as a good man,—prosperity be to him therefore!—for ever is truth held by true men.—“Hail be thou, Cadwalan, thou art my sovereign! The bounden king Penda hither gan send me, and yearneth thy mercy, now and evermore. And he

<sup>1</sup> wið? mid?<sup>2</sup> Cadwalane, *pr. m.*<sup>3</sup> Hal ſeo? Cf. l. 29031.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

will become thy man, and for hostage deliver thee his son ; and hold of thee his kingdom, and for lord acknowledge thee, and in each country be ready at thy need ; he will be thy chosen man against each man born." Then gan answer with his good words Cadwalan the keen, the king of Southland : " If Penda would hold what he promiseth me to do, and deliver me his son, his gold and his treasure, and be ever [my] true man, and nowhere see my harm, 'and like so him should like, never me betray', I 'would [will] counsel me of such need." There anon forth-right answered the good

<sup>1</sup> R. næcere.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

La swa ic aũre mote iþeon ⁊  
 ich wulle his an barh beon.  
 and habbeon to iueren ⁊  
 an hōdret<sup>1</sup> riderē.  
 uppē alle ure londe ⁊  
 uppen feoluer and uppen golde.  
 And swa ich bide are ⁊  
 ȝet he wulle mare.  
 ane sufter he haueð hende ⁊  
 in þan æst ende. 10  
 nis nan feirure wifmon ⁊  
 þa whit sunne scineð on.  
 þe king of France Leouwis ⁊  
 ȝirneð hire ful iwif.  
 and he wulle hire to morȝeue ⁊  
 þene Manf bitæchen. [c. 2.]  
 and habben<sup>2</sup> heo to quene ⁊  
 þat mæiden Helene.  
 And ich fuggen þe to soðe ⁊  
 þæh ich þi broder weore. 20  
 æuere þe if selere ⁊  
 þi fulf þat þu heo habbe.  
 þurh hire þu miht biwinnen ⁊  
 lufe of hire cunnen.

So ich euere .... iþeon ⁊  
 ich wolle here .. borh beon.  
 and habbe to iverē ⁊  
 an hundred ridearef.  
 vp al oure lond ⁊  
 vppe feoluer and vppe gold.  
 And so ich ibide ore ⁊  
 ȝet he wole ....  
 ... ..ster he haueþ .....  
 .. .. eande.  
 þe for . . . . mon ⁊  
 . . . ne . . . .  
 .. ing . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
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 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .

knight: “ ‘La!’ so may I ever thrive, I will be ‘his [here] one surety, and have for companions an hundred riders; upon *penalty* of all our land, upon silver and upon gold. And so pray I for mercy, yet will he *do* more. A sister fair he hath in the East end; ‘is none fairer [the *fairest*] woman the white sun shineth on;—the king of France, Louis, desireth her full truly, and he will give her for nuptial-gift the Mans, and have her for queen,—the maiden Helen. And I say thee in sooth, though I were thy brother, ever thee is (will be) the better, that thou have her thyself; through her thou mightest obtain *the* love of her kindred, and win all thy kingdom to thine own hand,

<sup>1</sup> Corrected by a second hand, on an erasure.<sup>2</sup> habeben, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and iwinnen al þi kine-lond ⁊

to þire aȝere hond.

and wunien on londe ⁊

and walde þine riche.

þa andſwarede Cadwalan ⁊

þe king wef on londen.

Hit if on mine rede ⁊

to don þat þu bede.

ȝif þu miht under criſte ⁊

þiſ forward me ileſte.

ich þe ȝeuē to hure ⁊

al Deuene-ſcire.

al for Heleine luſe ⁊

hiȝendliche let heo cume.

þe cniht him gon wende ⁊

mid muchelere genge.

to þan caſtle of Deoure ⁊

on þere ſæ oure.

he nom þer Helene ⁊

wunderliche &<sup>1</sup> fæire.

and forð he heo ladde ⁊

in to Wichæſtre<sup>2</sup>.

þer wes muchel bliſſe ⁊

burh-men weoren bliðe.

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

.. .. . rede .. .. . n ⁊

þ.. waf ... . londe.

ȝef þ. . . . . nder criſte ⁊

10 þeſ .. . . . me holde.

ich .. . . . hure ⁊

al Deu. ....

.. for Elene loue ⁊

loke ſwiþe þat ȝeo come.

þe cniht him gon wende ⁊

mid mochelere genge.

to þane caſtle of Douere ⁊

þat ſtond vp þar oure.

he nam þare Elejne ⁊ [c. 2.]

20

and to Londene ladde.

þat was mochel bliſſe ⁊

to alle þan folke.

and dwell in *the* land, and rule thy realm." Then answered Cadwalan, who was king in *the* land: "'It is in my counsel to do that thou biddest.' If thou mightest under Christ hold me this covenant, I give thee for reward all Devonshire; all for Helens love,—'let her speedily [look quickly that she] come!'" The knight gan him wend with a mickle retinue to the castle of Dover, 'on [that standeth upon] the 'sea'-shore; he took there Helen, 'wondrously fair,' and 'forth he her' led 'into Winchester [to London]; 'there [that] was mickle bliss, 'the burgh-men were blithe [to all the folk]! There

<sup>1</sup> *Superfluous?*<sup>2</sup> *This line is on an erasure, but by first hand.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þer þe king Cadwalan ⁊  
 com him to-ȝeines heom.  
 he weddede þat þat<sup>1</sup> mæidē ⁊  
 & nom heo to his bedden.  
 þe<sup>2</sup> wes wif-ðig riche ⁊  
 and vnimete bliffe.  
 þa hit wæs dæi a marȝen ⁊  
 & duȝeðe gunnen sturien. [f.185.c.1.]  
 & þe king iusæftned hafde ⁊  
 alle his forwarde.  
 þa nom he muchele genge ⁊  
 and after Penda<sup>3</sup> fende.  
 þer he wæs ful faste ⁊  
 in þan castelle of Æxchæstre.  
 and mid mucche lufe hine hehte ⁊  
 cumen to Lundēne.  
 Penda to Lundene com ⁊  
 he wæs ahtliche under-uð.  
 and Cadwalan þe kene ⁊  
 mid lufe hine cufte.  
 and Penda bi-com his mon þer ⁊  
 his monscipe wæs þe mare.  
 þa weoren Lundenisse men ⁊

þar þe king Cadwalþan ⁊  
 com to-ȝenes ȝam.  
 he þat maide weddede ⁊  
 and nam hire to his bedde.  
 þar wæs mid iwisfe ⁊  
 onimete bliffe.  
 þo hit was dæg a morwe ⁊  
 10 and þe forewardef ifastned were.  
 þo nam he cnihtes hende ⁊  
 and after Penda fende.  
 ware he was wel faste ⁊  
 in þan castelle of Excestre.  
 and mid mochele loue ⁊  
 hehte him come to Londene.  
 Penda to Londene com ⁊  
 he wæs faire onderfon.  
 and Cadwalþan þe kene ⁊  
 20 mid .... hine cufte.  
 and Pen... com his man ⁊  
 his ...sife was þe mo.  
 þo ..ren Londenisse men ⁊

the king Cadwalan came 'him' against them; he wedded the 'maiden  
 [maid], and took her to his bed; there was 'wedding rich, and [with truth]  
 bliss without bounds! When it was day in *the* morning, and 'the folk gan  
 to stir, and' the 'king had confirmed all his covenant [covenants were con-  
 firmed], then took he 'a mickle troop [knights good], and sent after Penda,  
 where he was 'full [well] fast, in the castle of Exeter; and with much  
 love bade him come to London. Penda came to London; he was 'nobly  
 [fairly] received, and Cadwalan the keen with love him kissed; and Penda  
 'there' became his man,—his honor was the more;—then were Londonish

<sup>1</sup> *Sic MS.*<sup>2</sup> *þer?*<sup>3</sup> *Pende, pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

bliðest arle<sup>1</sup> leoden.  
 þa wes hit feoððe<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 þer after noht lōge.  
 Cadwalan gan liðe ⁊  
 wide ȝeond þif londe.  
 alle þa hine lufeden ⁊  
 he heom gon griþien.  
 alle þa him heoldē wið ⁊  
 he bi-nom heore lif.  
 and heore leoden ⁊  
 and al þat heo leof hæfden.  
 and hiȝendliche gon wende ⁊  
 touward þere Humbre.  
 and gon þat lond westen ⁊  
 mid hærmen þan mæsten.  
 þat iherde Edwine ⁊  
 and alle þat luueden hine.  
 swiðe heo gunnen dreden ⁊  
 of Cadwalanef deden.  
 Edwine nom his fonde ⁊  
 and fenden to Sexlonde. [c. 2.]  
 he fende in to Denene ⁊  
 he fende in to Noreine.  
 in to Wellifce londe ⁊

10

....eft alre leode.  
 þo was hit suppe ⁊  
 þar after noht lon..  
 Cadwalþan gan wen..  
 oueral þis londe.  
 and alle þat him louede ⁊  
 he ȝam gan griþie.  
 and alle þat ne heolde him wiþ ⁊  
 he bi-nam .am þat lif.

and hiȝendliche gan wende ⁊  
 in to Norþ-humbre.  
 and þat lond gan weste ⁊  
 mid harme þan meste.  
 þat ihorde Edwyn ⁊  
 and al þat louede him. [f. 147<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]  
 swiþe he gan drede ⁊  
 of Cadwalþanes deades.  
 Edwyn nam his fonde ⁊  
 and fende to Saxlonde.  
 he fende into Dene<sup>3</sup> ⁊  
 and into Norene.  
 in to Walfelonde ⁊

*Anno gr...*  
*M. Sanctus*  
*Ed... rex*  
*Norð... a*  
*paganif*  
*[Pen]da &*  
*Ced...*  
*bello occ[i-*  
*sus.]*

men blithest of all people. Then was it eft, not long thereafter, Cadwalan gan journey 'wide over [over all] this land, [and] all that him loved, he gan them free (or grant peace), [and] all that held 'against [not with] him, he took away 'their [from them the] life, 'and their people, and all that they had dear; 'and hastily gan march 'toward the Humber [into Northumberland], and gan waste the land with the most harm. That heard Edwine, and all that him loved; greatly 'they [he] gan dread of Cadwalans deeds. Edwine took his messengers, and sent to Saxland; he sent into Denmark, 'he sent [and] into Norway; into Welsh-land, into Scotland; into Orkney,

<sup>1</sup> R. alre.<sup>2</sup> feoððe?<sup>3</sup> Denene?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

in to Scotlonde.  
 in to Orcaneȝe ⁊  
 in to Galwaiȝe.  
 in to Iſlonde ⁊  
 in to Friſlonde.  
 in to Gutlonde ⁊  
 þer gumen weoren kene.  
 he bed heō cumen fone ⁊  
 mid wepnen wel idone.  
 to driuen ut þa Bruttes ⁊ 10  
 þe biſie weoren to harmeſ.  
 and þenne he Bruttes hæfden ⁊  
 mid bronden to-hæuwen.  
 he wolde al þiſ kine-lond ⁊  
 ſetten an heore hond.  
 bute þat he icloped weore ⁊  
 king of þan londe.  
 he wolde þere duȝeðen ⁊  
 þiſ lond al to-dalen.  
 Ah he ful lutel wuſte ⁊ 20  
 what ilomp ſeoððe.  
 Comē touward londe ⁊  
 touward Edwine kinge.  
 bi fæ & bi londe ⁊  
 feole cūne leoden.  
 þer comen ſeouen kinges ⁊

in to Scotlonde.  
 in to Orcaneȝe ⁊  
 in to Galeweȝe.  
 in to Iſlonde ⁊  
 in to Friſlonde.  
 and bad ȝam come fone ⁊  
 mid wepne wel idone.  
 to driue vt þe Bruttus ⁊ 10  
 þat buſie were to harmes.  
 and wane he Bruttus hadde ⁊  
 mid bronde to-hewe.  
 he wolde al þiſ kinelond ⁊  
 ſette on hire hond.  
 bote þat he icleopid were ⁊  
 king of þan londe.  
 he wolde to þan cnihtes ⁊  
 al þiſ lond to-deale.  
 Ac he wel lute wiſte ⁊ 20  
 wat bi-ful after.  
 þare come t. ... king Edwȝn ⁊  
 of ma...neſ londe.  
 þar comen f.....ges ⁊

into Galloway; into Iceland, into Friesland; 'into Gothland, where warriors were keen'; 'he [and] bade them come soon, with weapons good, to drive out the Britons that were busy to harm; and when he had hewed in pieces with swords the Britons, he would set all this kingdom in their hand; except that he should be called king of the land, he would to the 'people [knights] distribute all this land. But he 'full [well] little wist what befell afterwards! [There] came 'toward land,' 'toward [to] Edwine [the] king, 'by sea and by land,' 'people of many kind [*folk* from many kind of land]; there came seven kings, and six sons of kings, seventeen earls, and

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiiii.

and fix sunen kingef.  
 seouentene eorles?  
 and fixti þusend beornnes.  
 Næf he boren nauere?  
 in nauer nare burhȝe.  
 þe mihte in æi spelle?  
 þat oðer uolc telle.  
 naf hit nauere ifæid?  
 no on bocken irad.  
 þat æuer ær weore?  
 æi swa muchel ferde.  
 æuere in Ænglonde?  
 þurh ænie king to-gadere.  
 Edwine gon to uarene? [*£ 185<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*]  
 mid mucle his ferde.  
 and Cadwalan after wende?  
 mid unimete folke.  
 þe stude hehte Hæðfeld?  
 þer heo at-stoden under scelde.  
 twelf milen if þe wald?  
 þe if ihaten Heð-feld.  
 Edwine an his ende?  
 his teldef alle sette.  
 his marken & his mare?

1  
 souentene eorl...  
 ... fixti þusend cnihtes.  
 N.. he ibore neuere?  
 in none borewe.  
 þa. ...te in enȝ spelle?  
 þat o... folk telle.  
 nas hit neuere ifeid?  
 no in boke irad.  
 10 þat euere eni king?  
 so moche folk welde.  
 in his owe honde?  
 here in Englonde.  
 Edwȝn forþ wende?  
 mid mochele his ferde.  
 and Cadwalþan after wende?  
 mid onimete folke.  
 þe stude hatte Aþel-feld?  
 þar hii a-stode vnder sceald.  
 20 twealf mile his þ. .... [*c. 2.*]  
 ... his so hote.  
 Edw... eande?  
 his teldef al. ....

sixty thousand knights. Was he never born, in 'ever' any burgh, that might in any speech the other folk tell; never was it said, nor in book read, that ever 'previously any so mickle host were ever together in England through any king [any king possessed so much folk in his own hand here in England]! Edwine 'gan to march [forth went], with his mickle army; and Cadwalan after pursued, with innumerable folk. The place hight 'Heathfield [Athel-field], where they fought under shield; twelve miles is the weald, that is named 'Heathfield [so]. Edwine on his side his tents all set, 'his stand-

<sup>1</sup> A line appears to be missing here.<sup>2</sup> Hæðfeld?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

and eke his mon-weorede.

and Cadwalan þe kene ⁊

him com to-ȝainef sone.

þer fufden to-fomme ⁊

uerden unimete.

Heo fuhten feondliche ⁊

feollen þa uaiȝe.

brokes þer urnen ⁊

mid unimete stremen.

of bloden þan rede ⁊

þe balu wef unimete.

helmes þer gullen ⁊

beornes þer ueollē.

fældes gunnen scenen ⁊

fælkes gunnen swelten.

at þan forme refe ⁊

fifti þufende.

baldere beornen ⁊

heore beot wes þæ laffe.

þer wes Edwin's ferde ⁊

ȝeoumest alre uolke.

&amp; Edwin him seolf anan ⁊

semeft alre kingen.

þer wes Edwin of-flaȝen ⁊

and his sunen tweien.

þer feollen seouen kinges ⁊

and Cadwalpan þe k...

him com to-ȝeines son..

... þar reafde to-gadere ⁊

m... folk onimete.

Hii fohten feondeliche ⁊

follen þe feȝe.

brokes þar ..ne ⁊

10 of þan blod reade.

h..... ..llen ⁊

cnihtes ... ..

. . . . for... . .

..... þo...nd.

. . . . .

. . . . .

20 . . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . .

ards and his limits, and eke his forces'; and Cadwalan the keen came against him soon; [they] there rushed together 'hosts [with folk] without number! They fought fiercely, the fated fell; *the* brooks there ran 'with immense streams' of the red blood;—'the mischief was boundless!' Helms there resounded, knights there fell; 'shields gan shiver, warriors gan perish;' at the first assault fifty thousand bold men,—their threatening was the less! There was Edwin's host most piteous of all folk; and Edwin himself anon most wretched of all kings; there was Edwin slain, and his sons twain; there fell seven kings, and six sons of kings; his earls, his barons,

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.
and fix funen kinges.	. . . . .
his eorlef hif beornes ⁊	. . . . .
hif cnihtes hif cheorlef.	. . . . .
þer wes þe swein & þe cnaue ⁊ [c.2].	. . . . .
beinen of are laȝe.	. . . . .
nefden heo nane are ⁊	. . . . .
of þan laffe no of þan mare.	. . . . .
ah al þa ferde wef of-flaȝen ⁊	. . . . .
and idon of lif-daȝen.	. . . . .
Of þan fehte <sup>1</sup> fleh a gume ⁊ 10	. . . . . a gom.
Edwines ȝūgeſte fune.	. . . . . son..
wellen henden wes þe mō ⁊	. . . . .
Oſric ihaten.	. . . . . ihote.
nefde he to iueren ⁊	. . . . .
biten* an hundred riderē.	. . . . . one hundred .....
þeof to wuden wenden ⁊	þeos to wode .....
and þer gunnen wunien.	... þare gonne wonie.
and barnden Cadwalanef lond ⁊	and barnde Cadwalþanes lond ⁊
and eoden him luðere an hond.	and ȝeode him to harme an hond.
& hif folc floȝen ⁊ 20	and hif folk flowe ⁊
a feole cunnef wiſſen.	in fale cunne wife.
þat iherde Cadwalā ⁊	þat ihorde Cadwalþan ⁊
þe king wes on london.	þat king was in londe.
hu Oſric Edwines fune ⁊	. . . . . [f. 148. c. 1.]
dude ut-laȝen wune.	. . . . .

his knights, his churls; there was the swain and the lad both of one law (equal); they had no mercy of the less nor of the great, but all the host was slain, and deprived of life-day. From the fight fled a man, Edwines youngest son; well fair was the man, *he was* named Osric; he had for companions only a hundred riders. These went to *the* wood, and there gan to dwell, and burnt Cadwalans land, and went to him 'evil [to harm] in hand; and slew his folk, in many kind of wise. Cadwalan heard that, who was king in *the* land, how Osric, Edwines son, did *the* usage of out-

<sup>1</sup> Added by a later hand in the margin.

<sup>2</sup> R. buten.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C, xiiii.

Cadwalan muchel uolc nom ⁊	. . . . .
and lette heom to wuden gan.	. . . . .
and Ofric heo funden ⁊	. . . . .
& wið hī fehten.	. . . . .
þer heo Ofric floȝen ⁊	. . . . .
and alle hif iueren.	. . . . .
Nu wef þe king Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
bliðest alre kempen.	. . . . .
nu wef icleoped Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
king ouer Anglen.	10 . . . . .
Penda wef king under hī ⁊	. . . . .
and ma þa iqueme weorð him.	. . . . .
Cadwalan aquald hefde ⁊	. . . . .
of Edwines cunne.	. . . . .
al þat þer wef hende ⁊	. . . . .
wið utē ane mōne.	. . . . .
he wef ihaten Ofwald ⁊	. . . . .
under drihtene bald.	. . . . .
he wef of Edwines cunne: [f. 186. c. 1.].	. . . . .
& him leofueft monne.	20 . . . . .
& he wes hex <sup>1</sup> monnen ⁊	. . . . .
of Edwines cūnen.	. . . . .
Ofwald nom on hif hond ⁊	. . . . .
al to-gadere Edwines lond.	. . . . .

laws. Cadwalan took mickle folk, and caused them to go to *the* wood, and Osrice they found, and fought with him; there they slew Osrice, and all his comrades. Now was the king Cadwalan blithest of all warriors; now was Cadwalan called king over *the* Angles. Penda was king under him, and more that were acceptable to him. Cadwalan had killed of Edwines kindred all that there was fair, without (except) one man,—he was named Oswald, under *the* Lord *he was* bold,—he was of Edwines kin, and dearest to him of men, and he was highest of the men of Edwines kin. Oswald took in his hand Edwines land altogether; earls and warriors all

<sup>1</sup> hexft?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xviii.

eorlef and kempen ⁊	. . . . .
hif men al bicomēn.	. . . . .
me heold hine kīg hǣhne ⁊	. . . . .
biȝeonde þere Humbre.	. . . . .
þat iherde Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
and þuſ quað to hif eorlen.	. . . . .
Somnie we nu ferde ⁊	. . . . .
ȝeōd alle mine ærde.	. . . . .
nu ich mi lōd habben bi-tald ⁊	. . . . .
nu haurið <sup>1</sup> hit Ofwald.	10 . . . . .
ah þer uore him ſcal ileoten ⁊	. . . . .
bittereſt alre baluwen.	. . . . .
for þan kinelonde ⁊	. . . . .
ich hine aquelle wulle.	. . . . .
and al hif ferde ⁊	. . . . .
fallen to grunde.	. . . . .
and al þat he of com ⁊	. . . . .
ich hit wulle for-don.	. . . . .
and ſwa me ſcal him tache ⁊	. . . . .
to waldē kineriche.	[mod ⁊ . . . . .
aleggen ich wulle hif muchele	. . . . .
monnen he if me laðeſt.	22 . . . . .
Cadwalan ſomnede uerde ⁊	. . . . .
mucle in þiffen ærde.	. . . . .

became his men; men held him *for* chief king beyond the Humber. Cadwalan heard that, and thus quoth to his earls: "Assemble we now an army over all my territory; now I have conquered my land, now hath *obtained* it Oswald, but therefore shall be decreed to him *the* bitterest of all evils! For the kingdom I will kill him, and all his host fell to *the* ground, and all *the* race that he comes of, I will it destroy; and so shall men teach him to possess a kingdom! Depress I will his mickle mood; he is to me most hateful of men!" Cadwalan assembled a great host in this land, and marched

<sup>1</sup> aðneð, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

& ferde touward þere Humbre ⁊	. . . . .
zaru al to fehte.	. . . . .
Ofwald þif iherde ⁊	. . . . .
þaf heȝes godef icorne.	. . . . .
and nom him al hiſ ferde ⁊	. . . . .
þa <sup>1</sup> hafde in hiſ ærde.	. . . . .
and for-ſoc þat feht ſone ⁊	. . . . .
for-ſaken him weoren læðe.	. . . . .
and ferde æuere forðward <sup>2</sup> ⁊ [a. 2.].	. . . . .
& Cadwalan him after wende ⁊	. . . . .
ah of-taken he hine ne mahte. 11	. . . . .
þa weſ Cadwalan adred ⁊	. . . . .
for wið Scotten he weſ iuæid.	. . . . .
for he þat norðerne uolc hæuede ⁊	. . . . .
ineouðered ful ſwiðe.	. . . . .
& nom him to rede ⁊	. . . . .
of ſwulchere neode.	. . . . .
þat he aȝain wolde ⁊	. . . . .
for þer he kare hafde.	. . . . .
and bi-teche Penda ⁊	20 . . . . .
þe weſ hiſ under-kinge.	. . . . .
folc and hiſ ferde ⁊	. . . . .
to ſlemen of arde.	. . . . .

toward the Humber, all ready to *the* fight. Oswald this heard, *the* chosen of *the* high God, and took to him all his forces that he had in his territory, and forsook soon the battle,—to forsake *it* were loath to him!—and marched ever forward; and Cadwalan pursued after him, but he might not overtake him. Then was Cadwalan adread, for with *the* Scots he was at enmity, because he had full greatly injured (*or* humbled) the northern folk; and betook him to counsel of such need, that he would *turn* back, for there he had care, and deliver to Penda, who was his under-king, *his* folk and his host, to expel from *the* country Edwines relative Oswald, and

<sup>1</sup> ya he?

<sup>2</sup> The corresponding line is here deficient.





**MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.**

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

fahtheſſe wurchē.	[f. 186 <sup>b</sup> . c. l.] . . . . .
and timliche him ſpeken wið?	. . . . .
& makezen fehtneſſe and grið.	. . . . .
and beon faht and fome?	. . . . .
swulc heo weoren broðeren.	. . . . .
and faren of þan ende?	. . . . .
to Cadwalane kinge.	. . . . .
and leten þene kig Ofwald?	. . . . .
habben hiſ riche and hiſ lond.	. . . . .
þene dæi and þe ftude¹ heo fetten?.	. . . . .
fæhneſſe² to makien.	11 . . . . .
and þer aft⁹ ful ſone?	. . . . .
heo cumen to-ſomne.	. . . . .
Ofwald com muchel biforen?	. . . . .
he weſ to godeſ hond icoren.	. . . . .
þe ftuden hehte Houē-feld?	. . . . .
þer Ofwald fette hiſ teld.	. . . . .
he lette ſone arere?	. . . . .
a muchel crof³ and mare.	. . . . .
ād hehten al hiſ ferde?	20 . . . . .
fallen on heore dneowen.	. . . . .
and bidden þane al-mihtī godd?	. . . . .
þurh hiſ milde mihti⁴ mod.	. . . . .

timely, and make concord and peace, and be friends and allies, as if they were brothers; and go from the place to Cadwalan *the* king, and let the king Oswald have his realm and his land. They set the day and the place to make amity, and thereafter full soon they came together. Oswald came much before,—he was chosen to Gods hand;—the place hight Heavenfield, where Oswald set his tent; he caused soon to be areared a mickle cross and tall, and bade all his army fall on their knees, and pray the Almighty God, through his mild mood, that he should give them grace of

<sup>1</sup> stunde, *pr. m.*

## 2 fæhtneffe?

<sup>3</sup> croft, *pr. m.*

<sup>4</sup> *Probably a superfluous repetition.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þat he heom ȝiue mildze ⁊	. . . . .
of heore mifde <sup>1</sup> .	. . . . .
and ȝif Penda þat grið breke ⁊	. . . . .
þat ure drihten hit awreke.	. . . . .
þa weren iended þaƿ beden ⁊	. . . . .
þa cō him Penda riden.	. . . . .
and word <sup>2</sup> feide ⁊	. . . . .
ƿwikeleſt alre kinge.	. . . . .
Oƿwald þu art wilcume ⁊	. . . . .
wunne þe if ȝeueðe.	10 . . . . .
hafue þu al þi kine-lond ⁊	. . . . .
al <sup>3</sup> nim þi feoluer and þi gold.	. . . . .
nim an hundred hunden ⁊ [c.2.]	. . . . .
nim an hundred haueken.	. . . . .
nī an hundred ſteden ⁊	. . . . .
nim gold-faþ i-wede.	. . . . .
and ſend þaƿ gretinge ⁊	. . . . .
to Cadwaðlan kinge.	. . . . .
and þuƿ þu maht him wið ⁊	. . . . .
makien þe ſahtneffe and grið.	20 . . . . .
& ich wulle a þine ſtude beon ⁊	. . . . .
þat þa luſe ſcal wel iþeon.	. . . . .
& ȝet ich þe fuggen wulle ⁊	. . . . .
ane ſunder rune.	. . . . .

their misdeeds, and if Penda should break the peace, that our Lord should avenge it. When these prayers were ended, then came him riding Penda, and said these words,—most deceitful of all kings:—"Oswald, thou art welcome; joy is given to thee! Have thou all thy kingdom; but take thy silver and thy gold, take an hundred hounds, take an hundred hawks, take an hundred steeds, take gold-dyed weeds, and send this greeting to Cadwalan *the* king; and thus thou mayest with him make to thee reconciliation and peace, and I will be in thy place, that the love shall well thrive. And yet I will say thee a different counsel, how thou mightest take on,

<sup>1</sup> mifdede?<sup>2</sup> þaƿ word?<sup>3</sup> ah?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

hu þu mihte fon on ⁊	. . . . .
þ hit ne buð nauere undō.	. . . . .
and cleope mid þe tweien ⁊	. . . . .
þat þine treowe men beon beien.	. . . . .
& ich wulle tweien to me ⁊	. . . . .
þa wel scullen reden.	. . . . .
þa rad forð a þan felde ⁊	. . . . .
falfest alre kinge.	. . . . .
and Ofwald rad a þene feld ⁊	. . . . .
næfde he ſper ne nænne ſceld.	10 . . . . .
Penda hiſ ſweord ut a-droh ⁊	. . . . .
and he Ofwald of-floh.	. . . . .
þis weſ ſeint Ofwald ⁊	. . . . .
þe am <sup>1</sup> ðered <sup>1</sup> weſ aquald.	. . . . .
and Penda gon to fleonne ⁊	. . . . .
mid alle hiſ ferde.	. . . . .
þat iſehȝen forð rihteſ ⁊	. . . . .
Ofwaldeſ cnihtes.	. . . . .
and after heom fettē ⁊	. . . . .
mid allen heore mihten.	20 . . . . .
mucchel del heo floȝen ⁊	. . . . .
of þan mon-weorede.	. . . . .
and þe king Penda ⁊	. . . . .
uneðe gon anwende <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .

that it be not ever undone; and call with thee twain that are thy true men both, and I will *call* twain to me, that well shall counsel." Then rode forth in the field *the* falsest of all kings; and Oswald rode in the field,—he had not spear nor any shield. Penda drew out his sword, and he slew Oswald,—this was Saint Oswald, who was killed in murder,—and Penda gan to flee, with all his army. Oswalds knights saw that forth-right, and after them set, with all their might; great part they slew of the multitude, and the king Penda with difficulty gan depart; and nevertheless he escaped

<sup>1</sup> a murðe? Cf. l. 31450.<sup>2</sup> awende?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and neoðelef he at-ræd ⁊	. . . . .
þe feit Ofwald biſſwac. [t. 187. c. 1.]	. . . . .
Penda com to piſſen londe ⁊	. . . . .
to Cadwaðlan kinge.	. . . . .
and talde al þan kinge ⁊	. . . . .
hu he iuarē hafden.	. . . . .
hit likede wel þan kinge ⁊	. . . . .
buten for ane þinge.	. . . . .
hit of-þuhte him ful ſone ⁊	. . . . .
for þan ſwikedome.	10 . . . . .
Nu hafde Ofwald ⁊	. . . . .
þe a morðe weſ aquald.	. . . . .
æne ælþine broðer ⁊	. . . . .
nes þer nan oðer.	. . . . .
<i>Oſwy.</i> he weſ icleoped Ofwi ⁊	. . . . . id Ofwý ⁊ [t. 149. c. 1.]
þe wes a ſwiðe duhti mōn.	. . . . . wiþe dolhti.
þa þringef norðerne ⁊	þe . . . . norþerne ⁊
makeden hīe to kinge.	make . . . ne to king.
for wa weſ heom on life ⁊	
for heore lauerdes deðe.	20
Ofwi nom to hiſ hōd ⁊	Ofwý nā . . . is hond ⁊
al hiſ broðer <sup>1</sup> kine-lond.	al hiſ broþer . . . elond.
Ofwi hafde emes <sup>2</sup> funē ⁊	Ofwý hadde . amef fones ⁊
þe weorē ſwiðe prute gumen.	þat were ſwiþe proute gomes.

who Saint Oswald deceived. Penda came to this land, to Cadwalan *the* king, and told all to the king, how he had fared; it liked well to the king, but for one thing; it repented him full soon for the treachery. Now had Oswald, who in murder was killed, an only brother,—there was no other; he was called Oswy, who was an exceeding doughty man; the northern chiefs made him king, 'for woe was to them in life, for their lords death.' Oswy took in his hand all his brothers kingdom. Oswy had uncles sons, who were men exceeding proud, 'and more of his kindred, who were

<sup>1</sup> broðe, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *At first written ennes.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and ma of hif cunne ⁊

þa weoren mod-fulle.

heo hafden mucchele onde ⁊

to þan kie-londe.

and makeden mucchel un-frið ⁊

and ofte fuhten him wið.

and þohten hine aquellen ⁊

for hif kine-londen.

Ah Ofwi wef cniht sturne ⁊

þat he þer cudde.

alle þa him beren onde ⁊

he draf of þan londe.

hiȝendliche he heð quehte ⁊

ouer þere Humbre.

þat nef þer nan to laue ⁊ [c.2.]

of þan þe him weoren laðe.

And heo gunnen wendē ⁊

to þā kinge Pendan.

and mendē heom to Penda ⁊

of Ofwý þan kinge.

þat he heð idriuen ut hafde ⁊

of al heore icunde.

and heo bi-sohten Penda ⁊

þene king of Æst-lōde.

hii hadde mochel onde ⁊

for þan kinelonde.

and lutel heolden his griþ ⁊

ac lome ifohten him wiþ.

and þohten hine a-cwelle ⁊

for his kinelonde.

Ac Ofwý was cniht steorne ⁊

10 þat he þare cudde.

al þat him bere onde ⁊

he drof ȝam of londe.

hiȝenliche heom cwehte ⁊

ouer þare Humbre.

þat nas ... ileued ⁊

of þan þ.. ... þe were.

And hii .onne wende ⁊

to Penda þan kinge.

.nd me.den to þan .....

. . . . . iflemid were.

. . . . . Penda ⁊

king o. ....de.

aspiring'; they had mickle envy 'to [for] the kingdom, and 'made mickle enmity, and [little held his peace, but] oft fought with him, and thought to kill him for his kingdom. But Oswy was a stern knight, that he there shewed; all that bare envy to him he drove [them] from 'the' land; speedily 'he' chased them over the Humber, so that there was none remained of those that were hateful to him. And they gan wend to the king Penda, and complained them to 'Penda [the king] 'of Oswy the king', 'that he had driven them out of all their territory [how they were driven out]; and they besought Penda, the king of East-land, that he would help them to

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þat<sup>1</sup> heom fulste ⁊  
 Ofwý to for-uarne.  
 and heo woldē bicumen hiſ men ⁊  
 and hiſ monſcipe heȝen.  
 ȝif he wolde Ofwý don<sup>2</sup> ⁊  
 oðer flæn oðer a-hon.  
 Þa andſwerede Penda ⁊  
 þe king of Æſt-londe.  
 At me nabbe ȝe nenne ræde ⁊  
 for ich æm wið Ofwi iuæid. 10  
 for ich Ofwald aqualde ⁊  
 wihteſte alre kinge.  
 and Ofwý hiſ broðer iſ oht cniht ⁊  
 and arð heorte na wiht.  
 ȝif he me mihte cacchē ⁊  
 he me wolde quellen.  
 Ah fareð to Cadwalane ⁊  
 þe king iſ on londe.  
 and ȝif he me wulle fende ⁊  
 þat folc of hiſ londe. 20  
 vt of Corwale<sup>3</sup> ⁊  
 cnihtef icudde.  
 and of Walifce londe ⁊  
 mid feolure<sup>4</sup> and mid golde.

þat he ȝam w.... .lſte ⁊  
 Ofwý to . . . . .  
 .nd hii wolde ..... men ⁊  
 hiſ mon.... .  
 .o anſwere Pen..  
 . . . . . of Eaſtlonde.  
 . . . . . be ȝe nanne ....  
 ... .ch ham þare .... d.  
 for ich Ofwald .....  
 þane wittýe .....  
 and hiſ broþer ....  
 ... cniht ſwiþe dohti. [c. 2.]  
 ȝef he me mihte cache ⁊  
 he me wolde acwelle.  
 Ac wendeþ to Cadwalþan ⁊  
 þat king hiſ in lond.  
 and ȝef he me wole fende ⁊  
 20 þat folk of þan eande.  
 vt of Cornwale ⁊  
 cnihtes icoren.

destroy Oswy, and they would become his men, and exalt his honor, 'if he would kill Oswy, either slay either hang.' Then answered Penda, the king of East-land: "At me ye have no counsel, for I am at enmity with Oswy, for I Oswald killed, *'the bravest of all kings [the wise king]*'; and Oswy his brother is a knight 'brave [most-doughty], 'and no whit timid in heart'; if he might me catch, he would me kill. But go ye to Cadwalan, who is king in *the* land; and if he will me send the folk of 'his land [the territory], out of Cornwall, 'proved [chosen] knights, 'and of Welsh land, with silver

<sup>1</sup> þat he?<sup>2</sup> for-don?<sup>3</sup> R. Cornwale.<sup>4</sup> feoluer?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

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þeñe wille ich Ofwý anan :  
mid ærmðen igreten.  
driuē hīe of londe :  
leoden to sconde.

þan wolle ich Ofwý :  
mid mochele harm grete.  
driue him of londe :  
his folk to moche sconde.

oðerflan hine mid egge : [f. 187<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]laðest alle<sup>1</sup> ginge.

þaƿ cnihtes gunnen wende :  
to Cadwaðlane kinge.

þeos cnihtes gonne wende :  
to Cadwalþan þan kinge.

To Cadwaðlane heo come :  
mid falsæn dome.

10

**T**O Cadwalþan hii come :  
mid false hire domes.

þan kingen heo toldē :  
al þat heo wolden.

þan kinge hii tolden :  
al þat hii wolden.

Hit ilomp an ane time :  
to þan White-sune tide.  
þat þe king hehte of londen :  
comen al to Lunden.

Hit was in Witfontime :  
þe king to Londene ƿeode.  
and hehte alle his cnihtes :  
comen þider forþrihtes.

alle þe wolden his grið :  
and wið þan kinge habben frið.

þider comen kinges :  
and æc here-þrīges.

20

þider comen eorles :  
þider comen beornes.  
biſcopes<sup>2</sup> þider comen :

þider wende eorles :  
biſſopes and cnihtes.

and with gold, then will I greet Oswy anon with [much] harm; drive him from land, to [much] disgrace of [his] folk, 'either slay him with weapon, most hateful of all persons!'" These knights gan wend to Cadwalan [the] king. To Cadwalan they came, with [their] false sentence; the king they told all that they would. It befel on a time, at the Whitson-tide, that the king [was at Whitson-time, the king to London went, and] ordered all 'of *the* land to come to London [his knights to come thither forth-right]; 'all that would *have* his peace, and with the king have concord. Thither came kings, and eke chieftains'; thither 'came [went the] earls, 'thither came barons'; bishops 'thither came, and book-learned men

<sup>1</sup> alre?<sup>2</sup> R. biſcopes.

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and boc-ilerede mē.

riche and hene ⁊

þider heo comen alle.

alchef cunnef leoden ⁊

þa þene king lufedē.

&amp; þe king a þan daiȝe ⁊

his crune bar an hæfde.

þer wes muchel bliffe ⁊

mid balde þā kinge.

for þe king wef swiðe treowe mon ⁊

hif treoupe wel he iheold. 11

þa þaƿ leoden alle ⁊

iliðen weoren to-somē.

þa stod him up Penda ⁊

biuore Cadwaðlane kinge.

and þuƿ he gon tellen ⁊

on false hif spellen.

Lauerd we beoð icumen ⁊

alfe þu hæfst i-queðen.

alle þine men iborne ⁊ 20

Engliſce and Bruttiſce. [c. 2.]

eorleſ &amp; beornef ⁊

cnihtef &amp; clærckef.

and we þine kingef ⁊

þa beoð þine underlingef.

of alle cunnes leode ⁊

þat þan king louede.

And þe king in þan daie ⁊

his croune bar on hefde.

þar was moche bliffe ⁊

mid bolde þan kinge.

þo þis folk alle ⁊

icome weren to-gadere.

þo ſtot<sup>1</sup> him vp Penda ⁊

to-vore þan heȝe kinge.

and þuƿ be-gan telle ⁊

of false his ſpelle.

Louerd king we beoþ icome ⁊

aƿe þou hæueſt i-hote.

alle þine men i-core ⁊

Eangleſſe and Bruttiſſe.

and we þine kingef ⁊

þat beoþ þine onderlinges. [f. 149<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]

[and knights]; ‘*the* rich and *the* poor, thither they came all,’ of ‘each [all] kind of people that loved the king. And the king in those days bare his crown on head; there was much bliss with the bold king, ‘for’ the king was man most true, his truth he well held.’ When this folk all were come together, then stood him up Penda before ‘Cadwalan *the* [the high] king, and thus ‘he gan [began] tell, in his false speech: “Lord [king], we are come as thou hast bade, all thy men born, English and British, ‘earls and barons, knights and clerks’; and we thy kings, who are thy underlings.

<sup>1</sup> ſtot?



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Ah Oſwý ſeiðe<sup>1</sup> æuere :  
 þ̅ nulle he come nauere.  
 no þine heſte iuorðen :  
 ah bi-hateð hærm to don.  
 nert<sup>2</sup> þu noht ſwa modi :  
 ſwa him if Oſwý.  
 he for-hoʒeð ful iwis :  
 to iſechen þine hiredef.  
 Ah ʒif þu wult me lenen :  
 & þine læue iunnen. 10  
 and þu me wulle fulſten :  
 and ferde bi-tæchen.  
 and ſwa muchel of þine garfume :  
 god ſwa þe þunche.  
 ich wulle uorð aneouſte :  
 and faren ouer Humbre.  
 & Oſwý þer makien :  
 ærmeſt alre kingen.  
 no ſcal he mid ſtrenðe :  
 þene ſtude uinde. 20  
 þat ich hine nulle :  
 þe an honde fulle.  
 oðer quic oðer ded :

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xlii.

Ac Oſwý ſaiþ euere :  
 þat he neole come neuere.  
 ne þine heſtes onderfon :  
 ne nohware þe god don.  
 nart þou noht ſo modi :  
 fo him his Oſwý.  
 and he for-hoʒeþ foliwis :  
 for do þine heſtes.  
 Ac ʒef þou me wolt lene :  
 mid þine gode wille. 10  
 and þou me wolt fulſte :  
 and ferde bi-take.  
 and ſo moche of þine garifome :  
 so þe god þincheþ.  
 ich wolle an hiʒenge :  
 faren ouer Humbre.  
 and Oſwý þar makýe :  
 harmeſt alre kinge.  
 ne ſal he mid non ſtrengþe :  
 kinelond holde. 20  
 þat ich hine nolle :  
 þe an honde fulle.  
 oþer cwik oþer dead :

But Oswy saith ever, that he will not ever come, nor perform thy commands, 'but promiseth to do harm [nor anywhere do thee good]; thou art not so proud as Oswy is *himself*, [and] he despiseth full truly 'to seek thy court [for to do thy orders]. But if thou wouldest me permit, 'and grant thy leave [with thy good will], and thou wouldest me assist, and forces deliver, and so much of thy treasure as to thee good seemeth, I will speedily 'march forth, and ' pass over *the* Humber, and make Oswy there *the* most wretched of all kings; he shall not with [any] strength 'find the spot [hold kingdom], that I shall not deliver him to thee in hand, either alive or dead,—

<sup>1</sup> seide, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> ner, *pr. m.*

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þat me þuncheð god ræd.  
 & ȝif þu þif nult don ⁊  
 þu ſcalt warfe under-ſon.  
 for Ofwý if a ſwulc mon ⁊  
 þine ſcome he wulle don.

þis me þincheþ god read.

þa andſwarede ⁊

þo anſwerede Cadwalþan ⁊

Cadwalan þe kene.

þat was a king treowe.

Penda ich hit þe fugge ouer al ⁊

Penda ich þe ſegge ⁊

Ofwý haueð for-wal.

and wel ich wene.

oðer he lið ibedde ⁊

10 þat Ofwi his ſwiþe on-hol ⁊

ibunden mid ſfele.

and in bedde ligge¹.

oðer uncuðe leoden ⁊

oþer oncouþe leode ⁊

icumen beoð to hiſ þeoden. <sup>[Æ 188. c. 1.]</sup>

icome beoþ to hiſ londe.

for nulle he nauere icnawē ⁊

for ne may ich hit ileue ⁊

þat he nolde him to cumen.

þat he nolde to me liþe.

þa ich hehte alle cumen ⁊

mid griðe mid friðe and mid luſe.

Ah Penda ga þider ut anan ⁊

Ac Penda go þou vt anon ⁊

ich wulle wið mine eorlen.

²

mine rune³ haldeⁿ ⁊

20 and ich wolle of þiſſe þinge ⁊

and mine red finden.

make rouninge.

wheðer ich þe ȝettē wullen ⁊

waþer ich þe aleane wolle ⁊

'that [this] seemeth to me good counsel. 'And if thou wilt not do this, thou shalt receive worse, for Oswy is such a man, thy shame he will do.'"  
 Then answered Cadwalan 'the keen [who was a king true]: "Penda, I say 'it' to thee 'over all', [and well I ween, that] Oswy 'hath sickness, or he [is exceeding sick, and] lieth in bed, 'bound with sickness,' or *else* foreign people are come to his land; for 'he will never acknowledge [I may not it believe], that he would not 'himself' [to me] come, 'when I bade all to come, with peace, with concord, and with love.' But, Penda, go 'thither [thou] out anon, [and] I will 'hold my communing with my earls [make communing of this thing], 'and find my counsel,' whether I will grant

¹ liggeð ?

² A line is here apparently missing.

³ rine, *pr. m.*

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þa þing þe þu bede.	þat þing þat þou 3eorneft.
and ich wulle after Ofwinesfenden:	and ich wolde after Ofwý fende:
aðele mine fonde.	cwikkliche mine fonde. [c. 2.]
and haten hine hi3indliche:	and ..... 3enliche:
cumen to mine riche.	come .. .. riche.
þider ut eode Peda:	Vt wende . . . . .
an eorl wes his iure.	
and Cadwaðlan wef þer inne:	Cadwalþan abod . . . .
mid swiðe feole monne <sup>2</sup> .	
þuþ him fpac Cadwaðlan:	10 and þus him faide ... walþan:
þe king wef of Englen.	þat king w.. in Engeland.
3e beoð mīa men alle:	3e beoþ .... men alle:
þa beoð a þisse mote.	þat beoþ in þis.. alle.
and 3e habbeoð alle iherd:	and alle 3eo habbeþ ihord:
whæt Penda king hafueð ifeid.	wat king Penda haueþ ifeid.
and hu he wulle taken on:	and ou he wote taken an:
and Ofwi king al fordon.	and Ofwý þane king for-don.
3if ic him lenen wulle:	3ef ich him leane wolle:
mine leodē to vulfte.	of mine folke to healde.
and ic wulle þat 3e me reden:	20 and ich wolde þat 3e me reade:
of wlchere dede <sup>3</sup> .	of fochere neode.
þa ich lete Ofwi for-do:	waper ich Ofwý for-do:

thee the thing that thou prayest [yearnest]; and I will send after Oswy 'my good [quickly my] messengers, and order him hastily to come to my realm.' 'Thither' out went Penda, 'an earl was his companion; and' Cadwalan 'was [abode] therein, 'with very many men'. 'Thus spake [and thus said] him Cadwalan, who was king 'of the Engles [in England]: "Ye are all my men, that are in this 'meeting [hall], and ye have all heard what king Penda hath said, and how he will take on, and Oswy [the] king 'all' destroy, if I will him lend [of] my folk to help; and I will that ye me counsel of such need, whether I let Oswy be destroyed [destroy Oswy],

<sup>1</sup> R. Penda.<sup>2</sup> nomne, pr. m.<sup>3</sup> This and the next line are written in the margin by a second hand. For wlchere deden, the original hand would probably have written swulchere neode.

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þa ich lete hine cumen<sup>1</sup> me to.  
 & ȝif he for mire sonde ⁊  
 for-fakeð hider to cumene.  
 mine here ich lete feoððen ⁊  
 hine hene makien.  
 þa iwærð abolȝen ⁊  
 a Welisc king in þe hepe.  
 he wef ihaten Margadud ⁊ [c. 2.]  
 mōnen wurðe him ȝeomerist.  
 for auere he Ænglifice men ⁊ 10  
 bi-hehte hærm þene meste.  
 þus feide Mærgadud ⁊  
 of Suð-Walef he wef duc.  
 Her nu me Cadwaðlan ⁊  
 whæt ich þe wulle cuðe.  
 þu haueft þine willen ifeid ⁊  
 ah þif niſ noht god red.  
 Hit of swiðe ȝare ⁊  
 þat Bruttes<sup>2</sup> comen here.  
 and mid hī ure ældre ⁊ 20  
 þe Bruttes weorē aðele.  
 and þif lond iedē ⁊  
 Bruttifce leoden.

Mærg[a-  
dud].

oþer lete hine come me to.  
 and ȝef .. . mine sonde ⁊  
 forsakeþ . . . . londe.  
 ich wolle mid mine cnihtes ⁊  
 al hiſ folk fa...  
 þo iwarþ abolwe ⁊  
 a .alfe k... þan heape.  
 . . . . . Margadud ⁊  
 ..... him ȝomereft.  
 ... .. e he Eangliſſe men ⁊  
 ... arme gan grete.  
 . . . . . Margadud ⁊  
 ..... les was duke.  
 . . . . . nou Cadwalp..  
 ... .. þe wolle reade.  
 ... .. pine wille ifei.  
 . . . . . god read.  
 Hit h... .. ȝare ⁊  
 þat Bruttu. .... re.  
 and mid him ou... .. dre ⁊  
 þat cnihtes w... ..  
 . . . . . [L 150. c. 1.]  
 . . . . .

or let him come to me; and if he refuseth hither to come, for my messengers, I will 'cause afterwards my host to make him abject [with my knights all his folk fell].” Then became enraged a Welsh king in the assemblage; he was named Margadud,—of men be he *the* most afflicted,—for ever he 'vowed to English men harm the most [gan greet English men with harm]! Thus said Margadud,—of South-Wales he was duke: “Hear me now, Cadwalan, what I will thee 'shew [advise]; thou hast said thy will, but it is not good counsel. It is very long ago, *that* Brutus came here, and with him our ancestors, who were 'Britons [knights] noble, and *the* British people

<sup>1</sup> þa ich lete cumē hine lete cumen, *pr. m.*

<sup>2</sup> Brutus?



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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

Penda king is Englisc ⁊	. . . . .
and Ofwȳ al fwa ful iwif.	. . . . .
let þu þa hundes ⁊	. . . . .
hannen to-gaderef.	. . . . .
eiðer freten oðer ⁊	. . . . .
swa hund deð his broðer.	. . . . .
and leten heore whelpes ⁊	. . . . .
whæruen heom bi-fides.	. . . . .
elc oðer quelle ⁊	. . . . .
þat þer nan quic no leue.	10 . . . . .
And ȝif Ofwȳ cumeð bufē ⁊	. . . . .
and þat feht mazen ouer-cumen.	. . . . .
we him sculleð to luken ⁊	. . . . .
and neouðer hine aleggen.	. . . . .
lond and his leoden ⁊	. . . . .
and his laȝen uallen.	. . . . .
and ȝif Penda bið buuen ⁊	. . . . .
& þat cōp mazen ouer-cumen.	. . . . .
þin aȝe mō if Penda ⁊	. . . . .
mid alle his kinelonda.	20 . . . . .
þenne haueft þu Englisc lond ⁊	. . . . .
to þire aȝere hond.	. . . . .
and alle þine wurðscipe ⁊	. . . . .
þuþ þu miht biwīnen.	. . . . .
& libben a þin lif ⁊	. . . . .

King Penda is English, and Oswy also, full truly; let thou the hounds perish together, either gnaw other, as hound doth his brother; and let their whelps roll beside them, *and* each other kill, *so* that there may remain none alive! And if Oswy come above (have the superiority), and *in* the fight may overcome, we shall advance to him, and lay him low, *his* land and his people, and abolish his laws; and if Penda be above, and *in* the combat may overcome, thine own man is Penda, with all his kingdom. Then will thou have *the* English land in thine own hand, and all thy worship; thus thou mayest conquer, and live in thy life as to thee is liefest

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MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

swa þe arle <sup>1</sup> leofest bið.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
no findeſt þu nauer mare mon ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa þe durre hatē on.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa andſwarede a mō ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe bald weſ on hiredē.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Luſt nu me Cadwaðlan ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
luſt me ane ſtūden.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
nif þar nan betere red ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þene Margadud haueð iſed.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& ȝif þat <sup>2</sup> nult don ⁊	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þu ſcalt wuſe aſon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& alle þine leoden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa later þu haſueſt to neodē. [c. 2.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eſne þiffere ſaȝe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa þe Brut ſæide.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa weſ icleoped Pēda ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& cō into hirede.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ād Cadwaðlā hī ȝette ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
al þat he wolde.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa weſ Penda bliðe ⁊	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& igladed ſwiðe.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penda & hiſ cnihtes ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
to horſen forð rihtes.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

of all; thou wilt nevermore find a man, that dare anger thee." Then answered a man, who was bold in *the* assembly; "Listen to me now, Cadwalan, listen me a while; there is no better counsel than Margadud hath said; and if thou wilt not that do, thou shalt receive worse, and all thy people the later thou wilt have at need!" Even with this speech that the Briton said, then was Penda called, and came into *the* assemblage; and Cadwalan granted him all that he would. Then was Penda blithe, and exceedingly rejoiced. Penda and his knights *went* to horse forth-right,

<sup>1</sup> alre?<sup>2</sup> þu þat?





MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.
& þonene gon wende ⁊	. . . . .
æft to hif londe.	. . . . .
Oſwý hæfden æne fune ⁊	. . . . .
Oſric wef hif nome.	. . . . .
he wef ane ftúde ⁊	. . . . .
mid Cadwaðlane kinge.	. . . . .
in hif hrede <sup>1</sup> iued ⁊	. . . . .
& deorliche ifoftred.	. . . . .
Oſric biſohte Cadwalan ⁊	. . . . .
ſwa mō ſcal hif lauðe <sup>2</sup> don.	<sup>10</sup> . . . . .
þat he moſte beon hif mon ⁊	[f. 189. c. 1.] . . . . .
& hif fader lōd habbeon.	. . . . .
Cadwaðlan hī ȝet ⁊	. . . . .
al þat he ȝirde <sup>3</sup> .	. . . . .
he bitahte hī an hond ⁊	. . . . .
al hif fader kinelōd.	. . . . .
hehte hine hit habben ⁊	. . . . .
& halde mid wunne.	. . . . .
God king wef Cadwaðlan ⁊	. . . . .
ſwa him wef icunden.	<sup>20</sup> . . . . .
he wes king hire ⁊	. . . . .
ſeouen and ſeouwerti ȝere.	. . . . .
þa uerde he to Lundē ⁊	. . . . .
to gladien þa leoden.	. . . . .

ward to his land. Oswy had a son, Osric was his name; he was a while with Cadwalan the king, fed in his court, and dearly fostered. Osric besought Cadwalan, as men shall do his lord, that he might be his man, and have his fathers land. Cadwalan granted him all that he asked; he delivered him in hand all his fathers kingdom; bade him have it, and hold with joy. Good king was Cadwalan, as was to him by nature; he was king here seven and forty years. Then went he to London, to gladden

<sup>1</sup> R. hirede.      <sup>2</sup> At first lau'ede, but e expuncted.      <sup>3</sup> ȝirnde?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and heold ane metfunge ⁊

mid þan uolke of Lundene.

he æt of ane uifce ⁊

urecliche swiðe.

ær þe uifc i-eten weore ⁊

i-ueeled<sup>1</sup> waf þe kig<sup>2</sup>.

seouen niht &amp; ðne dæi ⁊

þe kig a þan ufele læi.

nef þer nan oðer red ⁊

seoððen wes þe king ded. 10

heo bureden hine in Lunden ⁊

særi weoren þa leoden.

Enne fune hafde Cadwaðlan ⁊

*Cadwaðla-  
der.*

Cadwalader ihaten.

he wes Penda suster fune ⁊

al of kingen icume.

þeof feng to his riche ⁊

after his fader daiȝe.

Swiðe leoflic wef þe mon ⁊

his leoden hine luueden. 20

he wes swiðe god cniht ⁊

and swiðe sturne inne fihht.

æh an his dāȝen ilompen ⁊

reoðen on leoden.

the people, and held a feast with the folk of London; he ate of a fish very voraciously, ere the fish were eaten, the king was disordered. Seven nights and a day the king lay in the sickness; there was no other counsel, then was the king dead; they buried him in London,—sorry were the people! A son had Cadwalan, named Cadwalader; he was Pendas sisters son, all of kings descended; this *son* took to his realm, after his fathers day. Very amiable was the man, his people him loved; he was exceeding good knight, and most stern in fight; but in his days befell sorrow in *the* nation. First

<sup>1</sup> i-ufeueled, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *R.* king.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Ærft afwond þat corn here :	
Ʒeond al þaf kineriche.	
þer aft <sup>9</sup> hit wef fwa deore :	
& al folc gon to deƷen. [c.2]	
swa þat þu mihtef fare :	
fulle feouen nihte.	
þ no mihteft þu þurh nene chep :	
finde neouwer na bred.	
an b <sup>3</sup> e and on londe :	
leoden weoren Ʒeoumere.	10
no nan uolc on londe :	
þat of-fingred nef fære.	
þa þat wef idriuuen <sup>1</sup> :	
longe Ʒeond þaf leoden.	
þa com þer an oðer forƷe :	
þer after ful fone.	
þat quale com on orue :	
vnimete swiðe.	
þer cheorl draf hiſ fulƷe :	
i-oxned swiðe fære.	20
oðer while he brohte ham :	
halue his oxen.	
oðer brohte enne :	
þe oðer no brohte nenne.	

failed here the corn, over all this kingdom ; thereafter it was so dear, and all folk gan to die ; so that thou mightest journey full a se'nnight, that thou mightest not through any purchase find nowhere any bread,—in burgh and in land *the* people were doleful,—nor any folk in *the* land, that was not sorely a-hungred ! When that had long driven over this nation, then came there another sorrow, thereafter full soon ; the murrain came on cattle, exceeding much ; where *the* churl drove his plow, oxened most fair, other while he brought home *only* half his oxen ; *the* one brought one, the other brought none ; and so it lasted well long in *the* land ! There-

<sup>1</sup> idriuuen ?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

and fwa hit on leode ⁊		. . . . .
ilaſte wel longe.		. . . . .
þer after sone ⁊		. . . . .
forȝen vnimete.		. . . . .
comen to folke ⁊		. . . . .
ȝeond al þas kine-þeode.		. . . . .
uppen þan monē ⁊		. . . . .
morð weſ iwurðen.		. . . . .
quelē þa eorleſ ⁊		. . . . .
quelen þa beornes.	10	. . . . .
quelen þa þeines ⁊		. . . . .
quelen þa ſweines.		. . . . .
quelen þa lareden ⁊		. . . . .
quelen þa leouweden.		. . . . .
quelan þa ældren ⁊		. . . . .
quelen þa ȝeongerē.		. . . . .
qlæn þa wiſmen ⁊		. . . . .
quelen þa wāclen.		. . . . .
þat no mihte on þan ende ⁊		. . . . .
þat folc on þan londe.	20	. . . . .
buriē þa dede ⁊		. . . . .
awiðe heo gunnen deȝe.		. . . . .
þat ofte ī þan putte ⁊		. . . . .
þer me þene dede iſette.		. . . . .
þer deiȝede þe quike ⁊		. . . . .
uppen þen dede.		. . . . .
And fwa hit ilōp wide ⁊ [f. 189 <sup>b</sup> . c. 1.].		. . . . .

after soon infinite sorrow came to *the* folk, over all this kingdom, upon the men was mortality inflicted; died the earls, died the barons; died the thanes, died the swains; died the clergy, died the laymen; died the elder, died the younger; died the women, died the weaklings (children); *so* that the folk in the land might not at the end bury the dead; quickly they gan die, *so* that often in the pit where men set the dead, there died *also* the quick upon the dead! And so it befell wide over *the* English nation. The

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 7x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

Ʒeond Ænglene Ʒeode.	. . . . .
Ʒ folc ut of londe ⁊	. . . . .
flah on ælche ænde.	. . . . .
monie hundred tunē ⁊	. . . . .
bi-læued weoren of monnē.	. . . . .
Ʒat lut me uinde mihte ⁊	. . . . .
mē uaren Ʒeond londe.	. . . . .
Wa wæs Cadwalader ⁊	. . . . .
Ʒe king wef on londe.	. . . . .
for ſcome he ne mihte fleon ⁊ 10	. . . . .
no for hærne her beon.	. . . . .
Neoðelef he hine biƷohte ⁊	. . . . .
hu he faren mahte.	. . . . .
he nom his maðmef alle ⁊	. . . . .
and hiſ mon <sup>1</sup> deore.	. . . . .
& bah fuð ouer ſæ ⁊	. . . . .
into Brutaine.	. . . . .
and nom Ʒe <sup>2</sup> wickige ⁊	. . . . .
mid Alaine Ʒan kinge.	. . . . .
Ʒe wæs ſune Salemonnes ⁊ 20	. . . . .
Ʒaſ ſele kingeſ.	. . . . .
Ʒe fwiðe luſede Cadwaðlan ⁊	. . . . .
Ʒe while hiſ daiƷeſ ilaſte.	. . . . .
Ʒær Alæin Ʒe king ⁊	. . . . .
Cadwalad <sup>3</sup> under-ueng.	. . . . .

folk fled out of *the* land in each end; many hundred towns were deserted by men, *so* that one might find few men going over *the* land. Woe was Cadwalader, who was king in *the* land; for shame he might not flee, nor for harm be here. Nevertheless he bethought him how he might depart; he took all his treasures, and his dear men, and passed southward over sea into Brittany, and took there dwelling with Alain the king, who was son of Salomon the good king, who loved greatly Cadwalan, the while his days lasted. There Alain the king received Cadwalader, and found him in the

<sup>1</sup> men?<sup>2</sup> Ʒer?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

& funde him ī þā londe ⁊  
 al þat he wolde.  
 þurh elleouen ȝere ⁊  
 þe king wunede þere.  
 & elleouen ȝere ⁊  
 þe forhȝe wunede here.  
 þat wes hunger and hette ⁊  
 nefede<sup>1</sup> þat folc neñe mete.  
 & þe qualm muchele ⁊  
 þe wef on moncunne.  
 þat folc flah in to wudē ⁊  
 & wuneden in þe cluden.  
 leien in þa stan-graffen ⁊  
 & liueden bi deorē.  
 heo luueden<sup>2</sup> bi wuden ⁊  
 heo lufeden<sup>3</sup> bi wurten. [c. 2.]  
 bi moren and bi rote ⁊  
 naf þer nan oðer boten.  
 þa elleue<sup>4</sup> ȝer weoren ⁊  
 on fast aȝeongē.  
 þa funne gon to fcine ⁊  
 þe rein bi-gon to rine.  
 þe qual' gon to ftunte ⁊  
 men guunē to sturien.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

... funde him in þan londe ⁊ [f. 151.  
 c. 2.]  
 al þat he wolde.  
 folle eolleue ȝear ⁊  
 Cadwaladre wonede þar.  
 and al þan ilke time ⁊  
 þe wowe waf here.  
 her was honger and . . . te ⁊  
 nadde þat folk no . e mete.  
 . . . . .  
 10 . . . . .  
 þat folk was to wode iflowe ⁊  
 and wonede ine stokkef.  
 leien in greaues ⁊  
 and leuede afe . eares.  
 hii leouede bi wor . . .  
 and bi many wedes.  
 .. moref and bi rotef ⁊  
 naf . . . r non oper bote.  
 þo eol . . . . ȝear were a-gon ⁊  
 20 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 þo a-ftunte þ<sup>5</sup> cwaoln.  
 þo gonne þat folk storie ⁊

land all that he would; 'through [full] eleven years the king remained there, and 'eleven years [all that time] the calamity remained here,—that [here] was hunger and drought (?),—the folk had no meat,—and the mickle mortality that was among *the* people. The folk fled into woods, and dwelt in the cliffs, lay in 'the' stone-pits, and lived 'by [as] wild animals; they lived by 'trees, they lived by herba [herbs, and by many weeds]; by berries and by roots,—there was no other remedy! When eleven years were nearly gone, the sun gan to shine, the rain began to rain; the mortality gan to stint, 'men [the folk] gan to stir; out of woods they drew,

<sup>1</sup> *Partly corrected on erasure.*<sup>3</sup> *lifeden?*<sup>4</sup> *elle, pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *liueden?*<sup>5</sup> *R. þe.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

ut of wude heo droȝen ʔ	and vt of wode drawe.
and wuneden in tunen.	and wo . ede in tounes ʔ
Heo speken to-fomne ʔ	and f . . . e to-gaderes.
& spileden bi-tweonen.	. . . . .
and nomen heore sonde ʔ	and nemen hire sonde ʔ
and fende ī to Sex-londe.	and fende to Saxlonde.
and cudden heore cunne ʔ	and dude hi . . cunne wite ʔ
of heore quale-fiðe.	of hire . . . . wowe.
& hu heo ifaren hafden ʔ	. . . . .
elleue ȝeren.	10 . . . . .
& hu þat ufel wef at-stunt ʔ	. . . . . was a . . .
& hu þa tunef ibuld.	. . . . . en ibuld.
and hu þer wes fæiȝer lond ʔ	. . . . . riche.
inoh feoluer and gold.	. . . . . luer and . . .
& beden heom cumen fwiðe ʔ	. . . d bede an hiȝēȝ . . .
hider to heore icunde.	come to hire cun . .
for þa Bruttes þa ær weoren here ʔ	. . . . .
æuere heo weoren fleme.	. . . . .
no durste heo næuere mængen ʔ	for ne dorste neuere þe Bruttuf ʔ
imong Engliſce monnen.	20 . . . . . Eanglif.
no nawhit heo nuſten ʔ	ne now . ht hii . . ſte ʔ
of heore uare-coſten.	of hire fare-coſte.
þat weoren heore ſonden ʔ	. . . weren hire ſonde ʔ
iſēd to Sexlondenden ¹.	. . . fende to Saxlonde.

and dwelt in *the* towns. They [and] spake together, and discoursed between; and took their messengers, and sent into Saxland, and made known to their kindred of their mortality, and how they had fared eleven years, and how the sickness was abated, and how the towns *were* built, and how there was fair land, silver and gold enow. And bade them come quickly hither to their territory; for the Britons that ere were here, ever they were expelled; they durst not ever mingle among English men; nor knew they (the Britons) aught of their proceeding, that their messengers were sent to Sax-

¹ R, Sex-londen.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

þa heȝe Sexiſce men ⁊  
 iherden þaſ fondeu.  
 þa fuſden touward ſæ ⁊  
 fifti þuſende.  
 baldere beornen ⁊  
 mid ſcelden and mid burnen.  
 mid wifen and mid children ⁊  
 to þiſſe londe wenden.  
 Mid þan formeſte ſwipen ⁊ <sup>[l. 190. c. 1.]</sup>  
 her comen þreo hūdred ſcipen. 10  
 fiȝen after ſeoððe ⁊  
 fixti to-ſomme.  
 bi fixe bi feouene ⁊  
 bi tene bi eolleue.  
 bi twelue bi twenti ⁊  
 bi þritti bi feowerti.  
*Æðelſtan.* Mid heom com Æðelſtan ⁊  
 þe ædele<sup>1</sup> ut of Sexen.  
 inne Lundene hine crunedē ⁊  
 & houen hine to kingen. 20  
*Edward.* Edward þe king þeſne biȝat ⁊  
 on are chiueſe.  
 þiſ weſ þe formeſte Engliſce mon ⁊  
 þe al Ængle-lond biwon.

. . heȝe Sax . . . men ⁊  
 ihorde þe ſonde.  
 þo fuſde toward ſéé ⁊ <sup>[l. 151<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.]</sup>  
 fifti þouſend.  
 baldere cnihtes ⁊  
 mid ſcealde and mid brunies.  
 mid wiſmen and mid children ⁊  
 gonne to þis lond wende.  
 Mid þan forme ſwiþe ⁊  
 here comen þreo hundred ſipes.  
 þare comen . . ter ſupþe ⁊  
 fixti to-gadere.  
 bi fixe bi ſouene ⁊  
 bi teon bi eollouene.  
 bi twealue bi twenti ⁊  
 bi þritti bi four . .  
 Mid heom com Adelf . . .  
 . . gode vt of Saxlonde.  
 . . . . . dene hii hene croune . .  
 and houē hine to kinge.  
 Eadward þe king hine biȝet ⁊  
 bi one cheueſe.  
 þiſ waſ þe forſte Eangliſſe man ⁊  
 . . . Eangelond al awan.

land. The noble Saxish men heard 'these [the] messengers; then marched towards *the* sea fifty thousand bold men, with shields and with burnies; with wives and with children to this land *they* 'went [gan wend]. With the foremost sweep here came three hundred ships; then [there] followed afterwards sixty together, by six, by seven, by ten, by eleven, by twelve, by twenty, by thirty, by forty. With them came Athelstan the noble, out of Saxland; in London *they* crowned him, and raised him to *be* king. Edward the king begat 'this *man* [him] on a concubine; this was the first English man, that acquired all England; he was crowned and anointed, this



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho. C. xiii.

he wef icruned and ieled ⁊

þiſ lond wef al hiſ aȝen.

and seoððen he wuneden here ⁊

fixtene ȝere.

Hit ilomp inne frimdæȝen ⁊

feor her bi-æften.

þat her wef an heh mon ⁊

Inne wef ihaten.

þe king wende to Rome ⁊

to þan heȝe dome.

and he Peteres weofed þere ⁊

wunliche iſohte.

brohte þer to lake ⁊

hiſ maðmeſ leofe.

þa ȝet he dude mare ⁊

to Peteres are.

of æu elche huſe ⁊

þat huſbonde wunede.

&amp; hiſ biweddede wiſ weore ⁊

on þere ilke wike.

ðe king eñe peni ȝette ⁊

to Peteres huſe.

Inne wef þe uormeſte mon ⁊

þe Peteres peni bigð.

þa Inne king wef hi ded ⁊

and hiſ laȝen weoren aleid.

h . was i-crouned and iheled ⁊

þiſ lond was al hiſ owe.

and suppe he wonede here

fixtene ȝere.

Hit h . . . . . ne dæȝen ⁊

. . . . . after.

þ . . her waſ . . . . man ⁊

. . . . . ih . . .

. . . . . wende . . .

. . . . . þon pope.

. . . . .

. . . . .

. . . . . hiſ lok ⁊

ȝeſteſ . . . . .

And ȝet he dude m . . .

. . . Peter hiſ are.

of eu . . . huſe ⁊

. . . hoſeb . nde were.

. . . . .

. . . . .

þe . . . . one . eny ȝeaſ ⁊

to Peter hiſ huſe.

Ine waſ þe forſte man ⁊

þat Peter hiſ peny bi-gan.

þo Ine ki . . . waſ dead ⁊

and . . . law . . a-lead.

Inne.

[c. 2.]

land was all his own; and afterwards he dwelt here sixteen years. It happened in early days, far (long) hereafter, that here was a noble man, *who* was named Inne (Ina). The king went to Rome, to the 'high power [pope], and there he gladly sought Peters altar; *he* brought there for offering his precious 'treasures [gifts]. The yet he did more for Peters honor; of every house that husbandman inhabited, and his wedded wife were in the same dwelling, the king granted a penny to 'Peters [Peter his] house. Inne was the first man that began 'Peters [Peter his] penny. When Inne *the* king was dead, and his laws were done away, then ceased

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

<i>Anno gratie</i>	þa afeol þat feoh here ?	[c. 2.]	þo . . . . . þare ?
<i>decc<sup>o</sup> c. xx<sup>o</sup>.</i>	fif and fixti ȝere.		fif a . . . . .
<i>iiij<sup>o</sup>. Rex</i>	a þet Aðelstan com liðen ?		for . . þat A . . . . .
<i>Anglorum</i>	in to þiffen londen.		. . to þiffe l . . . .
<i>Edwardus</i>	& hafden iwuned here ?		. . . . . oned here ?
<i>senior obiit.</i>	fulle fiftene ȝere.		. . . . .
<i>Cui filius</i>	þe king hif fet custe ?		. . . . .
<i>suus Eðel-</i>	and faire hine igrette.		. . . . .
<i>stanus suc-</i>	& eft þat ilke feoh ȝete ?		. . . . .
<i>cedens, et ab</i>	þat Inne king dude ære.	10	. . . . .
<i>Aldelmo,</i>	& fwa hit hafeð iftonde ?		. . . . .
<i>Dorobernie</i>	æuer feoððe a þiffe londe.		. . . . .
<i>archiepisco-</i>	drihtē wat <sup>1</sup> hu longe ?		. . . . .
<i>po, Rex con-</i>	þeo laȝen scullen ilæfte.		. . . . .
<i>secratur. Eo</i>	þa tiden <sup>2</sup> comen sone ?		. . . . .
<i>anno rex</i>	to Cadwaðlader kinge.		. . . . .
<i>Eðelstanus</i>	into Brutaine ?		. . . . .
<i>fororemsuam</i>	þer þar he wunede.		. . . . .
<i>Sihtricem</i>	mid Alaine kinge ?		. . . . .
<i>(sic), Norð</i>	þe wef of hif cunne.	20	. . . . .
<i>humbroorum</i>	me dude him to under-ftonde <sup>3</sup> ?		. . . . .
<i>regi, in con-</i>	of al þiffe londe.		. . . . .
<i>jugem dedit.</i>	hu Aðelstan her com liðen ?		. . . . .
<i>Tercio anno</i>	ut of Sex-londen.		. . . . .
<i>Eðelstani</i>	and hu he al Angle-lond ?		. . . . .
<i>regis, Siht-</i>			. . . . .
<i>ricus, Rex</i>			. . . . .
<i>Norð hum-</i>			. . . . .
<i>broorum,</i>			. . . . .
<i>obiit, cuius</i>			. . . . .
<i>regnum Rex</i>			. . . . .
<i>Eðelstanus</i>			. . . . .
<i>suo imperio</i>			. . . . .
<i>adiecil, om-</i>			. . . . .
<i>nesque Ra-</i>			. . . . .
<i>ges prelio</i>			. . . . .
<i>uicit et fu-</i>			. . . . .
<i>gavit.</i>			. . . . .
<i>Rex Aðel-</i>			. . . . .
<i>stanus obiit,</i>			. . . . .
<i>qui solus per</i>			. . . . .

the tribute here five and sixty years, until that Athelstan arrived into this land, and had dwelt here full fifteen years. The king kissed his (the popes) feet, and greeted him fair, and eft the same tribute granted, that Inne *the* king did ere; and so it hath stood ever since in this land,—*the* Lord knoweth how long the law shall last! The tidings came soon to Cadwalader *the* king, into Brittany, there where he dwelt with Alain *the* king, who was of his kin; men caused him to understand of all this land, how Athelstan here arrived out of Saxland, and how he set all England in his own

<sup>1</sup> what, *pr. m.*<sup>2</sup> *R.* tidende.<sup>3</sup> unde-ftonde, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

fette on his aȝere hōd. . . . .  
 and hu he sette moting? . . . . .  
 & hu he sette husting. . . . .  
 and hu he sette sciren? . . . . .  
 and makede frið of deoren. . . . .  
 & hu he sette halimot? . . . . .  
 & hu he sette hundred. . . . .  
 and þa nomen of þan tunen? . . . . .  
 on Sexifce runen. . . . .  
 & ȝilden he gon rere? 10 . . . . .  
 mucle & fwiðe mære. . . . .  
 & þa chirchen he gon dihten? . . . . .  
 aft<sup>9</sup> Sexifce irihten. . . . .  
 and Sexif<sup>1</sup> he gan kennen? .. Saxiffe h. . . . .  
 þa nomen of þa monnen. þe names of . . . . .  
 and al me him talde? and al me h. . . . .  
 þe tiden<sup>2</sup> of piſſe londe. .. tydinge . . . . .  
 Wa weſ Cadwaledere? [f. 190<sup>b</sup>, c. 1.].. was Cad. . . . .  
 þat he weſ on liue. . . . . waf . . . . .  
 leofere him weore on deðe? 20 . . . . .  
 þeone quic on life. . . . .  
 ſæri wes his heorte? . . . . .  
 and forhful wes his duȝeðe. . . . .  
 Wið his freond he ſpac ofte<sup>3</sup>? . . . . .

*totam Angliam primus regum Anglorum regnavit, et coronam per[tauit]. Cui frater suus Ed[mun]dus succedit, anno g[ratiæ] decccc<sup>o</sup>. xl.*

hand; and how he set mooting, and how he set husting, and how he set shires, and made chaces of deer; and how he set halimot, and how he set hundred; and the names of the towns in Saxish speech; and *how* he gan rear guilds, great and very ample, and the churches he gan make, after *the* Saxish manner; and *in* Saxish he gan speak the names of the men;—and men told him all the tidings of this land. Woe was Cadwaler, that he was alive; liefer *it* were to him *to be* dead, than quick in life; sorry was his heart, and sorrowful was his folk! With his friends he

<sup>1</sup> Sexifce?<sup>2</sup> R. tidende.<sup>3</sup> A line appears to be missing here.

**6 wind?**

**MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.**

**MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.**

þa fæst an heore wille.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa fæide þe king ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nu to sciƿe an hizing. [wenden.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
And þe kīg in to chirche gon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
godef werk to worchen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and maffe þer iherden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
of mære ane þreoste.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
¶ Þe king læi on cneouwen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and cleopede to cristin.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
& bed ure drihten ⁊	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe walt alle deden. [c. 2.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat he from him selue ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
taken him fende.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ʒif hit weore iqueme ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þan heouenliche deme.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
wheðer he scolde liðen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe he scolde bi-lauen. [goden ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe while þe he spac touward	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa gon he to flepen.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa gon he to flūme¹ ⁊	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
selehðe him wes ʒiueðe.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
of feoluen² ure drihten ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe scop þif dæg̃es lihte.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peñe þe kīg imætte ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Cadwal-**  
**der.**

set at their will. Then said the king: "Now to ship in haste!" And the king gan wend into church, to work Gods work, and there heard mass of a chief priest. The king lay on *his* knees, and called to Christ, and prayed our Lord who rules all deeds, that he should send him *a* token from himself, if it were pleasing to the heavenly judge, whether he should go, or *whether* he should stay. The while that he spake toward God, then gan he to sleep; then gan he to slumber,—happiness was given to him from our Lord *himself*, who formed the day-light. Then dreamt the king,

<sup>1</sup> *Altered by a second hand on an erasure.*

<sup>2</sup> feoluenen, *pr. m.*

#### 4 feoððen?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.		MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.
wurder <sup>1</sup> him þuhte.		. . . . .
ſtrōgliche he wef auæred ⁊		. . . . .
laðliche <sup>2</sup> of-furhte.		. . . . .
to wulche þinge hit iteon wolde ⁊		. . . . .
þat him wef itacned þere.		. . . . .
Ofte he he <sup>3</sup> lette runen ⁊		. . . . .
ofte he lette ræde.		. . . . .
and feowede hit þan kinge ⁊		. . . . .
þe wunede i þan londe.		. . . . .
þe inēned wes Alain ⁊	10	. . . . .
Cadwalader nexte mæi.		. . . . .
þe king ſende hiſ ſonde ⁊		. . . . .
ʒeond al hiſ londe.		. . . . .
and lette beoden alle ⁊		. . . . .
þa bocareſ wife.		. . . . .
and taldē heō þa tacnige <sup>4</sup> ⁊		. . . . .
of Cadwalader kige.		. . . . .
þær heo gunnen ræde ⁊		. . . . .
þer heo gunnen rune. [c. 2.]		. . . . .
& radden him to taken on ⁊ [don..		. . . . .
al ſwa godd him hafde itakned to.		. . . . .
þer he bi-lafde ⁊	22	. . . . .
hiſ ſcipen and hiſ leode.		. . . . .
hiſ wæi and hiſ iwille ⁊		. . . . .

terribly frightened, to what thing it would come, that was there to him betokened. Oft he caused communing, oft he caused counsel; and shewed it to the king that dwelt in the land, who was named Alain, Cadwaladers nearest relative. The king sent his messengers over all his land, and caused all the wise scholars to be summoned; and told them the tokening of king Cadwalader. There they gan counsel, there they gan commune, and advised him to take on as God had signified to him to do. There he left his ships and his people; his way and his will. He called to

<sup>1</sup> wunder ?<sup>2</sup> laðliche ?<sup>3</sup> *Sic MS.*<sup>4</sup> tacninge ?



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.		MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.
he cleopede heom to stille.		. . . . .
Țuni and Iuore ʒ		. . . . .
beizen heo weoren him deore.		. . . . .
Țuor wef his step-sune ʒ		. . . . .
and Țuni his suster sune.		. . . . .
beien heo weoren him leofe ʒ		. . . . .
beine heo weoren him deore.		. . . . .
heo weoren cnihtes beien ʒ		. . . . .
and swiðe wel idihte.		. . . . .
þ <sup>9</sup> spac Cadwalader ʒ	10	. . . . .
þe king wef of Bruttene.		. . . . .
Țuor and Țuni beiene ʒ		. . . . .
ʒet senden of mine leode.		. . . . .
hercnieð mine lare ʒ		. . . . .
no scal hit eou reouwe nauere.		. . . . .
Of heouene me beoð icume ʒ		. . . . .
hize godes tacne.		. . . . .
þat ich scal faren to Rome ʒ		. . . . .
to þā pape wel idone.		. . . . .
þe pape hatte Sergiuf ʒ	20	. . . . .
he weteð Peteres hus.		. . . . .
me and mine wiue ʒ		. . . . .
he scal bletseizen & scriue.		. . . . .
& þer we scullen ure dages ba ʒ		. . . . .
driuē to þan ende.		. . . . .

them stilly Yuni and Ivor; both they were to him dear. Yvor was his step-son, and Yuni his sisters son; both they were beloved by him, both they were to him dear; they were knights both, and exceeding well dight. Thus spake Cadwalader, who was king of Britain; "Yvor and Yuni, both ye are of my nation; hearken my advice; ye shall never rue it! From heaven are come to me tokens of *the* high God, that I shall fare to Rome, to the good pope;—the pope hight Sergius, he ruleth Peters house;—me and my wife he shall bless and shrive, and there we shall both drive our days to the end; *so long as it ever be*, ye see me never eft. But



MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiii.

þat ich ſcal iuullen ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
mineſ drihtes wille.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alc faren nu hiſ wæi ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and habbeoð alle godne dæi.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cadwalader fuſde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat he cō to Rōme.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þer he Sergiuſ fūde ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þene iſelie pape.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he ſcraf Cadwalader ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þe king wes of Bruttenne.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ne wunede þe king þer ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
bute uifte half ȝere.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa com him ufeł on ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
fwa godd hit wolde hebben idon.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
elleoue daȝes biſoren Maiȝe ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
he ferde oſ þiſſe liue.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and hiſ faule ſende ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
to þan heoꝛenlicche kinge.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hiſ ban beoð ilokē faſte ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
i guldene cheſte.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and þer heo ſculleꝛ wunje ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þat þa daȝes beoꝛ icumene!	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
þa Merlin ine iurn daȝen ⁊ [c.2.]	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
faſtnede mid worden.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ga we nu to Y̅uni aȝan ⁊	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

[Serg]ius.

....dccc<sup>o</sup> xl  
[Sergi]uf  
papa se....f  
ix.

and have all good-day!" Cadwalader proceeded until he came to Rome; there he found Sergius, the good pope; he shrove Cadwalader, who was king of Britain. The king remained there but the fifth half year; then came on him sickness, as God would have it done; eleven days before May he departed from this life, and sent his soul to the heavenly king. His bones are locked fast in a golden chest, and there they shall remain until the days are come, that Merlin in old days fixed with words. Go we now to Yuni again, and to Ivor, his cousin. They assembled forces

<sup>1</sup> icume, *pr. m.*

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 1x.

MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.

& to Iuore hif wedde-b <sup>o</sup> ðere.	. . . . .
Heo fomneden ferde :	. . . . .
wide ȝeond þan ærde.	. . . . .
forð heo gunnen fufen ⁊	. . . . .
mid fif hundred scipenen.	. . . . .
nef hit nawit longe :	. . . . .
þat heo ne comen to Walifce londe..	. . . . .
Al þaȝ Bruttes weoren to-driuen ⁊.	. . . . .
ȝeond cludeȝ & ȝeond cliuenen.	. . . . .
ȝeond chirchen & ȝeond munec-	. . . . .
ȝeond wudeȝ & ȝeod liðen.[cliuen ⁊.	. . . . .
Sone me heom saiden ⁊	12 . . . . .
þat ifiȝen weoren to londe.	. . . . .
mid Iuore & Yuni ⁊	. . . . .
ten fiðen fifti.	. . . . .
scipen brade-fulle ⁊	. . . . .
of Brutten swiðe balde.	. . . . .
þaȝ Bruttes on ælc ende ⁊	. . . . .
foren to Walifce londe.	. . . . .
and heore laȝen leofeden :	20 . . . . .
& heore leodene-þæuwen.	. . . . .
and ȝet wunied <sup>1</sup> þære ⁊	. . . . .
swa heo doð auere mære.	. . . . .
& Ænglifce kingeȝ ⁊	. . . . .

wide over the country; forth they gan voyage, with five hundred ships; it was no whit long, before they arrived at *the* Welsh land. All the Britons were dispersed, over rocks and over cliffs, over churches and over monasteries, over woods and over mountains. Men soon said to them, that ten times fifty ships, brimful of Britons exceeding bold, were come to *the* land with Ivor and Yuni. These Britons on each side moved to *the* Welsh land, and lived in their laws, and their popular manners; and yet *they* dwell there, as they shall do evermore. And *the* English

<sup>1</sup> wunieð?

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ix.	MS. Cott. Otho, C. xiiii.
walden þas londes.	. . . . .
& Bruttes hit lofedenden <sup>1</sup> ʒ	. . . . .
þif lond and þas leodē <sup>2</sup> .	. . . . .
þat næuere seoððen mære ʒ	. . . . .
kinges neoren <sup>3</sup> here.	. . . . .
þa ʒet ne com þæs ilke dæi ʒ	. . . . .
beo heonne uorð alfe hit mæi.	. . . . .
iwurðe þet iwurðe ʒ	. . . . .
iwurðe Godes wille.	9 . . . . .
Amen.	. . . . .

kings ruled these lands, and *the* Britons it lost, this land and this nation ;  
so that nevermore afterwards kings were *they* here. The yet (hitherto)  
this same day came not, be *it* henceforth as it may ; happen what happen,  
happen Gods will ! Amen.

<sup>1</sup> R. lofeden.

<sup>2</sup> Added by a later hand in the margin.

<sup>3</sup> neouren, pr. m.



## N O T E S.

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### VOL. I.

*P. 3. v. 55.*—This form of proem seems to have been adopted from writers of the Saxon period. Compare the Preface of Alfred to the translation of Boethius *De Consolatione*, ed. Cardale, 8° 1829.

*P. 4. v. 72.*—Here commences Wace, after a short Introduction of nine lines.

*Ibid. v. 80. Paris Alisandre.*—The additional appellative of *Alisandre* does not appear in Waces *Brut*, and was probably derived by Lazamon from Dictys Cretensis or Dares Phrygius, the popular middle-age writers on the destruction of Troy.

*Ibid. v. 98. tuenti gode scipen.*—So also in the French text of Wace, and in the inedited portion of Robert of Brunnes Chronicle, MS. Inner Temple, No. 511.7. f. 5. Geoffrey of Monmouth does not state the number of ships, but in the Basingwerk copy of the Welsh version of his history it is stated at *twenty-eight*. See Roberts's *Chronicle of the Kings of Britain*, 4to. Lond. 1811. p. 1.

*P. 6. v. 109. Nas 3et Rome bi-wonnen.*—In Wace the passage stands thus :

Ni ert de Rome uncore nule chose,

Nene fut il puis de bien grant pose.—*MS. Cott. Vit. A. x. f. 19. c. 1.*

which is rendered by Robert of Brunne,

Of Rome th' ilke tyme was noght,

Ne long after was it wroght.—*f. 5<sup>l</sup>.*

*P. 8. v. 169. luf-ping hire biheite.*—In Wace “et ele li fu creanteé,” vol. i. p. 4. ed. Le Roux de Lincy, 8vo. Rouen, 1836. The term *luf-ping* appears here equivalent to that of *luf-tacen*, love-token, used in Beowulf, l. 3722.

*P. 10. v. 219. Albe Lingoe.*—“Albam super Tyberim,” Geoffrey, lib. i. c. 3. ed. fol. 1587. “Albe Longue,” Wace. The same story is found

in Nennius, p. 8. ed. Stevenson, 8vo. 1838, and is founded on classical authority. See Virgil, *Æn.* v. 597. 848.

P. 11. v. 230. *pene mahum*.—Is here, apparently, in the singular, but in Wace a plural form is used,—“*les Deus de Troie*,” MS. Cott., and so also in Robert of Brunne.

The morn *thai* were agayn alle preat  
At the castelle of Lauion,  
& wild not duelle in Albe his toun.  
He ne wist, no was certayn,  
In what manere *thai* com agayn.—*f.* 5<sup>l</sup>. c. 2.

The whole passage is wanting in Geoffrey of Monmouth. Compare Virgil, *Æn.* iii. 148. The term *mahum* or *mahun* is immediately borrowed from the *Mahom*, *Mahum*, of the French romances of the 12th century, by which title is designed Mahomet, the supposed Saracen deity. In English writers of a later æra it assumes the form of *Mahoun*. See the fabulous history, attributed to Turpin, *De vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi*, cap. 4. edit. Ciampi, 8°. Flor. 1822, and Michels edition of the *Roman de Mahomet*, 8°. 1831.

P. 12. v. 270. *dweomerlakes song*.—Wace has the terms *sorcisseurs* and *sages devineors*, which are equivalent to the *magi* of Geoffrey. The same story occurs in Nennius, who adds, that the magician (for he only speaks of one) was killed by Ascanius, p. 8. ed. Stev.

P. 15. v. 331. *pere quene cun Heleine*.—A singular mistake of the English versifier, who has evidently confounded Helenus, son of Priam, with Helena, the wife of Paris. The author of the later text has partly seen the error, and awkwardly endeavours to rectify it by substituting *dopter* for *sune*. In Wace the passage is clear enough:—

Tute la lignée Eleni,  
Un de filz al rei Priami.—*MS. Cott. f.* 20. c. 1.

Geoffrey of Monmouth tells us, that Helenus and his lineage were brought from Troy by *Pyrrhus*, and kept by him in a state of servitude to avenge his fathers death, lib. i. c. 3. So also in the Anglo-Norman metrical Brut, MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi., which proves the anonymous writer of the earlier portion not to have abridged Wace, but to have made an independent version from the Latin. It is very evident, that here, as elsewhere, the compiler of the British history has borrowed from the *Æneid*, in which it is related, that Helenus, after the death of *Pyrrhus*, reigned over part of Epirus, and received *Æneas* as he voyaged towards Italy. Compare *Æn.* iii. 295. 334.

P. 16. v. 364. *seoue pusund*.—So also the text of Wace in MS. Cott., but in the printed edition by M. Le Roux de Lincy it is *six*, vol. i. p. 10.



P. 17. v. 377. of *priti 3eren*.—His age is not expressed in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 378. *Assaracus*.—This name appears to have been borrowed from Virgil, *Æn.* i. 288. etc.

P. 19. v. 430. *seoue pusend*.—Here and in v. 463, the numbers expressed are additions of *Lazamon*, as elsewhere frequently will be observed.

P. 24. v. 542. *Achalon*.—Under this name perhaps the river Achelous in Epirus is meant. Roberts, in his edition of the Welsh version attributed to Tysilio, p. 8, wishes to prove it the river Acheron in Thesprotia.

P. 26. v. 599. *Sparatin*.—Apparently intended for Sparta; at least this is certainly the interpretation given by the anonymous author of the Latin metrical version of Geoffrey in MS. Cott. Jul. D. xi., who writes,

Brutus ab Enea quartus, casu parricida,  
Exulat, Italiam fugiens, *Lacedemona* querit;  
Pandrasus est ibi rex, sub quo captiva tenetur  
Progenies Eleni, etc.—*fol.* 2.

P. 27. v. 628. *Grickisce fure*.—Wace only says,

*Li altre unt feu appareillé*.—MS. Cott. f. 21. c. 2.

but in Geoffrey we read, "Græco igne atque calidarum aquarum aspergine," lib. i. c. 7. The assault is described in the French paraphrast at greater length than in the English version. On the *Greek fire* see the authorities quoted by Warton, *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, vol. i. p. 161. ed. 1840.

P. 28. v. 649.—Wace adds, that only three entries were left to the dyke, all of which were well guarded, vol. i. p. 17.

P. 30. v. 684. *bi pone toppe*.—In Wace thus:

Puis est coru mult fierement,  
Si priat par le *top* un prison,  
Anacletus aveit à non.—MS. Cott. f. 21<sup>4</sup>. c. 1.

which is translated by Robert of Brunne,

Brutus toke hym be the *toppe*,  
& seid, "Hedeles salle thou hoppe,  
But thou do as I the saye!"—f. 7. c. 2.

Le Roux de Lincys printed text is here very corrupt, vol. i. p. 19.

P. 31. v. 711. *ponne men gað to bedde*.—In Wace,

— apres cel hure,  
Ke l'em apele *cocheure*.—MS. Cott. *ibid.*

The *number* of the guards is an addition of the English poet.

P. 32. v. 747.—The sudden transition here would raise some suspicion of an *hiatus* in the MS., or of an error occasioned by the versifier having

inadvertently united into one the verbal directions given by Brutus to Anacletus, and the speech uttered afterwards by the latter to the kings guards. In Wace the narrative is at greater length, and supplies the portion of the narrative here wanting. Brutus concludes by saying, that when the guards are brought by persuasion to the spot where he designs to lie in ambush, he will rise and seize them. Anacletus assents to the proposal, and swears to execute it. At night Brutus assembles his forces, and stations them in a valley, concealed in three different places. When all is prepared, Anacletus takes leave, and speeds toward the guards, as if he were flying from an enemy. They inquire the cause, and also what has become of the kings brother. Anacletus replies, he has left him in the wood, on account of the heavy fetters with which he was loaded, and prays them to follow him. The guards believe him, and follow, etc., vol. i. pp. 20. 21. The moral reflexion shortly afterwards is an insertion by Lajamon, who often indulges in similar additions to his original.

P. 32. v. 772. *on feowre*.—Geoffrey, Wace, and Robert of Brunne all agree in reading *three*.

P. 35. v. 818. *parmes heo drozen*.—So in Wace,

*Espandue meinte cervele,*

*E perçee meinte boele*.—MS. Cott. f. 22. c. 2.

and elsewhere, in describing the battle of the Britons with Octa,

*Perçent ventres, perçent curailles,*

*Traient buels, traient entrailles*.—f. 76. c. 2.

The speech of Brutus, on capturing the king, is an addition by Lajamon.

P. 37. vv. 850–886.—In Wace this passage occupies only eight lines, vol. i. p. 24.

P. 42. v. 979. *3if we heom ilefed*.—Wace has here a proverbial expression omitted by the English versifier.

*Mult est fol ki el en espeire,*

*Ja ne deit l'em mal fait creire;*

*James ne crerai lor manaie,—*

*De vielz peché novele plaie*.—MS. Cott. f. 22<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

From v. 993 to the end of the speech, is added by Lajamon.

P. 44. v. 1022.—The threats here used are only generally intimated by Wace, vol. i. p. 28, who in this instance departs from the narrative of Geoffrey, in which the king is stated to have been treated with great respect. Thus also in the Anglo-Norman version of MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi.

*Cest conseil unt otrié,*

*Le Rei de Grèce unt demandée.*

Entr' els l'aseent hautement,  
 Sur un falestol d'argent;  
 Entur lui seent li baron,  
 Nul d' els ne dit oil ne nun.—*f.* 42. c. 1.

*P.* 45. *vv.* 1051–2.—Similar sententious additions by *Lajamon* constantly occur, who omits here the praise bestowed on Brutus by the king.—Compare *Wace*, vol. i. p. 28.

*P.* 46. *v.* 1080. *bi pan sæ fode*.—It is singular that the author of the Anglo-Norman Brut in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. should here, of his own authority, fix the spot where the ships were assembled at *Miccine*, whence, he says, Helen was ravished, and which he proceeds immediately to identify with Messina in Sicily.

Cil qui meinent en Seizille  
 Entr' els l'apelent *Meschine*;  
 Illoc si curt un braz de mer,  
 Le Far l'ai oi numer.—*f.* 42. c. 1.

In the description of Ignogens departure from her native land there is a degree of pathos in this text far superior to *Waces* brief narrative.

*P.* 47. *v.* 1091.—*Lajamon* omits some lines here on the liberality of *Pandrasus* to the followers of Brutus, which are in *Wace*, vol. i. p. 30, and also in Robert of Brunne.

*Ibid.* *v.* 1103. *sistene siðe tuenti scipen*.—In Geoffrey and *Wace* the number of ships is three hundred and twenty-four.

*P.* 48. *v.* 1113. *Twēize dawes & tua niht*.—Robert of Brunne agrees with the text; but the printed edition of *Wace* and MS. Cott. read, "Dous jorz et *sne* nuit," which agrees with Geoffrey, and is more correct.

*Ibid.* *v.* 1115. *pen oðer dai*.—So *Wace*, "al *secund* jor," but the author of the later English text has altered it to *pridde*, supposing naturally that two days had already passed.

*Ibid.* *v.* 1117. *Logice*.—Roberts, p. 15, conjectures that *Leucadia* is here meant, and Le Roux de Lincy supposes it to be *Lycia*; but neither of these opinions seems very probable.

*P.* 50. *v.* 1177.—In *Wace* Brutus enters the temple alone, and his speech is given only in general terms. The promise to build the goddess a temple occurs subsequent to his dream, vol. i. pp. 32. 34.

*P.* 53. *vv.* 1235–1240.—These lines, descriptive of Britain, are not in *Lajamon's* original.

*P.* 54. *v.* 1275. *pritti dawes*.—This is the correct text, as proved by Geoffrey and Robert of Brunne. In the printed edition of *Wace*, vol. i.

p. 34, the faulty reading of *trois jors* is adopted. It is remarkable that this voyage of Brutus is related nearly in the same terms in Nennius, (from whom Geoffrey must have borrowed it,) but is there told of the expedition of the Scythians from Egypt to Spain, p. 13, ed. Stevenson, and p. 53, ed. Gunn, 8vo. 1819. In Robert of Brunnes Chronicle, the passage of Wace is thus given :

Into the see of Aufrike  
Thei com, & passed a grete strike  
A lough of water of Salins,  
& other louhes of Filistyns;  
The grete lough of Rusciciodan,  
Betuex the hilles of Dazardan.—*f. 9. c. 2.*

Roberts, in No. IV. of his Appendix to the Welsh version, argues that the whole narrative is founded on a real voyage of a colony of Grecian origin, who settled in Britain, and geographically such as in a rude state of navigation must have been pursued, pp. 259, 260.

*P. 54. v. 1279. lac of Siluius.*—In Nennius and Geoffrey, "*ad lacum Salinarum*," which Wace has misunderstood, in rendering it "*le lac des Salins*;" and this has been further corrupted in the English version. M. de Roux de Lincy is greatly in error in supposing that the ruins of Selnuntium are referred to, vol. i. p. 35. In Alfreds translation of Orosius, the same spot is designated "*pone scaltan mere*," lib. i. c. 1, and is described in the Latin original as lying to the west of the province of Tripoli. See, in regard to the prevalence of salt lakes in this country, the quotations from Rennel and Shaw in Gunns Nennius, p. 123.

*Ibid. v. 1280. pen lac of Philisteus.*—Another error of Lazamon, occasioned by an inaccurate copy of his original, or by negligence. In Wace it is "*les auteus as Philistins*," vol. i. p. 35, and in Nennius and Geoffrey "*aras Philistinorum*," although in the printed text of the latter, ed. 1587, it appears in the more correct form of "*Philænorum*." These altars were mounds of earth which marked the limit of the kingdom of Carthage on the east. They are situated to the south-east of the greater Syrtis, between Tripoli and Cyrene. For the legend which gave rise to the name see Sallust, *De Bello Jug.* p. 126. edit. Delph. 4to. 1674, and Valerius Maximus, lib. v. c. 6.

*Ibid. v. 1281. Ruscikadan.*—The ruins of this city still exist at the mouth of the Lessaf, in the immediate vicinity of Stora, the nearest port to Constantine on the coast of Algiers.

*Ibid. v. 1282. mountaine of Azare.*—In Nennius and Geoffrey "*montes Azariæ*" or "*Azare*," but some copies of the former read falsely "*montana*

*Syriae.*" In Orosius, lib. i. p. 31. ed. 4to. 1738, "*montes Usarae.*" The situation of these mountains was to the south of Algiers; probably the same with or a branch of Mount Atlas.

P. 55. v. 1299. *Maluan.*—Still called the Muluia. It flows from Mount Atlas into the Mediterranean, and separates the territory of Algiers from Morocco. D'Anville and others confound it with the river *Mulucha*. See Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* lib. v. c. i. p. 892, ed. Lond. 1826, and Mela, lib. i. c. 7.

*Ibid.* v. 1300. *Muritanie.*—So also in Geoffrey, which proves that the reading *maritima* in some copies of Nennius is erroneous.

P. 56. v. 1317. *of marmon stane.*—Robert of Brunne says,

*A piler of bras ther thei fonde.*—f. 9<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

*Ibid.* v. 1322. *merminnen.*—In Wace, vol. i. p. 37, the passage respecting the mermaids is longer than in Lazamon, and in the inedited portion of Robert of Brunnes Chronicle, it appears thus :

Ther fand thei sakers th' mery song,  
Th' drecched tham ferly long.  
In the west see es ther wonyng,  
As womenne mery thei syng;  
& tho th' listen to ther song,  
Out of ther weie thei turne wrong,  
Or thei forget ther schippe to stere,  
For ther song th' thei here.  
So ere tho nykeres fast aboute  
To bring schipmenne ther it is doute,  
To some suelhu to turne or steke,  
Or ageyn roches breke.—f. 9<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

P. 57. vv. 1338–1341.—These lines are not in Wace.

P. 58. v. 1364. *Atenor.*—A corrupt reading for *Antenor*. According to classic authority, Antenor migrated to Italy, and established himself near the mouth of the Po, where he built the town of Padua. See Virgil, *Æn.* i. 242. Livy, lib. i. c. 1.

P. 59. v. 1396. *Armoriche.*—Geoffrey only says, "*Deinde venerunt ad Aquitaniam,*" lib. i. c. 12, and so also MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 43, Robert of Brunne, f. 9<sup>b</sup>, and the Welsh version ascribed to Tysilio. Lazamon closely follows the text of Wace. Of course, by *Britain* is meant Brittany. Pliny testifies that *Aremorica* was the ancient name of the Aquitanian territory. See *Nat. Hist.* lib. iv. c. 31, 8°. 1826.

P. 60. v. 1402. *seoue niht & enne dæi.*—In Wace "*set jorz,*" MS. Cott., which corresponds with Geoffrey and Robert of Brunne. In Le Roux de Lincys printed text, i. 39, the line is faulty.

P. 60. v. 1420. *Numbert*.—*Imbertus*, Geoffrey, which name Roberts informs us is not even now uncommon in France, p. 21.

P. 61. v. 1425. *fff hundred*.—In Geoffrey, Wace, and Robert of Brunne, *two hundred*.

P. 63. v. 1475. *stiward*.—In Wace, *sergant*, in Geoffrey, *nuncius*. The lines 1486–1509 are amplified from a single line of the French text.

P. 64. v. 1510. *zunge folc*.—Wace has *ringaille*. See Le Roux de Lincys note, i. 42, which, however, is far from satisfactory as to the etymology.

P. 66. v. 1556. *two hundred*.—The number of men slain by Corineus, as well as the imprecation uttered against the smith, are additions by Lazamon.

P. 67. vv. 1576–1581.—In Wace the speech is more diffuse, which is but seldom the case. See Le Roux de Lincys edition, vol. i. p. 43.

*Ibid.* v. 1584. *pein*.—"Un des *reals*," Wace, MS. Cott.; "quidam *consul*," Geoffrey. His name in the best MS. copies of Geoffrey is *Suhardus*, which is confirmed by the MSS. of Wace and Robert of Brunne reading *Suart* or *Suard*, yet Le Roux de Lincys text exhibits the corrupt form of *Suchars*. Throughout his edition the proper names are thus disguised and misrepresented.

P. 68. v. 1602–1605.—Instead of these lines Wace has here a simile, comparing Corineus to a lion among a flock of sheep, which Lazamon has transposed to v. 1545, merely changing the lion into a *wolf*, the latter of which animals was doubtless more familiar to himself and his readers.

P. 69. v. 1622. *duze pers*.—See the remarks of Le Roux de Lincy in his analysis annexed to vol. ii. of Wace, part 3. § 2. pp. 98–103. He treats the subject, however, as if Wace were the original author of the passage, instead of being merely the versifier of Geoffrey, lib. i. c. 13.

P. 70. v. 1649. *castel*.—Here occur in the French text some lines relative to the origin of the town of Tours, which are omitted by Lazamon. In Geoffrey it is stated in the following singular manner: "At dum tali cæde totius fere Aquitaniæ partes affecisset, venit ad locum ubi nunc est civitas Turonorum, quam, ut *Homerus testatur*, ipse postmodum construxit," lib. i. c. 14, (corrected by a fine MS. of the 12th century, which formerly belonged to Margan-abbey, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii.). Le Roux de Lincy views the passage, "comme le résultat du souvenir laissé par l'*Iliade* et l'*Odyssée*," *Dissert.* pl. 3. § 2. p. 97, whilst the author of "*Britannia*

after the Romans," 4to. Lond. 1836, Introd. p. xxix. believes it to refer to some forged Homeric poems, expressly fabricated to support the fiction of the *Brut*! All mention of Homer is judiciously omitted by Wace and his subsequent imitators, and in the Welsh versions called *Brut Tysilio* and *Brut Gruffudd ab Arthur*, this sentence is not to be found. In the miserably corrupt and interpolated copy of Basingwerke abbey, said to have been written by Guttyn Owain in the middle of the 15th century, and which, critically speaking, is not worth a straw, the passage appears as quoted above from the Latin, and Roberts in his translation boldly substitutes for *Homer* the name of *Cæsar*, but in what part of Cæsars writings he finds the fact referred to, he neglects to tell us.

*P. 70. v. 1656. & of alle þon london.*—Geoffrey and Wace speak in general terms of the forces assembled, but in the anonymous metrical chronicle in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. the names of the peoples are enumerated :

Il nus assaundrunt veirement,  
Kar h reis repaire od mult grant gent,  
Francois, Flamans, Alemans,  
Angevins, Manseis, e Normans;  
Mult amenat beles compaines  
Par ces valeis et par plaines.—*f. 43<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 71. v. 1664. a tweolfa.*—This is also the correct text of Wace, yet the printed edition, vol. i. p. 47, exhibits the false reading *deus*.

*Ibid. v. 1669. preo þusende.*—In Wace "pres de dous mille," and in Brunne "two thousand or mo."

*Ibid. v. 1672. bi niðinges beard.*—From a comparison of the expression here with the parallel passages in vol. ii. p. 21, vol. iii. p. 220, it is evident that they all allude to the opprobrium incurred by those who from any act of cowardice or recreant behaviour were called *Nithings*; a term considered so disgraceful among the English, that the fear alone of it was sufficient to cause them at once to assemble at the military summons of their sovereign. See the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 1088, and the parallel passages in William of Malmesbury, p. 68. edit. 1596, and Matthew Paris, p. 15. edit. 1640. This epithet was undoubtedly derived from the Northmen, and in Icelandic *Niðingr* has exactly the same application. Consult Haldorsons Lexicon, in *voce*. In other instances the term was applied in the general sense of *wicked man*, *wretch*. See *Leges Inæ*, p. 27. ed. Wilkins, fol. 1721, the Glossaries of Ihre and Du Cange, and *vv.* 690. 4551. 18065, of *Lazamon*. The term *culvertage* used by the Normans, seems to have been nearly synonymous, as proved by the instances given by Matthew Paris, sub a°. 1213, p. 233.

P. 72. v. 1697.—This simile is not in Wace.

P. 73. v. 1713. *enne mæi*.—"Un nies," Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 1719. *monie hundred*.—"set vint," Wace, MS. Cott.; "*seus cent*," edit. i. 49; "*sexcentos*," Geoffrey, lib. i. c. 15.

*Ibid.* v. 1730.—It is remarkable that this tradition of the death and burial of Turnus should have been perpetuated on the spot, and the fact most clearly acquits Geoffrey of being the inventor. In the inedited prose Chronicle of Gulielmus, surnamed Armoricus or Brito, from the land of his birth, composed about the middle of the 13th century, (and which is chiefly an abridgement of the *Gesta Regis Philippi* by Rignoldus or Rinotus, from A.D. 1184 to A.D. 1223,) among the additions of Brito himself, we meet with the following curious passage: "Pugnaverunt [Brutus and his followers] cum Gallis super ripam Ligeris, ibique interfectus est Turnus, et honorifice in pyramide nobilissima tumulatus, *quæ ibi usque ad hodiernum diem ostenditur*, non procul a Turonis civitate; et sic ab eodem Turno fundacionem et nomen accepit civitas Turonica." MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iv. f. 6<sup>t</sup>. See also Seldens notes to Draytons *Poly-olbion*, p. 20. fol. 1612.

P. 76. v. 1786. *Æt Dertemuðe i Totenes*.—In Wace, "A Toteneis en Dertemue," which his editor falsely interprets, Totness at the mouth of the river Dart, vol. i. p. 51. Robert of Gloucester thus renders the passage:

Hii come here to Engeland, to the hauene of Totteneis,  
To the on ende of Engeland, as in the west south,

A lute bi northe Cornewalle, as in an hauene mouth.—MS. Cott. Calig. A. xi. f. 7.

Totnes in Wace and *Lazamon* evidently means the *district*, and Dartmouth the *port*. See Camdens *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 161. ed. 1772.

P. 77. v. 1807. *pe heihste*.—This expression may refer to his stature as well as to his strength. Wace has, "Pur sa force e pur sa *vigur*," MS. Cott., but in the printed text, "Por sa force e por sa *grandor*." Geoffrey tells us he was twelve cubits in height, which is increased by Robert of Gloucester to "an twenti vet." See Le Roux de Lincys remarks on Gogmagog, *Analyse*, pt. iii. § 3. p. 106.

P. 79. v. 1864.—Compare the description of this wrestling match in Wace, vol. i. pp. 53–57. *Lazamon* introduces some highly poetical lines, vv. 1880–1891, which are not in his original. In order to show the superiority of our old poet, the corresponding passage in the inedited portion of Robert of Brunnes Chronicle is annexed.

Gogmagog the Troiens toke;  
Brutus sayd, th' thei suld loke,



Whethir he were stranger or Corineus ;  
 A place to play ordaynd Brutus.  
 Corrineus was wele o grante,  
 For to wristle w<sup>t</sup> the geante.  
 On o felde fast bi the see,  
 The wristelyng was set to be ;  
 Alle thei 3ede, 3enge & olde,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> wristelyng for to beholde.  
 Corrineus vpetirt first,  
 & w<sup>t</sup> a cloth his body girt ;  
 Streit in the flank did hym lace,  
 He com & stode forth in the place ;  
 & Gogmagog ros vp sone,  
 He had hym dight, & was alle bone.  
 The first pulle so hard was sette,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> ther brestes togidere mette ;  
 Ouer bakkes handes the[i] cast,  
 Syde to syde was set fulle fast.  
 Ther was turne set to turne,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> waikest was, behoued scurn ;  
 Forset befor, forset behynd,  
 W<sup>t</sup> krokes ilkon other bynd.  
 Oft about ilk other threwe,  
 The stem stode whan thei blewe ;  
 Thei handeled bothie sore ther nekkes,  
 Chynnes, chokes, gaf hard chekkes ;  
 Ther teth gnaisted, w<sup>t</sup> nease snore,  
 Hurteld hedes set fulle sore.  
 Ilk other pulled, ilk other schoke,  
 W<sup>t</sup> fete in fouche ilk other toke ;  
 W<sup>t</sup> trip, forset, ilk other to gyle,  
 In list & writhyng thei fraist vmwhile ;  
 Ilk other fro the erth did vp rise,  
 W<sup>t</sup> strength more than w<sup>t</sup> quantise.  
 Gogmagog proued his strength ;  
*Twelf elbous* he was o length ;  
 In armes Corrineus he laucht,  
 & oñ hym drow so strong a draucht,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> *thre* ribbes brak in his side,  
 & had nere cast hym th<sup>t</sup> tide.  
 Than was Corrineus oechamede,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> he was for geant lamede ;  
 He recouerde his strength for tene,  
 Of scathe he wild hym nomore mene.  
 Alle w<sup>t</sup> ire the geant he hent,  
 In his armes so hym went,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> Gogmagog began to suoune,  
 & bare w<sup>t</sup> (*sic*) the bank down.

Doun of the roche he lete hym falle,  
 The name jit *Faleise* men calle.  
 Are he com doun was fleshe & bone  
 Alle to-ryuen fro stone to stone;  
 A grete (*sic*) ther he lay dede;  
 The water of his blode was rede.—*f.* 11a. c. 1.

This is probably the earliest *technical* description of a wrestling match extant, and is written, if not with poetical feeling, yet with the spirit of an amateur. The author had probably often witnessed these trials of skill among the Lincolnshire men.

*P.* 81. v. 1902. *fewer*.—Wace has *treis*, MS. Cott., which agrees with Geoffrey, Robert of Brunne, and Robert of Gloucester, but in Waces printed text it is erroneously "*une* coste."

*P.* 82. v. 1928. *Geomagoges lupe*.—Wace only says,

La feleise out le non, e a,  
 Del geant ki si trebucha.—*f.* 27. c. 1.

but in Geoffrey we read, "*Locus autem ille a precipitatione gigantis nomen adeptus Lam Goemagot, id est, saltus Goemagot, usque in presentem diem vocatur,*" lib. i. c. 16. In Camdens time, the rock from which the giant was supposed to have fallen, was called the *Haw*. See his *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 160. ed. Gibson; and so also Drayton, in his *Poly-olbion*, p. 12. ed. 1622,

Upon that loftie place at Plimmouth, call'd the *Hoe*,  
 Those mightie wrastlers met.

*Ibid.* v. 1930.—After this line is an interpolated passage of twenty-two verses in one of the later MSS. of Wace, inserted in the printed edition, vol. i. p. 57, but which forms no part of his genuine text.

*P.* 84. v. 1976.—Here occurs another interpolation of four lines in the printed text of Wace, vol. i. p. 59, which is omitted in MS. Cott., as well as in *Lazamon* and Robert of Brunne. It is to the effect, that Gurmund died in France, having previously established the laws still held by the English in the time of the writer. Compare Wace, vol. ii. pp. 247–249, and *Lazamon*, vol. iii. p. 179.

*P.* 87. v. 2049.—The passage here inserted in Geoffrey of Monmouth, relative to the dispute between Lud and his brother Nennius, for the narrative of which he refers to "*Gildas historiographus,*" and of which no trace has hitherto been discovered, is omitted by Wace and his English paraphrasts. The lines which follow in *Lazamon* relative to the change of the name of the city differ from the printed text of Wace, vol. i. p. 61, as also from MS. Cott. f. 27<sup>b</sup>, but correspond sufficiently well with a

MS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi, marked 73 Cangé, written early in the 13th century, which would seem to preserve here a text similar to that used by Lazamon for his work. Compare the very similar passage at p. 303, and Wace, vol. i. p. 182.

P. 88. v. 2070. In the MS. Cangé 73, and in MS. Cott. are inserted four lines relative to Heli, priest of the Jews, and to the capture of the ark by the Philistines. They also occur in Geoffrey, lib. i. c. 18, and are borrowed from Nennius, p. 9. ed. Stevenson. They are not, however, in the common copies of Wace, and are omitted also by Robert of Brunne.

*Ibid.* vv. 2083-2090.—Added by Lazamon to his original.

P. 89. v. 2091.—Here begins the second book of Geoffrey.

*Ibid.* v. 2111. *pat suð lond*.—Geoffrey says, “*mediam partem insulæ*,” lib. ii. c. i., and Wace only

..... la region,  
Qui de son non *Logres* out à non.

According to Fordun, Locrins share, called Loegria, comprehended the entire south division, from Totnes to the junction of the Trent with the Humber, lib. ii. c. 6. See also Higden, *Polychron.* p. 194, ed. Gale.

P. 90. vv. 2119, 2120.—These two lines are not in Wace, who on the other hand has some verses omitted by Lazamon :

E Chamber ad à sa part prise  
La terre *ke Saverne* devise,  
*Devers le north*, e quant il l'out prise,  
De son non l'apela Cambrie.  
*Grant paleis [i fiat] e grant sales :*  
Mais ore ad nun Cambrie Gwales.  
Cambrie out non Gwales apres  
Pur la reine Gualaes ;  
Pur memorie del dux Gualon,  
Out Gwales primes icest non.  
*Gwales fut de mult grant poissance,*  
*Si fut de lui grant reparance.*—MS. Cott. f. 27<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

Compare the printed text, vol. i. p. 64, and vol. ii. p. 298. The etymology thus assigned to the name of Wales is taken from the conclusion of Geoffrey of Monmouths work, lib. xii. c. 19. We are informed further on by Lazamon, p. 115, that the *Galoes* mentioned here was the youngest and fairest daughter of king Ebrauc ; a piece of intelligence which occurs neither in Wace nor Geoffrey, except by inference. It may be found, however, in Higdens verses on the etymology of *Wallia*, p. 187.

*Ibid.* v. 2130. *Scotland*.—In Wace it is designated as “*une terre qui ert boscaïne*.”

P. 90. vv. 2133–2136.—These lines are not in Wace. The discrepancy in speaking of the position of Cambers territory, Wace calling it *north*, and *Lazamon west* of the Severn, is accounted for by the different locality of the writers. Compare Fordun, lib. ii. c. 6, and Higden, p. 194.

P. 91. v. 2141. *seouentene ȝere*.—In Wace no time is mentioned, and in Geoffrey the indefinite term *diu* is used, but in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. the period is stated to have been "*deus auz*," and the arrival of Humber to have taken place in the third.

P. 93. v. 2191. *he ferde ouer Scotte water*.—The reading of the Cotton MS. of Wace is "*Humbre passa Escoce uatre*," f. 28. c. 1, in which it agrees with MS. Harl. 6508, and a MS. in the library of St. Geneviève. Le Roux de Lincys printed text has erroneously "*Escoce et Gatre*," which he absurdly supposes to mean *Waterford* in Ireland! The allusion is undoubtedly to the Frith of Forth, otherwise called the *Scotte-watre* and *Scottis-se*, and in Fordun, "*mare Scoticum*," lib. ii. c. 2, and "*vadum Scoticum*," lib. iii. c. 2. In the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 1072, the writer, describing the conquerors expedition into Scotland, states that he "*his land-fyrde set pam Gewæde inn lædde*," p. 277, where MS. Cott. Tib. B. iv. reads, "*ofer þ Wæð*." Ingram translates it by *Tweed*, but is clearly mistaken, as is manifest by the Annals of Waverley rendering the same passage "*exercitum suum per terram apud Scodwade introduxit*," ap. Gale, vol. ii. p. 131. We know also that William passed the Frith of Forth, and concluded the treaty with Malcolm at Abernethy, in Perthshire. See the *Chron. de Mailros*, a°. 1072. It must not, however, be concealed that the etymology of *Tweed* seems to be from the Saxon þ *wæð*, and the same root is visible in *Scottiswath*, the ancient name given to the Solway Frith, which by many writers has been confounded with the Frith of Forth. See, in addition to what is here remarked, the passages quoted by Jamieson, in v. *Scotte-watre*. I do not find in Bosworths Saxon Dictionary either *wæð* or *gewæð*, both of which ought to have been noticed.

P. 95. v. 2251. *hond-fast*.—It would here appear that the ancient northern custom of betrothing previous to marriage by the ceremony of joining hands was in usage in the West of England in the 13th century. In Scotland it existed to a very late period, as we learn from Pennants Tour, pt. i. p. 91. 4to. 1772, and from the instances of the word quoted by Jamieson, in v. "*To hand-fast*, to betroth by joining hands." In England also the term at least remained to a comparatively modern period, as appears from Palgraves "*Esclarcissement de la langue Françoyse*," B. iii. f. 12<sup>b</sup>. 8°. 1530, where we find "*Une fiançayles*, an assuryng or *hand-fastynge* of folkea

to be martyed." See *Ihres Glossar. Suegothicum*, tom. i. pp. 435, 781. The line is not in Wace.

P. 98. vv. 2311–2316.—In Geoffrey, Corineus merely shakes his axe, as if about to strike, and in Wace he approaches only in a threatening attitude, vol. i. p. 68. The additional lines in *Lazamon* constitute one of those graphic touches with which he so often improves on his original.

P. 100. vv. 2361–2379.—The whole of the narrative respecting *Æstrild* is greatly amplified by the English poet, and these lines are entirely of his own invention. Compare the printed text of Wace, vol. i. p. 68. Perhaps we have here the earliest instance of the use of the term *whales-bone*.

P. 102. v. 2404. *Abren*.—The folio edition of Geoffrey reads *Sabren*, with MS. Reg. 13 D. ii. and so does Robert of Brunne.

*Sabren* it hight, white so glas.—f. 13. c. 2.

P. 104. v. 2472. *Stoure*.—This river rises in the most northerly part of Dorsetshire, and after its entrance into Hampshire, flows into the Avon opposite Christchurch.

P. 106. v. 2498, etc. *Auren*.—*Lazamon* has here strictly adhered to the text of Wace, as we find it in the Cotton MS.

Puis fut l'ewe u ele fut jetée,  
Del nom Abren *Auren* apelee;  
Avren, ke de Abren son nom prent,  
A *Criste-cherche* en mer descent.—f. 28<sup>4</sup>.

It is very evident that by *Auren* or *Avren* the river *Avon* is intended, which, after being joined by the *Stour*, falls into the sea at Christchurch. So far all is intelligible enough, but in the printed text of Wace for *Criste-cherche* is absurdly read *Circecestre*, which the editor at once declares to be *Cirencester* in Gloucestershire, and interprets *Avren* to be the Severn. The latter error, however, is of ancient date, and is found in the text of Geoffrey, who writes, "Jubet enim Estrildem et filiam ejus Sabren præcipitari in fluvium qui nunc *Sabrina* dicitur. Unde contigit quod usque in hunc diem appellatum est flumen Britannica lingua *Sabren* [*Havren*], quod per corruptionem nominis alia lingua *Sabrina* vocatur," lib. ii. c. 5. He is followed in this by the Welsh translations, by the anonymous author of the metrical Anglo-Norman Brut, in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 45<sup>4</sup>. c. 1, by Robert of Gloucester, vol. i. p. 27, and by Robert of Brunne:—

Scho did take faire Estrilde,  
& Sabren, th<sup>t</sup> was hir childe,  
& did tham in a water cast,  
The name for tham is rotefast.  
*Seuerne* it hate for the child Sabren,  
For th<sup>t</sup> childe the name we ken.—f. 13<sup>4</sup>. c. 1.

The mistake appears to have arisen from confounding the Hampshire *Avon* with the river of the same name in Warwickshire, into which flows a second *Stour*, and which falls into the *Severn* at Tewksbury. The above legend is perpetuated also by Drayton in his *Poly-olbion*, p. 90.

*P. 106. v. 2512, 2513.*—This passage is not in Wace, and seems to have been a common place among the early English and French writers. See the eulogium on the Conqueror in the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 1087, p. 295. and on Henry I., a°. 1135, p. 364. So also in Benoit St. Mores Chronicle of Normandy, MS. Harl. 1717. ff. 55<sup>v</sup>. 56. from William of Jumieges, ap. Du Chesne, p. 232. ed. 1619. See also a Note in my edition of the Romance of *Havelok*, p. 184. printed for the Roxburghe Club, 4to. 1828.

*Ibid. v. 2516. nizen dawes.*—The *nine days* are added by Lajamon, and do not appear in any other writer.

*P. 108. v. 2561.*—After this line in some copies of Wace, as also in Geoffrey and Robert of Brunne, is inserted a notice of Saul being at that time king of the Jews, and Euristheus of the Greeks, which was omitted, apparently, in the text used by Lajamon.

*P. 109. v. 2583. mid teonen he wes i-funden.*—"Ceo fut contre son desturber," MS. Cott. In the sixth line following, where Lajamon has *hinde*, Wace writes "*Ne sai si bisse u cerf sui*," and Geoffrey only says, "*dum venationem exerceat*." This is a short but sufficient specimen of the manner in which the three texts often vary.

*P. 110. v. 2607.*—Here again in some copies of Wace is an addition relative to the prophet Saul and the poet Homer, which in Geoffrey comes in previously, lib. ii. c. 6. immediately after the accession of Madan.

*P. 111. vv. 2624–2629.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 112. v. 2640.*—Compare the French text, vol. i. p. 74, in which the *Flamans* and *Tiois* (Germans) are specified.

*Ibid. v. 2653.*—After this line a further insertion appears in some copies of Wace, referring to the reign and actions of David, etc. The passage is omitted by Robert of Brunne, as by Lajamon, but will be found in Geoffrey, lib. ii. c. 7.

*P. 113. v. 2665. Adud.*—This should be *Aclud* (or more correctly, *Alclud*), but in MSS. of the 12th and 13th centuries *cl* is often mistaken by the copyists for *d*, and *vice versa*. The etymology is given by Bede,

lib. i. c. 12. It is the ancient name of Dunbarton, the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyd. Consult Camdens *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 279. edit. Gibson, and Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. ii. p. 29. 1810. vol. iii. p. 856. 4to, 1824. Those who suppose it to be Aldburgh, or Aldborough, on the Ouse, in Yorkshire, are mistaken. See Higden, p. 199.

P. 113. vv. 2668–2673.—Wace instead of these lines has the following :

Cele ke out le non de *Ebraic*  
Fut puis apelé *Eborac* ;  
*Francis* le nom si corumpirent  
E de Eborac *Everwike* firent.—*MS. Cott. f. 29. c. 2.*

and so also Robert of Brunne,

In the north he made a cite ;  
Kaer Ebrauk he called th' toun ;  
Another, Aklud opon Breton.  
*Kaer Ebraut* first men spak,  
Sithen men calde it *Eborak* ;  
Frankys spech is not so like,  
For *Eborak* thei calde it *Everwyk*.—*f. 13<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.*

The intimation added by Lajamon of the subsequent change in the pronunciation of the name by the *Northern men*, is remarkable, and, could the fact be chronologically established, might perhaps assist in determining the date of his work. In the Saxon Chronicle it is written *Eoferwic* from the year 1100 to 1123, *Eferwic* in 1125, and *Eworwic* in 1138. The same forms occur in Henry of Huntingdon and Simeon of Durham ; but in Hoveden, who wrote in the beginning of Johns reign, it is *Eworwic*. The Pipe Rolls I have been able to consult do not assist in the inquiry ; for in the 29 Hen. II. I find it written *Ewerwicke*, and in the 4 John, *Ewerwic*. A very slight change in pronouncing the *v* as *u* would produce the altered form. In the interpolated copy of Robert of Gloucester in the College of Arms, of the 14th century, are these lines inserted :

And suth me clefeth *Ewerwicke* this ilke toun y-wis,  
And *York* also, thogh light speche, y-hote also hit is.—*ed. Hearne, p. 27.*

The name of the city was undoubtedly derived from the river *Eure* (written *Your* in Drayton), on which it stands. See Drakes *Eboracum*, pp. 3, 6. fol. 1736.

*Ibid. v. 2678. Maidene castel.*—In Geoffrey this castle, built upon mount Agned, “quod nunc *Castellum Puellarum* dicitur, et *Montem dolorosum*,” is clearly distinguished from *Alclud* ; yet by an obscurity in the text of Wace they have been by some confounded together. Robert of Brunnes version is curious :

*Aklud* he called *Maydens toun*,  
*Kaer-laueroke* is now the renoun ;

Maydens castelle bi th<sup>t</sup> day,

W<sup>t</sup> maydens had he ther his play.—*f.* 13<sup>t</sup>. c. 2.

The editor of Wace writes a confused and ill-advised note on the passage, vol. i. p. 75. There can be no doubt, however, that by *Aged* and the *Castellum Puellarum* is meant Edinburgh. See Macphersons *Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History*, 4to, 1796. in vv. *Edinburgh* and *Puellarum*, Chalmers's *Caledonia*, vol. ii. pp. 29, 536. and MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 45<sup>t</sup>. c. 2.

P. 114. v. 2693.—Lazamon contents himself here with transcribing the names of Ebraucs children literally from Wace, of which names numerous unimportant orthographical variations occur in the French MSS.

P. 115. v. 2719. & *Anoper wes alre best itowen*.—A few lines above she is called *Andor*, which should probably be *Anaor*, as in Geoffrey. Wace and Robert of Brunne have *Anor*. This line is one of Waces additions to Geoffrey, and in one MS. are four other lines inserted, which are not in Lazamon. See the printed edition, vol. i. p. 77.

P. 116. v. 2751. *pider*.—In Wace it is not stated that Ebraucs sons accompanied their sisters to Lombardy, but simply that they prepared an expedition to Germany. Geoffrey says they had assistance from Sylvius Albanus, lib. ii. c. 8.

P. 118. v. 2779. *Kaer Leil*.—In MS. Cott. *Karliun*; but *Carlisle* and *Caerleon* are frequently confounded. The commendatory couplet is an addition by Lazamon. In the metrical version of MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. is added,

Icist fist *Esecestre*,

E la cité de *Porecestre*;

Puis si fist citez plusurs,

E les clost de riche murs.—*f.* 46. c. 1.

P. 119. v. 2798.—After this line Robert of Brunne has a passage borrowed from Peter Langtoft, which concludes thus:

Leyl lygges at Karlele, thus the story spak,

Brutus lygges at ȝork, besides Ebrak.—*f.* 14. c. 2.

P. 120. v. 2822. *Cestesburi castel*.—In Wace,

Cist fist Wyncestre e Cantorberie,

E le chastel de *Cesteberie*,

Ke est al mont de *Paladur*.—MS. Cott. *f.* 30. c. 1.

which Robert of Brunne thus translates:

He mad Wynchester & Cantirbyre,

& the castelle of *Chestireschire*;

One spak ther & prophecied,

*Aquile*; men sais he lied.—*f.* 14. c. 2.

Geoffrey has, "atque oppidum montis Paladur, quod nunc Sephton di-



citur. *Ibi tunc aquila locuta est,*" etc., lib. ii. c. 9. MS. Reg. 13 D. ii. Following his authority, writers of a later period have generally fixed the locality at Shaftsbury. See Camdens *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 173, and Seldens Notes on Drayton, p. 35. Both in this place and in lib. xii. c. 18, where these prophecies are again referred to, (and where the printed edition 1587 has *qui* falsely for *quæ* of the best MSS.,) it is clear that Geoffrey intended to speak of an *eagle*, endowed with a prophetic voice. Roberts, however, p. 39, will have it, that the word *eryr* in the Welsh *original* (as he pleases to call it) is a corruption for *aerur*, and that one of the priests of the tower or temple on the hill was intended. However improbable this may be, it is certain that Leland has converted the eagle into a prophet named *Aquila*, and under that name he is admitted into the *Bibliotheca Britannica* of Tanner! What the prophecy was, we are left in the dark; for Geoffrey writes, "*cujus sermones, si veros esse arbitrarer, sicut cetera, memoriæ tradere non diffugerem.*" It is not a little provoking to find a man who had admitted so many incredible stories into his history, should here be so fastidious! Fordun quotes some Latin verses, ascribed to Gildas, in reference to this prophecy, lib. iii. c. 22, which relate to an alliance between the Britons and the Scots, and the restoration of the name of Britain. Wace owns he knew not what the eagle said, and Lajamon adds, that the bird betokened the death of Rudhudibras. Leland says of Aquilas prophecies, "*Qualia tamen ea fuerint, cum non, quod ego sciam, extent, prorsus ignoro.*" In the Royal MS. 15 C. xvi. f. 182<sup>4</sup>, of the 14th century, I find the "*Prophecia Aquile*" appended to a copy of Geoffrey, and composed in a style resembling the prophecies of Merlin. It occupies rather more than two folio columns, and commences, "*Arbor fertilis a primo trunco decisa, ad spacium trium jugerum a radice propria separabitur,*" etc. In MS. Cott. Claud. B. vii. f. 230<sup>4</sup>. c. 2. occurs also part of a prophecy ascribed to *Aquila*, relative to the future glory of Cambria; and in MS. Arundel 57. f. 4<sup>4</sup>, are *Versus Gylde de prophecia Aquile*, with an exposition. I need only add, that some copies of Wace convert the *eagle* into an *angel*, and so also in the metrical Chronicle of John Hardyng.

P. 120. v. 2836.—Previous to this line are some lines in several MSS. of Wace, relative to Solomon, etc. See edition, vol. i. p. 79.

P. 121. vv. 2847–2851.—Wace and Geoffrey only speak in general terms of the formation of Bladuds baths, and instead of the lines in Lajamon the former has a passage relative to the derivation of the name of Bath from its founder. The popular local traditions no doubt furnished the addition in the English text, and to the same source we are indebted for the variations given by later writers of the same story. In the French metrical Brut, MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. we read,

Ieist fit faire Kairbadum,  
 E les chaux bainz qui dedenz sunt ;  
 Cist out tut-dis en sa mance  
 Od sei l'art de nigromance ;  
 Pur co les bainz atemprat  
 Od le suffre que mis i ad ;  
 Maistre esteit de fisike,  
 De astronomie e de musike.—f. 46. c. 1.

and in Robert of Brunne,

The hate bathe he did mak  
 For mykille gode to mans sak ;  
 He did ley, ther it springes,  
*Tunnes of bras*, quante thinges,  
 Th' makes the water euer hote,  
 What is ther in no man wote, etc.—f. 14. c. 2.

Another authority, however, has peeped into the *tunns*, (the use of which word might make some suspect that we should read *tunne* for *cunne* in Latham's text,) and tells us what was the composition within,

Two *tunne* ther beth of bras,  
 And other two imaked of glas ;  
 Seue saltes ther buth inne  
 And other thing imaked with ginne ;  
 Quick brimston in other also,  
 With wilde fur imaked therto ;  
 Sal gemme and sal petre,  
 Sal armonac ther is eke ;  
 Sal abrod, and sal alkyn,  
 Sal gemme is mengd with him ;  
 Sal comin, and sal almetre bryt,  
 That brenneth bothe day and nyȝt, etc.

See the remainder of this curious metrical fragment in Seldens Notes to Drayton, p. 52. He says he took them "*ex antiq. sched.*" but I have found the original inserted in the Cotton copy of Robert of Gloucester, Calig. A. xi. f. 12. written in a hand of the beginning of the 14th century, from which Seldens quotation has been materially corrected. Compare also Robert of Gloucesters account, vol. i. p. 28.

P. 121. v. 2860.—It is worthy of notice that Geoffrey here adds a marvellous circumstance omitted by Wace. "*In cujus [scil. Minervæ] æde inextinguibiles posuit ignes, qui nunquam deficiebant in favillas, sed ex quo tabescere incipiebant, in saxeos globos vertebantur,*" lib. ii. c. 10. This passage is copied, with slight variation, from Solinus, cap. 35 ; but it is, nevertheless, found in the Welsh translation attributed to Tysilio, p. 40. These *saxeï globi* are evidently the same as the *stæn cunne* of our text.

P. 122. vv. 2868–2895.—The narrative of Bladuds flight is here given at much greater length than in the French original.

P. 123. vv. 2902–3780.—The whole of this narrative of King Leir and his daughters has been printed in Thorpes *Analecta*, pp. 143–170, 8vo, 1834; a volume which may be recommended to all those who wish to study the gradual formation of the English language. Camden in his *Remaines*, p. 306, ed. 1674, tells the same story of Ina, king of the West Saxons, but does not give any precise authority for it.

P. 123. v. 2915. *Leirchestre*.—Geoffrey and Wace add, that the city was built on the river Soar. The allusion made by Wace to the early prosperity and subsequent decay of Leicester, is an addition to Geoffrey, and refers probably to the destruction of the city in the year 1173, by William Rufus, on account of the rebellion of Robert, earl of Leicester. See Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. i. pt. i. p. 72, pt. ii. pp. 356, 358.

P. 124. v. 2930. *Gornioille*.—Geoffrey has *Gonorilla* and MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. *Gonorille*. By later writers this form was rendered the popular one. *Ragaw* is right, and the more modern *Regan*, even to the time of Shakspeare, is a corruption.

P. 124. v. 2967.—The sarcasm thus levelled against women in general, is an addition of our English poet.

P. 129. v. 3053.—In Robert of Brunne, the reply of Cordeille is in these terms :

Right as thou has, so ert thou worthi;  
So mykelle luf to the ouh I.—*f.* 14<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

P. 130. v. 3069.—In the original this couplet is as follows :

Li peres fut de mult graut ire,  
De maltalent devint tut *pers*.—*MS. Cott. f.* 30<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

which his editor renders, "Leir devint *bleu* [read *noir*] de colère."

P. 133. vv. 3147–3234.—The whole of this is comprised by Wace in twenty-four lines, vol. i. p. 88. Instead of a letter, as in *Lazamon*, Leir sends a message in general terms.

P. 139. v. 3274. *feowerti*.—In Geoffrey and Robert of Gloucester the number is *sixty*, and in the printed text of Wace *fifty*, but the MS. Cott. and MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. agree with *Lazamon*.

P. 141. vv. 3325–3370.—This conversation of Maglaunus and Gornioille, with her subsequent proceedings, and the wailings of the old king, as also the speeches of Regau and Hemeri, are all poetical additions of *Lazamon*, and do not occur in his original.

P. 143. v. 3369. *Hemeri*.—In Wace, *Hennin*, and so in Robert of Gloucester. Geoffrey has *Henuinus*, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii.

P. 145. vv. 3411–3441.—Here again the inventive powers of the English poet are called forth, as in the French text we find simply two lines :

‘Chartif,’ dist il, ‘mar i vinc,  
Si vil fu là, plus vil sui çà.’—f. 31<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

So also his judgement is exercised in p. 147, in retrenching the common-place reproaches against Fortune, which Wace causes him to utter. The version of this part of the narrative by the anonymous author in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 47. is much superior to Wace.

P. 149. v. 3499.—In Geoffrey and the anonymous Anglo-Norman metrical Brut the king has two attendants ; but in Wace no number is specified.

*Ibid.* v. 3503.—In the Cott. MS. of Wace,

A un port en *Kaleis* arriva.—f. 32. c. 1.

Other copies read *Chaus*, *Chain*, etc., all of which are intended to designate *Calais*, the *Karicia* of Geoffrey, which in Robert of Gloucester is rendered by *Caric*.

*Ibid.* vv. 3516–3597.—Considerably amplified from the French text.

P. 154. vv. 3630–3643.—Supplied by Lazamon. This is one of the many passages which are valuable from the incidental illustrations they afford of the state of manners at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. The proclamation of Leir, p. 155, and the speech of Aganippus, p. 156, are also so much amplified, as to present a completely new text. Wace merely states in brief, that Aganippus assembled a large navy, and sent Leir back to Britain, accompanied by his youngest daughter.

P. 158. v. 3725. *al swa þe bac tellet*.—The authority here meant is, of course, Wace. Geoffrey adds, lib. ii. c. 14, that the place of sepulture was in a subterranean vault beneath the bed of the river Soar, built by Leir in honor of Janus. This passage is literally rendered in the metrical English Brut of the 14th century, preserved in the University library at Göttingen. See what is said by Gibson on the subject of this temple, in his additions to the *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 415, and Nichols’s *Leicestershire*, vol. i. pt. i. p. 5, pt. ii. p. 355.

P. 159. vv. 3734–3754.—Not in Wace ; and the same may be stated of vv. 3832–3841.

P. 164. v. 3867. *Margan*.—In Wace, according to the Cott. MS.,

De Margan ot *Margan* cest nun,  
Unkes n’i out altre achesun.—f. 33. c. 2.

which Robert of Brunne translates,

Thorgh th<sup>t</sup> has it name nowē;  
*Clon-morgan* is now the name,  
 For Morgan died in th<sup>t</sup> same.—*f.* 16. *c.* 2.

And in the Welsh translation of Geoffrey, ascribed to Tysilio, it is added, that he was slain at Maesmawr, in Glamorganshire, nearly on the spot where the monastery of Margan stood, p. 45. Le Roux de Lincy misprints the name *Marge*, and then in a note refers the locality to *Margate*, in Kent!!!

*P.* 165. *v.* 3882. *pritti*.—This seems to contradict what is said above in line 3872. Geoffrey and Wace read *thirty-three*, but Robert of Brunne has *thirty*. The MSS. of Robert of Gloucester have both numbers. Previous to this line is inserted a passage in some copies of Wace, relative to Ezechias, king of Juda, edit. vol. i. p. 101., but it does not appear in the Cotton MS.

*P.* 167. *vv.* 3914–3923.—The dates of the reigns of these five kings are not given by Wace; and on the other hand, Lajamon omits to state that Lago was nephew of Gurgustius, and Kinemark son of Sisillius.

*P.* 168. *vv.* 3957–3983.—In Wace this passage is comprised in four lines, vol. i. p. 103.

*P.* 170. *v.* 3992. *Judon*.—The MSS. present here an unusual degree of variation. In the printed text of Geoffrey, *Widen*; in the Welsh translation, *Widon*; in the Cotton MS. of Wace, *Ludon*, (which Le Roux de Lincy misprints *Luclon*); and in MS. Harl. 6508, *Juden*. The Royal MS., 13 D. ii. of Geoffrey, and Robert of Brunne read as in Lajamon. Lord Buckhurst, in his tragedy of *Ferrex and Porrex*, corrupts it further into *Videna*.

*P.* 172. *v.* 4033.—In Wace and Geoffrey there is no notice whatever of the death of the queen Judon; but it is singular that the Welsh have preserved the tradition, that the partisans of her son put her into a sack, and threw her alive into the Thames. See Roberts, p. 46. This affords us a proof, which is elsewhere corroborated, that Lajamon had access to other authorities than those named by him in his preface, or else, from his proximity to Wales, was well acquainted with its national legends.

*Ibid.* *v.* 4046. *fewere*.—*Five* in Geoffrey, Wace, and Robert of Brunne; but only four kings are subsequently named.

*P.* 173. *v.* 4057. *Logres*.—So also in MS. Cott., but the printed text of Wace has here and elsewhere *Londres*. By *Logres* is understood *England*,

as distinguished from Wales, Cornwall, and Scotland. See Note in my edition of *Syr Gawayne*, etc., p. 320.

*P. 174. v. 4079. Donwallo Molinus.*—Called in the Welsh copies, Dyfnwall Moelmyd. We are informed, that in the 38th Triad he is named son of Prydain, and elsewhere son of Cyrdon; Roberts, p. 47. The name of his father is Clydno in the Welsh version, and Diocenis, in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi.

*Ibid. v. 4082.*—See Note on the romance of *Havelok*, v. 9.

*Ibid. vv. 4092–4105.*—In Wace the passage is thus :

Puis volt Escoce e Guals prendre,  
Mes li rois se voldreit defendre ;  
Contre lui unt fait aliance,  
Par serment e par fiance.—*MS. Cott. f. 34. c. 1.*

In the English text it would appear as if the hostile kings had made a feigned treaty of peace with Donwallo, previous to their invading his territories. Moreover, it is not stated in the French text that Donwallo marched to Wales, but only manifested an inclination to conquer it.

*P. 176. vv. 4122–4155.*—All omitted in Wace; but the latter adds, that Dunwallo had a force of 30,000 men.

*P. 178. v. 4179. six hundred.*—"Set cenȝ," Wace.

*P. 181. vv. 4247–4249.*—These lines are not in Wace. The testimony is valuable, if dependence may be placed on it, as to the existence of several written accounts of the reign of Dunwallo previous to the 13th century.

*P. 182. v. 4264. burȝe.*—The words of Wace are, edit. vol. i. p. 109,

Que tuit li temple et les cités  
Eussent si grant dignités, etc.

which agrees with the text of Geoffrey, lib. ii. c. 17., who here and elsewhere, lib. iii. c. 5, refers to *Gildas* as his authority for the laws themselves, which he states were translated out of Latin into Saxon by king Alfred. His words are copied by many subsequent compilers, and often appealed to by the Welsh writers; but the laws themselves, did they ever exist, are nowhere to be found. In the collection of Welsh laws edited by Wotton, it is stated, p. 155, that the laws of Molmutius were abrogated by Howel Dda, except those relating to the measurement of land, which were retained. The statement respecting any Saxon translation of these laws, is a mere figment; yet it is true that regulations establishing the churches as sanctuaries or places of refuge were made by Ina and Alfred,

and were continued by their successors. Consult Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, pp. 15, 34, &c. fol. 1721.

*P.* 183. v. 4286.—In Wace,

Lez le temple *Seint Concorde*.—*f.* 34<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

and in Geoffrey, "prope templum Concordiæ;" which Mr. Jones tells us stood where Blackwall is now situated. See Roberts, p. 49. The mention of a gold coffin or shroud is an addition of the English writer.

*Ibid.* v. 4288.—Here commences the third book of Geoffrey.

*Ibid.* v. 4292.—There is no mention of the quarrel and reconciliation of the brothers in Wace; but we find it in Geoffrey, which would cause us to suspect the loss of some lines in the French text.

*Ibid.* v. 4306.—In Robert of Brunnes version of this passage, he introduces some curious prefatory lines, which are worth quoting.

So thei held it fyue þere,  
In pes & in faire manere;  
Bot contek & covetise  
Out of the North wille algate rise.  
For thus men said be old dawes,  
& þit it is a comon sawe,  
Sothron dere gos northward,  
& northern were to the south is hard;  
Bot northern dere & southron were  
Non dredes other, thei thei com not nere;  
Bot northern were th<sup>t</sup> is to doute,  
& southren dere the north dos loute.—*f.* 17<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

*P.* 185. v. 4350. *Cheffon*.—The name of this prince and of his territory varies greatly. In Geoffrey, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii., we read "*Cheulfo*, duci *Morianorum*," but in the edition of 1517. it is "*Chenulfo*, duci *Maurorum*," and *Moranorum*, ed. 1587. In Robert of Brunne, and Wace, MS. Cott., it is *Cenflo*, but in the printed text *Cesio*. Roberts, p. 50, recognises the *Morini* in the name of the country (as in Geoffrey, lib. iv. c. 7.), and Le Roux de Lincy, with his usual geographical skill, determines it to be *Savoy*! There can be no doubt, however, that *Moray*, in Scotland, is here intended. The notice of this chieftains death is an addition by *Lazamon*.

*P.* 186. v. 4372. *Alfinge*.—So also in Wace, but Geoffrey reads *Elsingii*; and in the Welsh version ascribed to Tysilio, p. 50, (by a mis-translation probably of the editor,) *Elsing* is made the name of the king of Norways daughter. In the metrical Latin version, MS. Cott. Jul. D. xi. f. 12., it is *Elsinus*.

*P.* 188. v. 4404.—This name is supplied by *Lazamon*, and is not found in Wace or Geoffrey, or elsewhere.

*Pp.* 189. 190. *vv.* 4430–4439. 4448–4457.—Not in Wace, whose narrative here is very brief throughout.

*P.* 191. *v.* 4482. *Delgan*.—This name again is not to be found in the French original, nor elsewhere.

*Pp.* 192. 194. *vv.* 4506–4525. 4549–4557. 4560–4573.—Not in Wace.

*Pp.* 195–199. *vv.* 4583–4602. 4611–4632. 4636–4682.—Not in Wace, who contents himself with a short narrative. Compare edit. vol. i. p. 120.

*P.* 196. *v.* 4606. *to pisse londe*.—Wace says, “en *Engleterre*,” and Geoffrey, more circumstantially, “in *Northumbriam*.” So also in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi.

En l'ewe de Tine est arivé.—*f.* 48. c. 2.

*P.* 200. *v.* 4693. *fewer hundred*.—In Wace, “od grant navie.”

*P.* 202. *v.* 4734. *Kalatere*.—On the authority of Camden (preceded however by earlier writers, as Higden, ap. Gale, pp. 199, 214), *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 116, this has generally been supposed to be the forest of *Gualtres*, in the north riding of Yorkshire; but the narrative here, and at p. 283, evidently obliges us to place it in Scotland, and there in truth we find it, in Perthshire. The modern appellation is *Torwood*. It may be added, that from the antient name of this forest, as variously spelt and pronounced, the thanes of *Cawdor* derive their name. See Macphersons *Illustrations*, in *vv.* *Calatria*, *Coiladar*.

*Ibid.* *v.* 4751. *sixti þusende*.—In Wace the estimate is only 15,000.

*P.* 204. *v.* 4782. *preo þusund punden*.—No sum is named in the French text.

*P.* 205. *v.* 4808.—Wace omits mention of the laws, but Geoffrey has, “leges quas pater invenerat, confirmavit....Maxime autem indixit, ut civitates et viæ quæ ad civitatem ducebant, eandem pacem quam Dunwallo statuerat, haberent. Sed de viis orta est discordia, quia nesciebatur quibus terminis diffinitæ essent.” lib. iii. c. 5. And this is assigned as the cause for the establishment of the four great roads.

*P.* 206. *v.* 4829. *Toteneis*.—So also in the Cotton MS. of Wace. In Geoffrey we only have, “a *Cornubico mari*.” The printed text of Wace is here, as usual, corrupt, and the note of the editor absurd. Vol. i. p. 127. After copying Geoffrey, Higden adds the following correction of his statement: “Verius tamen, secundum alios, incipit in Cornubia, tendensque per Devoniam, et Somersete, juxta Tetteburiam, supra Cotteswold, juxta Coventriam, usque Leicestriam procedit, indeque per vasta plana versus New-ark progrediens diutius, apud Lincolniam terminatur.” p. 196.



P. 206. v. 4834. *Suð-hamtone*.—"Del port de *Hamtone*," Wace, and "ad portum *Hamonis*," Geoffrey; yet this plain text is in the Welsh version converted into *Northampton*, and the sapient commentators will needs have it mean *Yarmouth* in Norfolk! See Roberts, p. 52. This was the Irmin street of the Romans.

*Ibid.* v. 4835. *pe pridde*.—Wace and Geoffrey mention *two* others, which of course were the *Watling* and *Ikenild* streets. With regard to these four roads and the directions they took, consult Gales Essay, in vol. vi. of *Lelands Itinerary*, and his Letter to Hearne, at the end of *Lelands Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 273, Pegges paper in the *Bibl. Top. Brit.*, vol. iv. no. 24, and Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. i. pp. cxlvii-cliv.

P. 208. v. 4877-8.—These lines are omitted in Wace, and Geoffrey tells us, that Brennus, having *failed* in his application to the other princes of Gaul, proceeded to the duke of Burgundy (*ducem Allobrogum*). *Lajamon* adds *Britanny* to his dominions.

P. 209. vv. 4907-4934.—In Wace only a few lines of narrative.

P. 213. vv. 4993-4998.—*Lajamon* seems here to have misunderstood his original. Wace does not say that the mother of the hostile brothers *previously* put on tattered clothes to excite pity, but that *after* she had embraced her son, she tore her dress down to the girdle, and showed her naked bosom, imploring him to remember the breasts he had sucked. The address in the French text is perhaps more touching and natural than in the English version. Compare the printed edition, vol. i. p. 132. The mothers speech of reconciliation, vv. 5091-5102, is entirely an addition by *Lajamon*.

Pp. 217. 218. vv. 5107-5120. 5123-5132.—These lines are not in Wace.

P. 219. v. 5140. *fewer*.—In Wace, "*plusors reis*."

Pp. 219. 220. vv. 5149-5158. 5169-5246.—The whole of this in Wace is comprised in eighteen lines, vol. i. p. 138.

P. 224. v. 5255. *Mungiu*.—Corrupted from *Mons Jovis*. It is the pass of the Great St. Bernard, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont. It was by this road the French army under Bonaparte entered into Italy in 1800.

*Ibid.* v. 5259. *Taurins and Ivorie*.—*Turin* and *Ivrea*, cities of Piedmont.

*Ibid.* v. 5261. *Versæus*.—The Cott. MS. of Wace reads *Verceles*. It is easy to recognise *Vercelli*.

*P. 224. v. 5263. Taurim.*—The river *Taro*, which rises at the foot of the Apennines, and falls into the Po, thirteen miles below Cremona.

*Ibid. v. 5264. Bardun.*—Wace reads, “E puis passerent *Mont Bardon*.” By this name are designated the mountains on which stand the town and citadel of Bardi, in Lombardy, within the limits of the Duchy of Parma, and a principality of the *Val di Taro*. The editor of Wace makes a very weak conjecture on the locality.

*Ibid. v. 5266. Salome.*—I do not find any such place, and the word itself seems to be an error arising from the corrupted text of Wace. The Cotton MS. has,

Tuscane unt conquise e robée,  
Une terre *de sahuée*.—*f. 38<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

but in the printed text is, “Une tère *dès aloée*,” which the editor explains, “*très louée, très bonne*.”

*P. 225. vv. 5291–5475.*—In Wace, as usual, this passage is comprised in a brief narrative of thirty-four lines, without speeches or ornament, vol. i. p. 140. The amount of the promised tribute is due to the invention of *Lazamon*, as well as the odd introduction of *Tervagant* and *Dagon* as the gods of the Romans. With regard to the former deity, see Ritsons note in *Anc. Metr. Rom.* vol. iii. p. 257. *Lazamon* is, perhaps, the earliest existing English author who has used this term, which must have been borrowed from the Anglo-Norman writers.

*P. 233. vv. 5484–5489.*—Not in Wace, although the narrative very properly requires these lines.

*P. 234. vv. 5494–5500.*—In Wace,

Si unt pris de lur chevalers  
Ne sai quanz cenz ne quanz millers.—*MS. Cott. f. 39. c. 1.*

*P. 236. vv. 5542–5569.*—Wace has only two lines for the whole of this :

Cels de France e cels de Burgoigne  
Mena Brenne en sa besoigne.—*Ibid.*

*P. 237. vv. 5575–5577.*—In the French text is no mention of *Godlac*, nor of the *Danes*.

*P. 239. vv. 5604–5640.*—Wace has only four lines, stating that peasants were employed as guides to show the shortest route to the enemy, vol. i. p. 144.

P. 240. v. 5649.—In the French original are here introduced some lines, injudiciously omitted by the English paraphrast,

Beals fu li tens, cum en esté,  
Bele la nuit, li air sanz orrée,  
La lune clere [*read bien*] cler raya.—*MS. Cott. f. 39. c. 2.*

In the description of the attack there is considerable variation. Compare Wace's printed text, vol. i. p. 146.

P. 242. v. 5685.—Wace is here more minute,

Perieres, troies e multons,  
E engins de plusors façons.  
Firent fere, e al mur hurter,  
Pur le mur freindre e enfundrer.—*MS. Cott. f. 39. c. 1.*

*Ibid.* v. 5692. *grund-hat læd*.—No doubt this is the meaning of the word *plumées* or *plomées* used in the original, which Le Roux de Lincy erroneously interprets *balle de plomb*.

P. 245. vv. 5748–5771.—Wace simply says, that the people within Rome waited until a certain day, when they knew the earls would arrive with their forces from *Puile* and Lombardy, and then made a sally. Vol. i. p. 148.

P. 247. v. 5804.—The jest in the original is passed over; perhaps with judgment.

Nus vus frum vostre sang beivre,  
Pur espa[r]nier l'ewe de Teyvre.—*f. 40. c. 1.*

P. 248. vv. 5812–5911.—Throughout this description of the battle *Lazamon* varies much and unusually from the French text. Compare Wace, vol. i. pp. 149–152.

P. 252. vv. 5926–5973.—The whole of this is supplied by the English poet, and is a curious instance of amplification. *Lazamon's* text is to Wace, what the latter's is to Geoffrey. It is remarkable, that in Geoffrey we have a reference to the "*Romana historia*," for the rest of the acts of *Brennus*, lib. iii. c. 10. Compare *Livy*, lib. v. c. 38–43.

P. 255. vv. 5986–5997.—These lines are also supplementary, and not in the French text.

P. 256. v. 6006. *Kair-Lion*.—*Caerleon* on *Usk*, in *Monmouthshire*. Wace, and after him *Lazamon*, speaks of it as being in *Glamorganshire*.

*Ibid.* vv. 6008–6017.—Wace states it shortly thus: "Long time after the death of *Brennes*, it befell, that the Romans held England in their hands, and took great pains to maintain themselves in it." He proceeds

to say, that they had always *two, three* or *four* legions stationed in Britain, and that a legion consisted of 6666 men, etc. Vol. i. p. 153.

P. 258. v. 6061. *Belynesȝat*.—In Robert of Brunnes version of Wace, we have the following lines :

Long man called tille now late  
After Belyn, Belyns gate;  
Thorgh schort langage, I told ar how,  
*Billingesgate* men calle it now.—f. 22. c. 2.

P. 259. vv. 6070–6071.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 6082.—Wace says, more explicitly,

*Li cors fu ars, la cendre prise,*  
*Si fu en un baril d'or mise.*—f. 41. c. 1.

P. 260. v. 6092. *Bertruc*.—The Welsh MSS. read *Varv-trwch*, which is interpreted *Grim-beard*; but in the Latin metrical text, MS. Cott. Jul. D. xi., it is rendered “Gorguandus barbæ rubæ,” f. 14<sup>b</sup>.

P. 261. vv. 6120–6176.—In Wace this is all comprised in nine lines, vol. i. p. 157. Neither Wace nor Geoffrey states that the king of Denmark was Gudlacs son.

P. 266. vv. 6237–6254.—Wace merely says in six lines, that Gurguint was unwilling to receive them into his territories, but sent them to Ireland. He omits the name given to this people by Geoffrey, who says, “Ut igitur Gurguint Barbtruc et ipsos ex Hispania venisse, et *Basclenses* esse vocatos,” etc. MS. Reg. 13 D. ii., where the printed text falsely has *Barclenses*. The Basques or Biscayners are probably intended. See, on the probability of this tradition, Turners *History of England during the Middle Ages*, vol. i. p. 276. edit. 1830, and Gunns Notes on Nennius, p. 115. 8vo. 1819.

P. 267. vv. 6267–6278.—Wace, following Geoffrey, says they had wandered in the sea “*an et demi*.” The rest of this curious passage is wholly an addition of Lajamon, in the place of which Wace has others, giving a description of the state of Ireland, when first colonised. Vol. i. p. 160.

P. 268. vv. 6294–6299.—This testimony to the reputation of Marcia proceeds from the English poet; but the account which follows of the *Myrcenelage* is taken closely from Wace and Geoffrey. Robert of Brunne in his version judiciously omits Alfreds name, and writes,

In the Bretons tyme, as I wene,  
Thei called th' law *Marciane*;  
Fro kyng to kyng th' lawe men wrote,  
\* \* [*A line wanting.*] \* \* \*

*Marchenlawe* the Inglis it callede,  
In auht schires th' lawe men halde;  
Gloucester, Wircester, Herford, Werwik,  
Oxenford, Schropshire, Chester, Staford.—*f.* 23. c. 1.

So also in Brompton, in Twisdens *Decem Scriptores*, col. 956. fol. 1652. Roberts seems to consider it very possible that Alfred caused these Welsh laws to be translated into Saxon by Asser; but it is scarcely necessary to add, that there is not an iota of evidence in the Saxon laws themselves of the fact; and the whole account of Marcia is probably fabulous. The absurdity of deriving the *Myrcenelage* from the name of the British queen is sufficiently obvious. See Higden, p. 202.

*P.* 270. *vv.* 6345–6.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 271. *v.* 6351. *Rummarus*.—So also in Wace, but in Geoffroy, *Kimarus*, in Robert of Brunne, *Kymare*, and in the Welsh MSS. *Cynvarch*.

*Ibid.* *v.* 6356.—Geoffrey supplies the name,—“quem ex *Tangustela* concubina genuerat,” lib. iii. c. 14.

*P.* 272. *vv.* 6391–6394.—Wace only says, “E à gaster la comença.”

*P.* 274. *vv.* 6419–6428.—In the French original,

Si dist l'un ceo, en vérité,  
Ne sai coment il fu prové,  
Ke Morpidus plus conquist,  
E o sa mein plus en occist,  
Ke ne fist tote l'assemblée  
De la gent k'il out amenée.—*MS. Cott. f.* 42. c. 2.

There is nothing said by Wace about burying the dead.

*P.* 275. *vv.* 6461–6510.—Wace dilates very considerably the combat of Morpidus with the sea-monster, and improves on his original. See Le Roux de Lincys edition, vol. i. p. 166. It is curious to compare the Latin, French, and English texts here, to mark how one circumstance is invented after another by succeeding writers. Geoffrey says the monster swallowed the king “velut pisciculum,” but adds not a word of the creature's death, and *Lazamon* only mentions it casually, and subsequently to the combat. Wace, however, has several lines to express the death of the monster from the wounds it had received.

*P.* 282. *vv.* 6611–6646.—The narrative here receives some embellishment; for in the original it is merely said, that *Argal*, after an absence of five years, met his brother in the wood of *Calatere*, begged forgiveness, and was forgiven. The account which ensues of the homage enforced by *Elidur* to his brother, is told by *Lazamon* with the same degree of latitude.

Compare Wace, vol. i. pp. 170–172. See, as to the wood of Calatere, a previous note, p. 324.

P. 288. v. 6768.—Geoffrey says, that the king from this act of grace towards his brother was surnamed *Pius*, and Wace introduces here some lines to the same purpose, omitted by *Lazamon*.

P. 289. v. 6784.—Wace omits to mention the burial-place of *Argal*, which by Geoffrey is stated to have been “in urbe *Kaerleir*,” lib. iii. c. 17, which is rendered *Carlisle* by the author of the anonymous metrical *Brut* in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 51. c. 2. as also by *Langtoft*, *Robert of Brunne*, and the Welsh version.

P. 292. v. 6852.—*Robert of Brunne* has the following addition, out of *Langtoft*,

In *Aldburyhe* castel was he laid,  
*Eld* th<sup>t</sup> time the name was said.—f. 24. c. 2.

*Aldborough*, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is meant, which, according to some authorities, was the British *Alclud*. See *Drakes Eboracum*, p. 3, and a previous note, p. 315.

*Ibid.* vv. 6857–6860.—These lines are not in Wace, nor does the name of this king occur in any other writer I have consulted. On the other hand, there is a passage in the French text in praise of *Margan* or *Morgan*, which is passed over by *Lazamon*, but Wace has no notice of the duration of his reign.

P. 293. v. 6878.—In Wace is added,  
*Sis ans mena sa tyrannie,*  
*Sa cruelté e sa folie.*—MS. Cott. f. 43<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

and so also in Geoffrey and *Robert of Brunne*, but in the printed text of the former, vol. i. p. 175, it is erroneously “*sept ans*.”

P. 294. v. 6903. *seouen zere*.—No time is mentioned in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 6908. *Rime*.—In the Cotton MS. *Rimo*, but in other copies and in Geoffrey, *Runo*; in Welsh, *Rhun*.

P. 295. v. 6916.—An addition of *Lazamon*, not found elsewhere, as well as the lines 6921–6926. If these and numerous similar instances are not mere inventions on the part of the English writer, it results that he must have had access to other British authorities than those used by Geoffrey.

P. 296. v. 6953. *feouwer zere*.—In Wace only, “*Mes poi de tens regnerent*,” f. 44. c. 1.

P. 297. vv. 6967–6972.—Not in Wace.

P. 298. vv. 6991–6996.—The statement that *Cap* was son of *Bledon*, and

Sillius *son* of Oein, rests solely on the *dictum* of Laȝamon, who (perhaps for the sake of a rhyme) has given a bad character to Oein, not in his original.

P. 298. vv. 6999–7012.—Compare the corresponding lines in Wace, vol. i. p. 178. Robert of Brunne thus translates them, and names the king *Blegabret*,

Th' was a syngere of the get ;  
Of song & of mynstralcie,  
Of alle men gaf him maistrie ;  
The note he couth of alle laies,  
& mynstralcie alle the saies ;  
He couth so mykelle musik and chyme,  
Th' the pupille said in his tyme,  
He was god of fithelers,  
Of jugelours & sangesters ;  
For he was euer glad & gamen  
Fele in seruise held he samen.—*f.* 24<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

P. 299. v. 7018. *Arkinaus*.—Wace has *Archinal*, and Brunne *Archmaul* ; the Welsh copies *Arthmal*, and Geoffrey *Arthmail*. The term of his reign is mentioned by Laȝamon only.

P. 300. vv. 7039–7040. 7042. 7045–6.—Lines not in Wace.

P. 301. v. 7053. *Eligille*.—Wace and Geoffrey state him to be the *son* of Capor. In the printed French text we have the corrupt reading *Nennius*, although the editor might by collating Geoffrey, here and elsewhere, have established the correct name. The Welsh copies read *Manogan*, which is justified by Roberts, on account of *Beli Mawr* (the *Heli* of the text) being called in an old Welsh poem, son of *Mynogon*, and in Nennius, “*Belinus, filius Minocanni*,” p. 17. edit. Stev. The period of his reign is omitted in the French and Latin texts.

*Ibid.* vv. 7061–7063.—Not in Wace. Robert of Brunne adds, out of Langtoft,

A noble man and a wys,  
He died, & at *Castre lys*.—*f.* 25. c. 1.

*Ibid.* v. 7064. *preo snelle sunen*.—In the Welsh version, *four* sons are mentioned, namely Lludd, *Llefelys*, Caswallon, and Nyniaw, and a passage is inserted respecting the marriage of the second to a daughter of the king of France. See Roberts, p. 66. Then follows an interpolation of the three calamities of Britain, evidently inserted by the translator.

P. 302. vv. 7081–7084. 7092–3. 7095–6.—All omitted in Wace.

P. 303. vv. 7115-7118.—In Wace thus,

Puis vindrent Norman e Franceis,  
Ki ne seurent parler Engleis;  
De Lundene nomer ne seurent,  
Einz distrent, si cum dire peurent;  
*Lundene uat Lundres nomée, etc.*—*MS. Cott. f. 44<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

Compare Geoffrey, lib. iii. c. 20, and vol. i. p. 87. of *Lazamon*.

P. 307. v. 7195.—Here commences the fourth book of Geoffrey: "Interea contigit, *ut in Romanis reperitur historiis*, Julium Cæsarem, subjugata Gallia, ad littus Rutenorum venisse," etc. Wace opens in a different manner,

Seisante anz einz ke Jhesu Crist  
De la sainte Virgine nasquist,  
A cel tens est Cesar meuz, etc.—*f. 45. c. 1.*

So also Bede, lib. i. c. 2. from Orosius.

*Ibid.* vv. 7203-7214.—Not in Wace.

P. 308. vv. 7219-7224.—These lines are an addition by *Lazamon*, and are curious.

*Ibid.* vv. 7229-7235.—In Wace the order of Cæsars conquests is stated differently,

Primerement conquist *Burgoine*,  
E puis *Averne e Gascoigne*,  
*Peytou, Normendie, e Bretagne*;  
Puis prist son tur vers *Alemaine*.  
Par plusors lius fesait chastels,  
E citez e recetz novels;  
Mult espleitout ben sa bosoine  
*En Flandres vint e Boloine.*—*MS. Cott. f. 45. c. 1.*

Compare the printed text, vol. i. p. 186.

P. 309. v. 7240. *Flaundre lond*.—Geoffrey says, "ad littus Rutenorum," which by the anonymous author of the Anglo-Norman metrical Brut, *MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 51<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.* is rendered *Witsand*. Bede says, "venit ad *Morinos*, unde in Britanniam proximus et brevissimus transitus est," lib. i. c. 2., which is taken from Cæsar himself, *De Bello Gall.* lib. iv. c. 21. It is certain, that Cæsar embarked from *Witsand*, a port situated between Calais and Boulogne, and which as late as the 15th century continued to be the direct place of transit between France and England. See the treatise of Du Fresne annexed to the "Portus Iccius" of Somner, 12mo. Oxon. 1694.

Pp. 310. 311. vv. 7263. 7265. 7282-7285. 7300-7301.—Not in Wace, and instead of vv. 7288-7200, are some lines in the French text, to the



effect that Rome had become of greater power than in former times, and it was right that the Britons should restore what they had taken away. See edit. vol. i. p. 188.

P. 314. vv. 7359–7377.—This part of the letter differs from Wace, who enlarges on the Britons determination to live and die free, vol. i. p. 190. Compare Nennius, p. 16. ed. Stevenson.

P. 315. vv. 7378–7391.—Wace only states, that when Cæsar had read the letter, he became aware that it would be necessary for him to cross the Channel.

*Ibid.* v. 7392. *sixti scipen*.—Wace has “*quatre vint*,” which he borrowed probably from Bede, lib. i. c. 2. or from Cæsar himself, *De Bello Gallico*, lib. iv. c. 22. But in Nennius we find a statement as in Lajamon: “*Tunc Cæsar. . . . iratus est valde, et venit ad Brittaniam cum sexaginta ciulis*.” p. 17.

P. 316. v. 7415. *Douere*.—It is clear that Wace intends by *Dover* to express the “*Dorobellum oppidum*” of Geoffrey, lib. iv. c. 3. In MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. it is rendered,

En *Dorobelle*, la grant cité;  
Issi out nun à icel tens  
Doint l'apelent nos parenz.—f. 52. c. 2.

Geoffrey, however, seems to have borrowed here from Nennius, and the text of the latter is unfortunately corrupted in this passage. See Stevensons edition, p. 17. and Gunns note, p. 125. who supposes *Deal* to be meant. In all probability the real landing-place of Cæsar was between Walmer Castle and Sandwich.

P. 317. v. 7424. *Belan*.—In Wace, *Belins*, called by Geoffrey “*Belinus*, princeps militiæ.” Nennius appears to mention him as the “*proconsul regis*,” but confounds him with *Beli Maur*, or *Cassibelaunus*.

P. 318. vv. 7450–7453.—These lines are not in Wace, nor in any other authority I have seen.

P. 320. vv. 7492–7495.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 7497. *fader*.—This is an error probably of the scribe, which is corrected in the second text. Androgeus and Tennancius were the sons of Lud, and nephews of Nennius and Cassibelaunus, according to the genealogy of the *Brut*. The conflict is described in Wace at greater length, and with more energy than in the English paraphrase. See Le Roux de Lincys edition, vol. i. p. 195.

P. 323. v. 7561.—It is remarkable, that Lajamon should here omit the notice of the death of the tribune Labienus, whose head is severed from his

body by a blow from the sword of Nennius. See Wace, vol. i. p. 198. The name of Labienus was probably borrowed by Geoffrey from Bede, lib. i. c. 2. who had it from Orosius, lib. vi. c. 9. But the person meant was *Quintus Laberius Durus*, who was killed on the *second* landing of Cæsar in Britain. *De Bell. Gall.* lib. v. c. 15. See Stevensons note on Bede, p. 13. edit. 1838. as to the place of his burial.

P. 323. vv. 7570–7585.—Not in Wace, nor elsewhere.

P. 324. v. 7595. *Flandre*.—So also in Wace, but Geoffrey has, “*in Galliam*,” and so Bede, from Orosius.

Pp. 325. 326. vv. 7622–7625. 7643–4. 7649–7650.—Not in Wace.

P. 328. vv. 7683–7694.—Not in Wace, but the previous passage respecting Cæsar is fuller than in *Lazamon*.

P. 329. vv. 7711–7756.—The whole of this is added by *Lazamon*, dilated from the French text. Compare Geoffrey, lib. iv. c. 5.

P. 331. v. 7768. *Oberes*.—Geoffrey writes, “*turrim quam in loco, quæ Odnea vocatur, construxerat*,” lib. iv. c. 7. This is the *Tour d’Ordre* or *Old Man* of Boulogne, said to have been built for a light-house by Caligula, and by popular tradition transferred to Cæsar. We owe to Wace the description of this tower, which is curiously improved on by *Lazamon*. Compare the French text, vol. i. p. 203, and a Dissertation by Montfaucon, inserted in the *Mem. de l’Académie des Inscriptions*, tom. vi. p. 586. 4to. 1729, in which an account is given of the ultimate fate of the tower. It remains to be noted, that the term of *thirteen months* in the English paraphrase, v. 7771, is *two years* in Wace and Geoffrey, and *three* in Nennius. The superior chronological accuracy of *Lazamon* is here apparent, since Cæsar’s first expedition took place B.C. 55, and the second in the following year.

P. 333. vv. 7805–6.—An addition by *Lazamon*. It is singular that nothing should be said by Wace or our English writer of the military forces collected on this occasion by Cæsar. Geoffrey says, “*cum innumerable multitudinem militum mare ingressus est*,” lib. iv. c. 7. which the anonymous author of the metrical Anglo-Norman *Brut*, in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. renders in the following curious lines.

Il out od sei Moridiens,  
E Pincensaos e Indiens;  
Il out od sei les Macedons,  
E d’Affrike les barons;  
De Arabie e de Romanie,  
E tuz icels de Hongrie;  
Il out od sei les Burgoignons,  
E tuz icels delà les mons,—f. 54. c. 1.

Instead of the grave and sober narrative of history we are carried at once into the regions of romance! Could the popular legends respecting Cæsar's expedition have had any share in this account?

P. 334. v. 7821.—Wace merely says, he knew not who conveyed the information to the Britons.

*Ibid.* vv. 7833–7840. *sæ lithende men*.—Lazamon's description of these stakes is more minute and accurate than in the French text. Cæsar only speaks of them as being pointed, and concealed by the water. *De B. G.* lib. v. c. 18. Nennius calls them "*sudes ferreas, et semen bellicosum, id est Cetilou,*" which, according to Roberts, is derived from the British *coethawl*, a stake. Bede has nearly the same words as Cæsar, but adds, that vestiges of the stakes remained in his time, and were about the thickness of a man's thigh, bound round with *lead*, lib. i. c. 2. Then comes Geoffrey, and evidently having Bede before him, writes, "*palis ferreis atque plumbatis, instar femoris grossis,*" which the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut, so often quoted, renders very remarkably,

L'ewe de Tamise fust ben palé,  
Les pels tresben asceré;  
Les chefs de suis sunt asceréz,  
Icels de suz tresben plumez;  
Si com disent li paisant,  
En cel ewe, que tant est grant,  
Uncore pout l'em asez trover  
Ben grant trunçuns de ces peus.—*f.* 53<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.

P. 335. vv. 7855–6.—Not in Wace. Bede says, that *forty* ships were destroyed, lib. i. c. 2.

Pp. 336. 337. vv. 7869–7886. 7889–7928.—Not in Wace.

P. 339. vv. 7943–7996.—This is related differently from Wace, who only states, that Cæsar, on perceiving the force of the Britons to be superior to his own, drew up his men in order, gave a final assault to the enemy, and made good his retreat to the ships that remained, into which he enters himself last of all, and they run before the wind to Boulogne. Vol. i. p. 207.

Pp. 341–350. vv. 7999–8194.—Wace states in comparatively few lines, that Cassibelaunus, rejoiced at his double victory over Cæsar, resolves to celebrate a high feast of thanksgiving and sacrifice to the gods. He summons all his people to come to London. They assemble with their families, dressed richly, to celebrate the festival, and each made a fitting sacrifice. Forty thousand kine, thirty thousand hinds, and one hundred thousand sheep, besides a marvellous quantity of fowls, were offered. After the feast, they turned their thoughts to pleasure; the knights began to joust together,

and the bachelors to fence, throw the stone or dart, and leap. Then follows in *fourteen* lines the episode of *Hirelgas* and *Evelin*. See vol. i. pp. 208–210. The additional details in the English text are wholly due to the invention of *Lazamon*, who perhaps here as elsewhere, may have been assisted by some floating popular traditions.

*P. 347. vv. 8127–8134.*—The corresponding lines in the inedited portion of the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne are,

Mynstrals bigan to glewe & ryme,  
As ther custom was th' tyme;  
Knyghtes & squyers mad burdis,  
In ther quantise of purpur and bis;  
& other bachelers skirmed fast,  
Wristled, skipped, stones kast.  
In felde & toun at ilk a way,  
Ilkon plaid th' he couth play.—*f. 29. c. 1.*

*P. 350. v. 8215.*—The conjectural reading is supported by the French text,

Si dist, ke pas ne le menra,  
Kar francs home est, e sa curt a.—*f. 48<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 351. vv. 8233–8240.*—Not in Wace.

*Pp. 352. 353. vv. 8249–8276.*—In Wace only *five* lines, vol. i. p. 211.

*P. 355. vv. 8313–8318.*—Not in Wace.

*Pp. 356–360. vv. 8355–8442.*—The story is here again much dilated from the brief narrative of Wace, and with considerable variation. The author of the later English text has not thought proper to repeat the story.

*P. 361. vv. 8459–8474.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 362. v. 8504. Cenan.*—Wace gives the name *Scenan*, and Robert of Brunne, *Senna*, which the Welsh copies represent by *Cynan*; but in Geoffrey it appears under the Romanised form of *Scævam*. Why the author of the second English text should have substituted *Madan*, is not very obvious.

*P. 363. v. 8524. Douere.*—So MS. Cott. and other copies of Wace, yet Le Roux de Lincy has thought proper in his edition, vol. i. p. 218. to insert a false reading, which assigns *Romney* as the landing-place of Cæsar. Geoffrey has, "in *Rutupi* portum," respecting which see Somners "Treatise of the Roman ports in Kent," 12mo. Oxf. 1693.

*P. 364. vv. 8538–8556.*—Wace has no mention of this castle, and says, generally, that Fame conveyed to the king the news of the Romans arrival.

*P. 366. vv. 8591–8620.*—There is no speech assigned to Androgeus in

Wace, but one somewhat similar is given to Cæsar. The number of Cæsar's troops is not mentioned, and those of Androgeus are estimated at five thousand.

*P. 369. v. 8674. muchel and unifoh.*—Geoffrey says of the battle, "Concidunt in utraque parte vulnerati, quemadmodum in autumnno arborum folia," lib. iv. c. 9; which is copied by Robert of Gloucester, vol. i. p. 56. Wace only speaks in general terms.

*P. 371. vv. 8700–8717.*—Not in Wace, who merely says, they defended themselves so well as to get the better of the Romans. Robert of Brunne writes,

For ilke man tok a tre to stalle,  
Trosteren than a castelle walle.—*f. 30<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.*

But in Wace it is Cæsar, who surrounds the Britons with trunks of trees to prevent escape, vol. i. p. 222.

*P. 372. vv. 8742–8753.*—An addition by Laȝamon.

*P. 376. v. 8836.*—In one MS. of Wace are some lines here interpolated, which certainly do not form part of the genuine text, although the editor has admitted them into it, vol. i. p. 227. They are of no moment, except that M. Le Roux de Lincy takes occasion to infer from them, that Androgeus is the same person as the *Mandrubatus* mentioned in Cæsar, *De Bello Gall.* lib. v. c. 20.

*P. 380. vv. 8914–8933.*—Wace has only the two following lines:

Cesar par tant se paia,  
E ceo qu'il quist li otria.—*MS. Cott. f. 51<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

*P. 381. vv. 8942–8948.*—A curious addition on the part of Laȝamon, as no such generosity in Cæsar is mentioned by Geoffrey or Wace.

*P. 382. v. 8971.*—The Cotton MS. of Wace and two others cited by his editor have here four lines omitted in Laȝamon, relative to the building of Exeter by Julius Cæsar; and the passage is also found in Robert of Brunne.

*P. 383. vv. 8976–8991.*—Nothing is said in Wace in regard to any power or command possessed by Androgeus, and some error seems to have crept into the text, either from a misconception of the English paraphrast, or a blunder of the scribe, for Wace writes,

*Cassibellan* set anz vesqui,  
Puis ke Cesar de lui parti;  
Tren reddant vesqui set anz,  
Ne sai s'il ont femme u enfanzs.—*f. 51<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.*

P. 383. vv. 8992-9033.—The whole of this is an amplification of four lines in Wace, who merely says that Tenuacius of Cornwall was elected king after Cassibelan. The period of his reign is not mentioned either by Wace or Geoffrey, but in the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. we read,

*Trente anz pleners e alques plus  
Regnat dan Tenuacius ;  
Icil refist plusurs citez,  
Ki chaeit erent d'antiquitez.—f. 56<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

P. 385. vv. 9040-9061.—Another addition by Lázamon. The lines also which follow, respecting the birth of Jesus Christ, and the prophecy of Taliesin, are very considerably amplified from the French text. See the printed edit. vol. i. p. 231. It may be remarked, moreover, that in Geoffrey there is no mention whatever of Taliesin, or his prophecy, which Wace must have collected from the Welsh traditions.

P. 387. v. 9089. *two and twenti 3ere*.—Wace says, after Geoffrey, "*Dis anz fu reis, e puis fina*," f. 52; and so Robert of Brunne.—Compare v. 9183.

P. 391. vv. 9184-5. *inne Eowuerwike*.—Lázamon states this of himself, and I do not find it in any other authority. In the French and English prose Bruts, it is said he was buried at *London*. MS. Harl. 200. f. 14. MS. Harl. 24. ca. 39.

P. 392. vv. 9202-9207.—Not in Wace.

P. 394. v. 9242-9247.—Wace does not say that the city was *then* destroyed by Claudius, but *subsequently*,

*Porcestre fu cité nomée,  
Mès arse fu puis e guastée.—f. 52. c. 1.*

P. 395. v. 9265. *Haumund*.—So also in Wace, but in Geoffrey he is named *Lalius Hamo*, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii., which in edit. 1587 is falsely printed *Lewis Hamo*.

P. 396. v. 9300. *al Brutisc*.—Lázamon omits to tell us how he acquired a knowledge of the British tongue, but, according to Geoffrey and Wace, he learnt it of the hostages at Rome. The English poet much improves on his original in describing the stratagem of Hamun. The circumstantial account also of the kings death, vv. 9308-9321, is entirely due to Lázamon, and does not elsewhere appear.

P. 398. v. 9342. *nizen thusende*.—The numbers here and in the next page, as also frequently in other passages, are supplied by Lázamon.

P. 400. vv. 9371-9381.—In Wace, Arviragus smites off the head of Hamun with his sword. There can be no doubt, that the spot intended by

Geoffrey and his copiers was *Southampton*; yet Roberts, in his notes on the Welsh version, p. 85, would place it at Northampton, on the river Nen, and Le Roux de Lincy, by an unpardonable error, transfers it to *Hampton*, in *New Hampshire, America!!!*

*Pp.* 402. 404. *vv.* 9438–9455. 9470–9533.—These lines are either wanting in Wace, or the sense is expressed in a brief narrative. Vol. i. p. 240.

*P.* 407. *vv.* 9538–9541. 9548–9549.—Not in Wace. With regard to the name of the daughter of Claudius, in Geoffrey it is *Genuissa*, but Ponticus Virunnius in his abbreviation of this writer, p. 105, cites a work of Gildas, in which she was named *Juvenissa*, and, according to the same writer, p. 93, Gildas lived about that period.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 9554–9559.—Bede (copying Orosius) and Nennius only state, that Claudius subdued the Orkneys, without any mention of Arviragus. Geoffrey says, “auxilio Arviragi usus,” which phrase, as translated by Wace, is interpreted by *Lazamon*, that Arviragus accompanied the emperor, and shared in the conquest. Thus is fiction developed by degrees! The *number* of the islands is also an addition by *Lazamon*.

*P.* 408. *vv.* 9580–9585.—Not a word of this appears in the French text. Geoffrey states, that the town was built by Claudius at the *suggestion* of Arviragus.

*P.* 409. *vv.* 9598–9628.—Here again we are indebted to *Lazamon* for a story which is not met with elsewhere. Geoffrey and Wace only say, that according to some, the name of the city was derived from *Gloi*, whom Claudius had begat there, but they add not a word respecting his mother. In Nennius, p. 40, we also find the foundation of the city attributed to *Gloui*, who is made the ancestor of Vortigern in the fourth degree.

*P.* 412. *vv.* 9658–9673.—Not in Wace. *Lazamon*, however, has fallen into an error, in supposing that Arviragus refused to yield tribute to Rome after the death of Claudius. In Geoffrey it is stated expressly, lib. iv. c. 16, that *Vespasian* was sent by Claudius to Britain; but this circumstance having been omitted by Wace, the English paraphrast has too hastily concluded, that *Vespasian* himself was emperor at the period. This is a sufficient proof, that the Latin text was never consulted. The lines which follow, from v. 9674 to v. 9774, are an amplification of eighteen lines in the French text, vol. i. p. 243.

*P.* 416. v. 9755. *Ærechæstre*.—Geoffrey writes, “Nactus deinde tel-lurem, *Kaer Penhuelgoit*, quæ nunc *Eronia* vocatur, obsessurus, eandem adivit,” lib. iv. c. 16. MS. Reg. 13 D. ii. In the editions it is erroneously

printed *Oxonia*, and such must have been the reading of some early MSS., for in Robert of Brunnes Chronicle we read

Tille *Oxenford* thei gan alle ride,  
To take the toun in the euentide;  
*Karpenhuelgoit*, opon Bretoun,  
Onne Inglisse, *Oxenford* the toun.—*f.* 33<sup>v</sup>. c. 2.

See Gales note on Nennius, p. 138.

*P.* 418. *vv.* 9808–9865.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 422. *v.* 9893.—Here occurs in Geoffrey a long eulogium on Arrivagus, with a reference to Juvenal, Sat. iv., and a notice of his being buried at Gloucester; all of which is omitted by Wace. It is curious to remark how this passage has been misunderstood by the monkish rhymer, Robert of Brunne.

Gode kyng he was, we find in boke;  
A boke men calle it *Juvenal*;  
*Of stories it spekes alle*;  
At Gloucester it sais he lies,  
& the quene, dame Genuys.—*f.* 34. c. 1.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 9898–9909.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 425. *vv.* 9962–9969.—Lazamon here almost literally translates his French original, and Geoffrey writes in similar terms. Previous, however, to the latter, William of Malmesbury had noticed a monument at *Carlisle*, which would appear to be the same with that mentioned in the text. He calls it “*tricladium lapideum, fornicibus concameratum*,” and says, that in the front was the inscription *MARIUS VICTORIAE*. *De Gest. Pontif.* lib. iii. pref. Fordun gives a still more minute description of the monument, but omits the inscription, and calls Marius a *Roman general*, lib. ii. capp. 30, 31, for which he is taken to task by Higden, p. 216. Later writers fix the site of this memorial on *Stanmore*, where *Reicross* afterwards stood, and give the inscription very differently. See Ushers *Antiquitates*, p. 303, and Camdens *Britannia*, vol. ii. pp. 123, 177.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 9978–10073.—The whole of this only occupies fourteen lines in Wace, vol. i. p. 246. The name of the Irish king, *Gille Caor*, with the notice of the introduction of the Irish language into Scotland, are curious additions by Lazamon. See on the subject of these Picts, Usher, p. 302, and Chalmers, vol. i. p. 225.

*P.* 430. *v.* 10079.—Robert of Brunne adds in his Chronicle the following lines, out of Langtoft:

Marius kyng in his lyf here  
Lyued nyne & fourty yere,



& biried is at *Salisbury*,  
Th' stands onne a playn fulle miri.—*f.* 34. c. 2.

So also of his successor the same writer adds,

Ten ȝere he regned wele and riche,  
He lies biried at *Norwich*.—*ib.*

Compare Langtoft, MS. Cott. Jul. A. v. f. 14<sup>b</sup>.

*P.* 431. *vv.* 10114–10123.—Wace only says, that Eleutherius heard Jesus Christ spoken of, and the miracles he did; without a word about Peter.

*P.* 433. *vv.* 10172–3.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 434. *vv.* 10178–10189. These lines are curious, and are amplified from the following passage in Wace:

Les temples u li deu esteient,  
Ke li païen einceis creient,  
*Unt sanctifiez e munde.*—*MS. Cott. f.* 54. c. 1.

It must be observed, that Wace converts the *flamines* and *archiflamines* of Geoffrey into bishops and archbishops, and so also in the Welsh version. Robert of Brunne renders the lines in a singular manner:

In th' lond were temples olde,  
Auht & twenty grete, men tolde;  
The Latyn sais the temple flamyns,  
Som of *Makoun*, & of *Appolyns*;  
Som of *Diane*, som of *Berit*;  
Two archefflamyns were ther ȝit;  
At London was the archefflamé,  
& at ȝork the tother se;  
The tother flamyns in the lond ware,  
Als the biashop sees now ar.—*f.* 34<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

*P.* 435. *vv.* 10204–10207. 10214–10229.—These lines are not in Wace.

*P.* 436. *v.* 10223.—Geoffrey has here a passage which Wace has thought proper to omit: "Confirmatione vero facta, reversi sunt in Britanniam, compluribus aliis comitati, etc. Eorum nomina et actus in libro reperitur, quem Gildas de Victoria Aurelii Ambrosii inscripsit," lib. iv. c. 20.

## VOL. II.

*P. 1. vv. 10230–10243.*—Not in Wace or Geoffrey, whose fifth book commences about this place.

*P. 2. v. 10254. an hundred ȝere and sixti.*—In Wace, as in Geoffrey, the date of the king's death is given A.D. 156. The MSS. of Nennius read A.D. 164 or 167, as the date of his baptism. See Ushers *Antiquitates*, pp. 19–21. ed. 1687.

*P. 3. v. 10270.*—Wace and Geoffrey state that two legions were sent under Severus into Britain.

*Ibid. vv. 10278–10307.*—The whole of this passage is founded on four lines of Wace, who says, that by promises and gifts Severus succeeded in bringing a part of the Britons over to him, by whose aid he vanquished the remainder. Vol. i. p. 251.

*P. 5. v. 10327. Deire.*—Robert of Brunne writes :

In a cuntre men did grete schame,  
Deire was than the name;  
Fro Scotland vnto Thrilwalle,  
Peihtlond thei told it alle.—*f. 35. c. 1.*

*P. 6. v. 10354. scid wal.*—Wace has “*un palis.*” See Bede's account of it, lib. i. c. 5. The verses that follow, 10356–10363, are not in the French text.

*P. 7. v. 10375. Cise.*—So also in the text of Wace, MS. Cott., but two lines are here omitted in the printed edition. See Fordun's remark on *Scythia*, lib. ii. c. 30, and Nennius, p. 28, “*Scythicum vallem.*”

*P. 9. vv. 10424–10441.*—Amplified from the original, which merely states, that at the entreaties of the Romans, his body was interred at York with great honor.

*P. 12. vv. 10478–10483.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 10494–10541.*—In Wace, as in Geoffrey, Carausius is represented as making a short statement to the Roman *Senate*, but there is no speech, nor is it easy to divine whence *Lazamon* has borrowed the name of *Cyrian*. Compare Bede, lib. i. c. 6.

*Pp. 15–17. vv. 10564–10595. 10610–10617.*—Not in Wace, who dilates on the ravages committed by Carausius *previously* to his arrival in Britain. Vol. i. p. 257.

P. 19. *vv.* 10642–10644. 10646.—Not in Wace. What authority Laȝamon had for fixing the battle near York, I am ignorant. The line in the French text, “Carais ad le rei occist,” is only meant to express generally, that he was killed in the battle; but Laȝamon has understood it literally, as if he had been slain by the usurper himself.

P. 20. *v.* 10668. *twa ferdēn*.—Wace and Geoffrey have *three* legions, but Robert of Brunne agrees with Laȝamon.

P. 23. *vv.* 10742–10755.—Wace only says here, he sent messengers “par tut,” but afterwards adds,

Al comand Asclepiadot  
Vindrent Waleis e Escot;  
De tutes parz Breton vindrent  
Od tute cil ke lur part tindrent.—*MS. Cott. f.* 56. c. 1.

P. 25. *v.* 10798. *Scottene king*.—Geoffrey says, “venerunt *Venedoti*,” i. e. the men of North Wales, and Wace names both the Scottish and Welsh forces. The verses which follow, 10802–10821, are an addition by Laȝamon, who has also invented the name of the king of Scotland, or derived it from some authority not now extant.

P. 27. *v.* 10839. *Galli*.—In Wace *Nengallum*, *MS. Cott.*, and *Nantigal* in the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut, *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xxi. f. 59<sup>b</sup>. c. 2. Geoffrey has “*Britannice Nautgallun, Saxonice vero Gallabroc*,” *MS. Reg.* 13 D. ii. The supposed locality still bears the name of *Walbrook*.

P. 28. *vv.* 10862–3.—Not in Wace, and this addition seems to have been suggested to Laȝamon by the erroneous reading of *Glouchestre*, *v.* 10856, which, although supported by the printed text of Wace, vol. i. p. 264, and by the Welsh version, is in the best MSS. *Colecestre*; and that the latter is the correct reading we know from Geoffrey, lib. v. c. 6, and it is confirmed by *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xxi. f. 24.

*Ibid. vv.* 10870–10909.—The whole of this passage is founded on an error. Wace only says that Maximian was sent into the west to destroy all the Christians dwelling beyond Mount Giu (the Great St. Bernard), and that the persecution extended into every country. In Britain is then noticed the martyrdom of Alban, Julius, and Aaron. Laȝamon has inferred that Maximian came himself to *Britain*, and has constructed his narrative on that mistaken notion.

*Pp.* 30. 31. *vv.* 10919–10920. 10934–5.—Not in Wace.

P. 31. *v.* 10940.—In Wace and Geoffrey it is more specifically mentioned, that he had subdued *Spain* to the Roman power.

P. 32. vv. 10954-10999.—The substance of this, briefly narrated in sixteen lines, is in Wace, vol. i. p. 266.

P. 34. vv. 11016-11029.—Not in Wace. It is hardly necessary to note, that Eutropius and Bede speak of Helena only as *concubine* to Constantius, lib. i. c. 8.

P. 36. vv. 11062-11077.—Not in Wace.

P. 37. v. 11078. *thrittene 3ere*.—Wace says, “*Unze anz, un poi plus aveit,*” and so Geoffrey, who fixes the death of Constantius at York; but according to Neunius it took place at Caer Sergeint, near Caernarvon, where his tomb remained, and where later historians state his body to have been found in the reign of Edward the First. See Gunns note, p. 98, and Stevensons, p. 20.

P. 40. vv. 11140-11145.—Not in Wace or Geoffrey, who merely state that Maxentius was deprived of his kingdom. The mention also of Helena being at Rome, v. 11148, is introduced by *Lajamon*, in the same manner as the account of her going to Rome is engrafted by Wace on the original Latin text.

*Ibid.* v. 11153. *bitæhte Rome*.—This is a misinterpretation of the French text, which only says that they were made of senatorial dignity, vol. i. p. 270.

P. 41. vv. 11170-11173. 11176-7.—Not in Wace.

P. 42. v. 11194. *Walsce lond*.—Geoffrey says, “*dux Gewisseorum,*” which in the Welsh translation is rendered “*earl of Erging and Euas,*” which Roberts informs us are two small districts of Monmouthshire, p. 97. We learn, however, from Bede, lib. iii. c. 7. that the West Saxons anciently bore the name of *Gewissæ*; probably from *Gewis*, the great grandfather of Cerdic.

Pp. 43. 44. vv. 11214-11221. 11226-7. 11232-11235.—Not in Wace. The forces brought over by Trahern are stated in the French text to be *two* legions, but in Geoffrey, *three*.

P. 44. v. 11251.—Wace has here (out of Geoffrey) two lines, designating the field of battle, which are omitted by *Lajamon*,

En un champ ki out non *Maisure*

Fu la bataille entr’els mult dure.—*MS. Cott. f. 57b. c. 1.*

The editors note, vol. i. p. 271, is very faulty. It is remarkable that these lines should also be omitted by Robert of Brunne. According to the Welsh copies the spot was named *Maes Urien*, i. e. the field of battle of Urien.

*P. 45. vv. 11256. 11264–11267. 11274–11277.*—Not in Wace, who omits again the locality of the battle as given by Geoffrey ;—"in provincia quæ *Westmarialandia* [Westmoreland] vocata fuit, dimicavit." lib. v. c. 8.

*P. 46. vv. 11290–11295.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 47. vv. 11302–11339.*—The whole of this is due to the invention of *Lazamon*. Wace merely says, in four lines, that Octaves secretly prayed the friends he had left in Britain to put Trahern to death.

*P. 48. vv. 11342–11345. 11348–9.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 11350–11369.*—The name of this earl is solely found in *Lazamon*, and the narrative is altered and amplified. Geoffrey only says, "comes oppidi municipii," and Wace, "*un quens*." Compare the printed text, vol. i. p. 273. The duration of Traherns reign, v. 11382, is also unnoticed in the French text, and Geoffrey writes in general terms "usque in dies Valentiniani et Gratiani," but Langtoft fixes it at *thirty-two* years.

*P. 50. vv. 11396–11401.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 51. v. 11415.*—The Conan here named was *Conan Meriadoc*, the kings nephew.

*P. 52. vv. 11424–11459.*—These lines are due to *Lazamon* alone, in which it must be confessed he has shewn a sad ignorance and disregard of history and chronology ; although in a narrative of this kind we ought not to expect much accuracy in either. He supposes, apparently, that Constantine and Helena survived to the time of Gratian and Valentinian, and were then king and queen of Jerusalem !—errors so extravagant as to exceed even those of the Latin Brut. According to the best historical evidence, Constantine came to the empire A.D. 306, and died A.D. 337. His mother Helena died, aged eighty, A. D. 326. Gratian and Valentinian junior became joint emperors, A.D. 374. and the accession of *Maximus* as tyrant of Britain, (for whom Nennius and Geoffrey falsely substitute *Maximian*) took place A.D. 382.

*P. 54. vv. 11484–11517.*—This is comprised in Wace in six lines, which merely state that Conan, by the kings leave, sent his son Maurice to seek Maximian at Rome. There is no mention of *Orien* elsewhere, but the Welsh copies call the kings daughter *Helen*.

*P. 56. vv. 11536–11617.*—In Wace this occupies only four lines.

*P. 60. vv. 11626–11633. 11636–11639.*—Not in Wace. In Geoffrey, lib. v. capp. 10. 11. are some details relating to the arrival of Maximian, which are omitted by the French versifier.

*P. 61. vv. 11646–11657.*—These lines also are not in Wace. The town referred to is *Conisburgh*, halfway between Doncaster and Rotherham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lajamon commits an error in placing it in Scotland. See Camden, vol. ii. p. 82. It was here that Hengist was at a subsequent period taken prisoner.

*P. 62. v. 11675. fif 3ere.*—In the printed text of Wace and MS. Cott. we read “en treis anz,” but Geoffrey has “emenso quinquennio,” and with this agrees the metrical Anglo-Norman Brut in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 62. c. 2.

*P. 63. vv. 11690–11695. 11704–5. 11710–11721.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 64. v. 11735.*—The death of Humbold is not noticed by Wace, but occurs in Geoffrey.

*P. 65. vv. 11742–11755.*—In Wace and Geoffrey this passage is inserted subsequently. The latter has “iverunt Redonum,” which Wace renders, “D’iloc sunt à Resnes alé.” In the printed text the line is given falsely, vol. i. p. 281.

*P. 66. vv. 11766–11769.*—Not in Wace.

*Pp. 67. 68. vv. 11786–11807. 11825–11838.*—These passages must be taken together, and contain considerable variations from the French and Latin texts. In the latter, after the capture of *Rheims*, Maximian sends to England, and orders 100,000 workmen to be sent over, and 30,000 knights, who might defend the people. There is no mention of *Abionard* (*Dionot*) in this transaction, nor any notice of *women* to be sent, and indeed there ought not to be, since the application for them properly comes in afterwards, and proceeds from *Conan*. See with regard to this expedition of Conan [*Cynan Meiriadog*] the remarks in Lobineau, *Hist. de Bretagne*, tom. i. p. 6. fol. 1707, in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. i. p. 87, 8vo, 1819, and in “*Britannia after the Romans*,” p. 17, 4to, 1836. See also the curious passage in Nennius, p. 20. ed. Stev. on the limits of the territory granted by Maximian to the Britons.

*P. 69. v. 11848. Luucine.*—For *Lovaine* some copies of Wace read *Alemagne*, as in Geoffrey. Other MSS. add, that Maximian made Treves the capital of his kingdom.

*Pp. 69. 70. vv. 11852–11856. 11867–11884.*—Wace only speaks of the deaths of Caradoc and Maurice incidentally, as preceding the departure of Maximian from England. To the kingdom of Cornwall, which was the heritage of Caradoc, succeeded Dionot, his younger brother, to whom Maximian committed the custody of Britain.

*P. 70. vv. 11859–11862.*—Wace says, on the contrary,

L’un en chaça, e l’autre occist.—MS. Cott. f. 59. c. 2.

Compare Geoffrey, lib. v. c. 14, where it is remarkable that he borrows the very words of Gildas, p. 21. edit. Stevenson.

*P. 71. vv. 11897–11914.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. v. 11924.*—In the original he requests also to have *vavasors* daughters sent to him, as wives for his principal men, and peasants daughters for the inferior classes. The lines which follow in *Lajamon*, 11925–11936, are an addition of his own.

*P. 73. vv. 11945–11954.*—Wace says that Dionot assembled 11,000 maidens of gentle birth, and 60,000 of lower degree.

*P. 74. v. 11960. seounen and twenti scepen.*—The number of ships is not mentioned in Wace.

*P. 75. vv. 11981–11984. 12001–12010.*—Not in Wace, whose description of the tempest, vol. i. p. 285, should be compared with the English version. As to the name of *Oriene*, v. 12004, and v. 12099. of the earlier English text, it would appear to be a mistake for *Ursele*. The error would seem to have arisen from the previous introduction of the name *Oriene*, as the daughter of Octaves, pp. 55. 59.

*P. 76. vv. 12011–12116.*—The narrative of *Lajamon* differs so much here from his original, that it will be best to give a version of the corresponding passage in the French text.—“Many of the ships were destroyed by the storm, and many of the maidens drowned. Some of them, who escaped, and arrived among pagans, were slain, sold, or reduced to slavery. Eleven thousand were taken to Cologne, and there beheaded. Ursele was among the number. They were martyrs, and are saints, and the people of the country celebrate their festival. Many of them met with the fleet of Ivains and Melga, roving on the sea. Ivains was king of Hungary, and Melga of Scythia [falsely printed *Escoce* in Le Roux de Lincys edition, vol. i. p. 287]. They put to death many of the maidens, because they refused to cohabit with them.” Vol. i. pp. 286–288. It will be remarked that *Lajamon* omits designedly all mention of the *Cologne legend*, and attributes the death of Ursula to the pagan Melga, with the addition of circumstances which take away all her pretensions to a crown of virginity. Geoffrey also has nothing of this legend, but adds a circumstance unnoticed by Wace, “*Erat autem Guanius rex Hunnorum, Melga vero Pictorum, quos asciverat sibi Gratianus, miseratque in Germaniam, ut eos qui Maximiano faverent, inquietarent*,” lib. vi. c. 16. The scene of the slaughter of the maidens he places “in barbaras insulas,” which in Robert of Brunne is converted into *Barbury*, and the pagan kings called

by him *Saracens* ! See, on the subject of this legend, the collections of Usher, *Antiquitat.* pp. 108. 331.

P. 82. vv. 12149-12180.—Not in Wace, who says only,

E il lur tramist Gratian ;  
Un chevalier mult succurable,  
De dous legions conestable.—*MS. Cott. f. 60. c. 1.*

It is evident that Lazamon has here again fallen into error, and supposed this Gratian to be the same with the emperor, who, he tells us previously, had been put in bonds by Maximian. This is quite contrary to history, which informs us that Gratian was slain by one of the generals of Maximus, A.D. 383. On the other hand, this Gratian dispatched to Britain is identified by Geoffrey with the *Gratianus Municeps*, who in A.D. 407. became emperor in Britain, and was slain after a reign of a few months. Yet this is equally at variance with true chronology, since Maximian (or more truly Maximus) was slain A.D. 388, a period of nineteen years before the appearance of Gratian Municeps in Britain. But it is useless to discuss further such contradictions in a work which properly belongs to a cycle of fiction.

P. 83. vv. 12187-12236.—Much of this proceeds from the invention of the English paraphrast, since Wace only states that the relatives and friends of Valentinian, with the assistance of Theodosian [Theodosius], took Maximian by force at *Aquileia*, and put him to death. Those of his British forces who escape join their comrades in Armorica. In this brief narrative it is curious to remark, that he corrects Geoffrey, who says, that Maximian was slain at *Rome* ; a tradition which, apparently, must have been popular, since we meet with it again in Lazamon.

P. 86. v. 12239.—Here begins the sixth book of Geoffrey.

*Ibid.* vv. 12253-12336.—We have in this passage a singular example of the mode in which Lazamon has engrafted his own inventions, or perhaps traditions gleaned from unknown sources, on the short narrative of the original writers. The account Geoffrey gives of this circumstance is comprised in a single line, “*catervis factis, plebs in eum irruerent et interficerent,*” lib. vi. c. i. Wace adds, that the people tore his body to pieces like enraged mastiffs. *MS. Cott. f. 60. c. 1.* The anachronism in the English text of introducing *Saxon* names before the settlement of the Saxons in England will not fail to strike the reader.

P. 91. vv. 12360. 12364-5.—Not in Wace.

P. 93. vv. 12401-12406. 12417-12420.—In the French text it is briefly stated that a single legion was sent, and no mention is made of the com-



manders name, nor do I elsewhere find it. See Turners remarks on this event, who fixes its chronology to the year 399. *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. pp. 169–172. ed. 1836. It is certain, from a passage in Claudian, *De Bello Getico*, that the legion then sent to Britain had returned to Italy, and was at the battle of Pollentia early in the year 403.

*P. 93. vv. 12422–12426.*—Compare Bede, lib. i. c. 12. § 29. 30. ed. Stevenson.

*P. 94. vv. 12433–12529.*—Wace only notices that a meeting was held, but does not say where. Vol. i. p. 292. Instead of *Phebus*, v. 12461, he says, “un sage home i out,” and the speech is much amplified in the English version. In Geoffrey, lib. vi. c. 2, the speech is given to Guethelinus, bishop of London.

*P. 99. v. 12544. Bruttes bilafden.*—According to Bede, the Romans finally quitted Britain A.D. 410. See Turner, vol. i. p. 180.

*P. 101. vv. 12590–5.*—Not in Wace. It is remarkable that Geoffrey in the description of this assault of the wall copies the exact words of Bede, lib. i. c. 12. § 31, who borrows them from Gildas, § 19.

*Ibid. v. 12609.*—Wace says, “ont envoyé as senators,” but in Geoffrey (as in Bede and Gildas) the Britons are stated to have addressed themselves to Aetius, who was consul with Symmachus, A.D. 446. See Turners remarks, *loc. cit.*

*Pp. 103. 104. vv. 12640–12655. 12662–12697.*—Not in Wace; who merely says, that Guencelin passed to Armorica by the advice of the assembled bishops.

*P. 106. vv. 12724–12735.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 109. v. 12795.*—In the Cotton MS. and several other copies of Wace six lines are here added from Geoffrey, intimating that the archbishop bestowed his solemn benediction on Constantine.

*Pp. 110. 111. vv. 12815–12822. 12832–12841.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 12842–12879.*—All that Wace has on the subject is comprised in four lines :

Ke vus frai jeo lung plait  
Tant unt erré e tant fait,  
La male gent unt vencue,  
Ke la terre aveit confundue.—*MS. Cott. f. 62. c. 1.*

*P. 113. vv. 12881. Selechæstre.*—Geoffrey has *Silcestriam*, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii., but Wace *Cirecestre*, as in the later English text, which is also

found in Alfred of Beverley, Higden, and others. Robert of Gloucester reads *Cicestre*.

*P. 114. v. 12893. of Bruttene.*—Wace on the contrary says, “Ke de gentilz *Romains* fu née,” and so Geoffrey. In Robert of Brunne it is oddly translated,

Wife he toke anenant and gode,  
Sibbe the bisshop of Romeyns blode.—*f. 42. c. 1.*

*Ibid. vv. 12910–12911.*—The similarity of the corresponding lines in Robert of Brunne, who wrote near 130 years afterwards, is remarkable.

The tother sone hight Aurelius,  
His to-name was Ambrosius.—*f. 42. c. 1.*

*P. 115. v. 12927. twælf.*—So the best MSS. of Wace, but the printed text has *deus*. Geoffrey reads *decem*, and with him agree the anonymous metrical Brut, MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi., Robert of Brunne, and one of the Welsh copies.

*Ibid. vv. 12931–12953.*—There is nothing of this in the French text, which only says,

Un traïtor, un mal felon,  
Ki longement l'aveit servi,  
Puis l'out, ne sai pur quei, hai.—*f. 62. c. 1.*

The name of the traitor is found only in *Lazamon*.

*P. 117. v. 12967.*—In one manuscript copy of Wace are two lines attributing the murder of the king to Vortigern, vol. i. p. 305; and Robert of Brunne appears to have used a similar copy, for he writes,

Priuely the fame ȝede,  
Th' Vortiger gart do th' dede.  
Vortiger was of the Walaherie,  
An earle th' lufed tricherie, etc.—*f. 42. c. 2.*

*P. 118. vv. 12995. Aurelian Ambrosiam.*—Wace only says, “Un des dous aveient choisi,” and Geoffrey, “alii itaque acclamabant Aurelium Ambrosium, alii Uther Pendragonem, alii ceteros ex generatione propinquos,” lib. vi. c. 6.

*Ibid. vv. 13002–13014.*—In Wace, Vortigern's speech is in favor of making the monk Constant king, and offering to take the sin of such a proceeding on himself. The barons consent, although it seemed to them a horrible thing to do.

*P. 119. vv. 13021–13024.*—Geoffrey calls him “consul *Gewissecorum*.”

Wace only says,

Un fort home, en Gwales maneit,  
Riches fu, e quens esteit.—*f.* 62. *c.* 2.

See a previous note, p. 344.

*P.* 120. *vv.* 13043–13062.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 121. *vv.* 13067–13070. 13075–13088.—Not in Wace, who says briefly, that Constant swore to all that was required of him.

*P.* 122. *vv.* 13097–13242.—All this is comprised in eight lines of the French original, by comparing which, vol. i. p. 307, the curious additions of *Lazamon* will be obvious. There is nothing said in the former of any stratagem used to carry off *Constanz* from the monastery, but simply that *Vortigern* brought him away, put royal garments on him, and conducted him to London. The anachronism relative to *St. Benedict*, *v.* 13159, who lived a century after the time of *Vortigern*, is to be laid to the charge of the English writer.

*P.* 129. *v.* 13243. *i pere ilke wike*.—Wace and Geoffrey merely say, that the archbishop had died previously.

*P.* 131. *vv.* 13319–13328.—In Wace, the enumeration of the enemies is much briefer,—

Ke semblé sunt li *Daneis*,  
E de *Norwege* les *Noreis*.—*f.* 62<sup>t</sup>. *c.* 2.

The allusion to *Russia* at this early period (which does not occur in Wace) is of interest. We know from *Fitzstephen*, that in the reign of *Henry II.* foreign merchants brought furs from *Russia* to London as articles of commerce, so that by the commencement of the 13th century, when *Lazamon* wrote, some general knowledge of this remote country must have been diffused.

*P.* 134. *v.* 13377. *three hundred*.—In Wace no number is given, but in Geoffrey it is said *one hundred* Picts were invited.

*Pp.* 135–142. *vv.* 13381–13420. 13423–13432. 13453–13464. 13511–13516. 13537–13556. 13562–13590.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 142. *v.* 13564. *Gille Callet*.—This name is remarkable, supposing it to have been gleaned from any tradition. It does not appear in history.

*P.* 144. *vv.* 13593–13718.—This is told in Wace in thirteen lines. The Picts present the kings head to *Vortigern*, and desire him to assume the sovereignty. He pretends great grief, assembles the people of London [falsely printed *Rome*], and causes the traitors to be executed; edit. vol. i. p. 313.

P. 150. vv. 13739–13740.—Not in Wace.

P. 151. vv. 13777–13784.—No such intention is mentioned in Wace or Geoffrey.

P. 152. v. 13789. *inne pere Temese*.—The Cotton MS. reads, “A Sandwoiz, un port, ariverent,” and so does the MS. du Roi, 73 Cangé. Geoffrey has only “in partes Cantie,” but the Saxon Chronicle and other authorities state, that Hengist and Horsa landed at *Ebsfleet*, in Thanet. Compare Gildas, p. 30, Nennius, p. 24, Bede, lib. i. c. 15, and Turners *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. p. 254.

*Ibid.* vv. 13793–13800.—Not in Wace, nor is the number of the Saxons elsewhere mentioned. Turner seems to think, that in the present instance Lazamon's statement must be near the truth.

P. 153. vv. 13821–13840.—Wace only says, the king looked at the two brothers, who were taller and fairer than the rest, and inquired from what land they came.

P. 154. 155. vv. 13849–13866. 13873–13882.—In Geoffrey, “*Saxonica tellus nos edidit, una e Germaniæ regionibus*,” and in Nennius, “*a Germania*.” Wace has, “*De Saissoigne, dist il, venom*.” The lines which follow in Lazamon seem to have been erroneously translated by him, or, at least, with not sufficient precision. Wace does not say, that the youth were assembled at periods of fifteen years, but that all those of *fifteen years of age* and upwards were collected, and the strongest among them chosen to settle elsewhere. See on this subject, Gunns note to Nennius, p. 149.

P. 156. v. 13889.—In Wace Hengist says, that they have come to Britain under guidance of their god *Mercury*, on hearing which, the king inquires respecting their faith; and so also in Geoffrey.

P. 157. vv. 13909–13912.—Geoffrey only names *Saturnus*, *Jupiter*, *Mercurius*, and *Frea*; to which Wace adds *Phebus*. Both notice that *Mercurius* was the same with *Woden*; a circumstance that Lazamon has overlooked. The versification of this passage in the metrical Latin *Brut* composed in the 13th century is curious:

Respondens Engistus ait, Nos numina celi,  
Cum Jove Junonem colimus, cum Pallade Martem,  
Saturnumque senem, satiros, fanesque (sic) laresque,  
Innumerosque alios; preponimus omnibus illis  
*Mercurium*.—MS. Cott. Jul. D. xi. f. 30<sup>b</sup>.

The additional names in the English version of *Appollin* and *Tervagant* were in all probability borrowed from the Anglo-Norman writers of the 12th century. See the *Chanson de Roland*, edited by M. Michel, 8vo, Par.

1837. In the *Roman de Lancelot*, written by Walter Map in the 12th century, a Saracen is made to say to Joseph of Arimathæa, "Nous ne avons que quatre dieux, Mahom, Tervagant, Apolin, et Jupin," vol. ii. f. xlvi. ed. 1533. See a previous note, p. 326.

P. 158. vv. 13929-13930. 13933-13936.—Not in Wace.—See Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. i. p. 216.

P. 159. vv. 13961-13966.—Not in Wace.

P. 160. vv. 13971-14016.—The first portion of this passage is comprised by Wace in two lines :

Sempres fu la curt respleiné  
De mut gent bachelerie.—*MS. Cott. f. 64<sup>l</sup>. c. 1.*

He then proceeds to state, that the Picts soon after passed the Humber with a great force, and burnt and destroyed the country. The king was informed of it, and marches against them with the Saxons and Britons. Vol. i. p. 322.

P. 163. vv. 14039-14048. 14051-14060.—Not in Wace. With regard to the territory bestowed on Hengist, Nennius says it was the *Isle of Thanet*, p. 24. ed. Stevenson, but Geoffrey writes, "in *Lindeseia* regione," in Lincolnshire, MS. Reg. 13 D. ii.

Pp. 166-169. vv. 14105-14124. 14143-14146. 14189-14194.—Not in Wace.

P. 170. vv. 14201-14230.—Wace has only four lines on the subject.

P. 171. vv. 14241-14246.—These lines are curious, if they can be depended on. In the Cotton MS. of Wace they do not occur, but in the printed text, vol. i. p. 327, are some lines which seem to countenance the statement :

Premièrement ot nom *Wancastre* [*Thuancastre*],  
Or l'apèlent pluisor *Launcastre*.

The site is placed by Camden at Caster, six miles from Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, vol. i. p. 431; but others, with more probability, place it at Tong, near Milton, in Kent. See Lambards *Perambulation of Kent*, 4to. 1596. p. 243, and Hasteds *Hist. of Kent*, vol. ii. p. 601.

P. 172. vv. 14249-14254.—Geoffrey and Wace only say, that eighteen ships arrived, filled with men. In Nennius the number is stated to be *sixteen* or *seventeen*, as the MSS. vary, p. 28. ed. Stev.

P. 173. vv. 14279-14282.—Not in Wace.

P. 174. v. 14317.—The name of the interpreter is not given in Geoffrey, but Wace borrowed it from the text of Nennius, p. 28. In some copies of the French text are added the following lines :

Brez ert, et bons latiniers;  
 Co fu li primers des Bretuns,  
 Ki solt le langage as Saisons.—*MS. Cott. f. 65<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

Robert of Brunne has mistaken *Brez* for a proper name, and renders the passage,

A knight ther langage lerid in youthe;  
*Ebrez* hight th<sup>t</sup> knight, born Bretoun,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> lerid the langage of Sessoun, etc.—*f. 45<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

*P. 175. vv. 14339–14342.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 176. vv. 14353–14356.*—Compare the corresponding lines in Robert of Gloucester, vol. i. p. 118. In addition to the notes of Selden on Drayton's *Poly-olbion*, p. 153, and of M. Le Roux de Lincy on the printed text of Wace, vol. i. p. 331, see Gaimar, *MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 134. c. 1*; an article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* [by Thomas Wright], No. 32, Jan. 1836, p. 391; another in the *Athenæum*, for December, 1836; Bosworths Preface to his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, p. liv.; and a note of M. Michel, in his *Rapport* to the Minister of Public Instruction, p. 61. 4to. Paris, 1839.

*P. 178. vv. 14393–6.*—Not a word about *London* occurs in Nennius, Geoffrey or Wace; and with regard to *Kent*, they state it was previously made the condition of Rowenas nuptials.

*P. 179. vv. 14413–14422.*—Wace only says, the kings sons hated and abandoned him, on account of the Pagans. Their mother was then dead.

*Ibid. vv. 14423–14443.*—These lines are not in Wace, in whose text at this place there seems to be some defect, from the abrupt introduction of the speech of Hengist. In one of the MSS. the scribe has endeavoured to remedy the hiatus, but very awkwardly. See the printed edition, vol. i. p. 334.

*P. 181. v. 14469. wed-broðer.*—Nennius writes, “*filium meum, cum fratruei suo*,” p. 29, and Geoffrey, “*filium meum Octam, cum fratre suo Ebissa*.” Wace in the first instance calls Ebissa *cousin* of Hengist, and afterwards *nephew*. In the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 656, the term *wed-brother* signifies a *brother by baptism*, pledged at the font together.

*Ibid. v. 14472. norð ende.*—Wace has “*vers Escoce*,” and Geoffrey “*juxta murum inter Deiram et Scotiam*,” which he borrows from Nennius.

*Pp. 181. 182. vv. 14480–14483. 14490–14501.*—Not in Wace.

*Pp. 183. vv. 14508–14527.*—Geoffrey and Wace also fix the number of ships at 300, but do not give the number of the adventurers, except in general terms. In Nennius, p. 29, the number of ships is reduced to *forty*. Geoffrey adds, that Cerdic came with Octa and Ebissa, lib. vi. c. 13. Compare the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 495.

P. 185. vv. 14568-14591.—Not in Wace, and the rest of the speech is comprised in a brief narrative of six lines. The kings reply is given in two lines, simply to the effect that he would not give up his mercenaries, since they had served him well. The lines which follow in *Lazamon*, 14608-14625, are entirely due to his own invention.

P. 188. vv. 14628-14637.—Not in Wace.

P. 189. vv. 14650-14749.—*Lazamon* has here greatly dilated his original, and, by an error, has confounded together the first two conflicts between the Britons and Saxons. Wace states, that Vortimer conquered the Saxons four times: first on the river *Derwent*; secondly, near *Episford*, at a ferry; thirdly, on the sea-coast; and lastly, in the Isle of *Thanet*. It is certain, however, that he was ignorant of the localities, for he speaks of the Saxons flying from *beyond the Humber* to Kent. The order of the battles is the same in Geoffrey, and in the text of Nennius, as printed by Gale, but in the emended edition by Stevenson, p. 35, the *first* conflict is assigned to the Isle of *Thanet*; the *second*, on the *Derwent*, conjectured to be the *Darent*, in Kent, and the same with the battle of *Crayford*, placed in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 457; the *third*, at *Episford*, supposed to be near Aylesford, on the Medway, in Kent, assigned by the Saxon Chronicle to A.D. 455; and the *fourth*, at a place called *Lapis Titali*, opposite the French coast, which is conjectured to be *Stonar*, in the Isle of *Thanet*, or *Folkestone*, in Kent. See the notes of Gunn and Stevenson, and Turners *Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. p. 262. ed. 1836. In the later Chroniclers these names are much corrupted.

P. 191. v. 14711.—Bede says, lib. i. c. 15, that the monument of Horsa still existed in his time, in the eastern part of Kent, the site of which is supposed to be *Horsted*. See *Hasteds Kent*, vol. ii. p. 177, and *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 107.

P. 193. vv. 14748-14771.—Wace tells us briefly, that the Saxons sent to Vortigern, praying him to intercede with Vortimer, that they might depart out of the land in peace.

P. 194. vv. 14792-14797.—Not in Wace.

P. 195. vv. 14806-14815.—With regard to this mission of Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, who were sent by the Gallic Synod (some say by pope Celestine,) to combat the Pelagian heresy in Britain, A.D. 429, a gross anachronism has been committed. Germanus came over a second time in 447, and died the following year. It is therefore probable, that to this second arrival the narrative of Nennius must refer, p. 24, although even then it is impossible to reconcile the date

with the fables told of the Saints intercourse with Vortigern. Geoffrey has borrowed from Nennius (to whom he refers under the name of *Gildas*), but by associating Lupus with Germanus, he confounds the *first* arrival of the bishop of Auxerre with the *second*, lib. vi. c. 13. Then comes Wace, who increases the difficulties, by placing the mission of these bishops in the time of Vortimer [A.D. 464–468], and by way of heaping absurdity on absurdity, names the pope who sent them *Romanus*, whereas the only pope of that name who appears on the list, usurped the See from Sept. 897 to Feb. 898! Lazamon, of course, copies these errors, and invents some additional circumstances. See on this subject Bede, lib. i. c. 17, Usher, pp. 204–206, and Lingards *Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 6. 8vo. 1806. The name of the bishop of Troyes is given correctly in Geoffrey, *Lupus*, which in Wace takes the form of *Lous* or *Leous*, and thence the *Leois* of Lazamon, and *Loyes* of Robert of Brunne.

Pp. 195. 198. vv. 14816–14879. 14884–14891.—Not in Wace.

P. 199. vv. 14902–15027.—Instead of this long and curious detail, Wace has only two lines,

Rowen, cum mal marastre,

Fist envenimer son filastre.—*MS. Cott. f. 66<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

Nennius is wholly silent as to the cause of Vortimer's death, and Geoffrey says, that Rowena, “ascitis universis veneficiis, dedit illi per quendam familiarem suum [*chamberlain*, MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 67<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.] *venenum potare*, quem innumerabilibus donariis corrumperat,” lib. vi. c. 14. It is difficult to conceive that Lazamon should here have departed so much from his original, unless he borrowed from some popular tradition of the treachery practised.

P. 206. v. 15057. *an chæsten*.—Geoffrey writes, “jussit sibi *pyramidem fieri aream*,” a circumstance omitted by Wace. The locality indicated in vv. 15070–1, is an addition by Lazamon.

P. 207. v. 15089. *an hundred ridaren*.—“*petit de gent*,” Wace; “*cum paucis*,” Geoffrey.

P. 208. vv. 15102–15105.—In Geoffrey and Wace the number of ships is not given, but the forces are stated to amount to 30,000. The Welsh version ascribed to Tysilio (if any dependence can be placed on the printed text) estimates the ships at sixty sail, and the author of the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut says,

Nefs amenat plus que *treis cent*.—*f. 68. c. 1.*

The place of landing occurs only in Lazamon.

P. 209. vv. 15136–15159.—In Wace only two lines;—that the Britons



should retain such a number of men as they chose, and the rest should go away.

P. 210. *vv.* 15168–15183.—Not in Wace.

P. 211. *v.* 15184. *æne isetne dai*.—According both to Wace and Geoffrey, the meeting was fixed to take place on the calends of May.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 15190–1.—These two lines are an addition by Lazamon, and in all probability the allusion is to *Allington*, about four miles from Ambresbury, the ancient name of which was *Ellen-dune* (Sax. Chron. a°. 823.), "that is," says Gibson, out of Brian Twynes Collections, "*Ellenge* doune, or a place naked, desolate or wild." See Camdens *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 200. Others refer the name of Ellendune to Wilton. In either case Lazamon is mistaken as to the site of Stonehenge.

P. 212. *vv.* 15192–15209.—In Wace thus:—the king required that Hengist should come accompanied by only a few followers, which he granted, and asked in return, that no arms should be borne, for fear of an affray. Vol. i. p. 344.

P. 213. *vv.* 15220–15247.—Not in Wace, except as above cited.

P. 215. *v.* 15270. *feouwer hundred and fife*.—The number of the slain is stated in Wace and Geoffrey to amount to 460; but in Alfred of Beverley, in the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut, in Robert of Brunne, and in the Welsh copies, the number is 360. Nennius reduces the number to 300. In the printed edition of Geoffrey, 1587, is an interpolation by a later hand (borrowed from lib. viii. c. 9.), that the bodies of the slain were buried by St. Eldad in the cemetery of the convent of Ambresbury, not far from *Kaercaradauc* or Salisbury, lib. vi. c. 15.

P. 216. *vv.* 15290–15293. 15298–15301.—The details here given are due to the invention of Lazamon. Geoffrey only says, that Eldol seized a stake (*palum*), which he found by chance, and Wace expressly writes,

Tint un grand *pel* en sun poin destre;  
A sez pez l'out gisant trové,  
*Ne sai ki la l'out aporté*.—*MS. Cott. f. 67<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

*Ibid.* *v.* 15306. *preo and fifti*.—In Wace and Geoffrey the number is *seventy*; in Robert of Brunne "*seventi and ten*."

P. 217. *vv.* 15312–15321.—Not in Wace.

P. 218. *vv.* 15350–15382.—Most of the circumstances here related appear to be due to the imagination of the English writer; at all events, they are not to be found elsewhere. Wace tells us, that Vortigern granted the Saxons the provinces of Sussex, Essex, and Middlesex, in fee, which

corresponds with the text of Nennius, as edited by Gunn. But it is singular that Wace here should differ from the Latin of Geoffrey, which he usually copies closely, and in which it is stated, that pursuant to the compact with Vortigern, the Saxons took possession of the cities of London, York, Lincoln, and Winchester, and slaughtered the people like sheep. See the judicious remarks of Turner on these exaggerated statements, in his *Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. p. 264. The truth appears to be, that Hengist never extended his conquests beyond the boundaries of Kent.

P. 220. vv. 15389–15391. 15394–5.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 15400–15471.—The corresponding lines to these in the French text, vol. i. p. 349, merely state, that Vortigern assembled his *sortisséors*, and sought from them counsel how to defend himself. They advise him to build a tower, so strong as to be impregnable. He then chose a spot whereon to build it, and fixed on the hill of *Reir* for that purpose. To prosecute the work the best masons are employed. Vol. i. p. 354. Geoffrey tells the story in nearly the same terms, which he appears to have borrowed from Nennius, p. 31. The hill of *Reir*, *Rir*, *Erir* or *Heriri*, is believed to be Snowdon in Caernarvonshire, on which still remain the traces of a building, called by popular tradition *Dinas Emris*, i. e. the fortress of Ambrosius. See Gunns Notes, p. 164.

P. 224. vv. 15478–9. 15488–15493.—Not in Wace.

P. 225. vv. 15506–15509. 15512–15519.—These lines are not in the French original, nor is the name of *Joram* there mentioned. The reply relative to the child is given as proceeding from the whole body of sorcerers, and not from their chief, as in *Lazamon*.

P. 227. v. 15551.—Nennius fixes the spot where Merlin was found at a place called *Campus Ellecti*, which is supposed by Roberts, with some probability, to be the village called in Welsh *Bassaleg*, in Monmouthshire. See *Cambrian Popular Antiquities*, 8vo. 1815. p. 58, and Stevensons Notes on Nennius, p. 31.

P. 229. vv. 15596–15657.—In Wace this passage is given thus: The messengers of the king, hearing these words, inquired of the neighbours concerning Merlin, and are told that his mother, daughter of the king of Demetia, a part of Wales, was a nun in the town, and that she knew not by whom her son had been begotten. They then go to the provost (whose name is not mentioned), and order him to send the boy and his mother to the king, which is done.—With this narrative Geoffrey agrees, but adds, that Merlins mother was a nun “in ecclesia *Sancti Petri*.”

P. 232. vv. 15662–15665.—Not in Wace.

P. 232. vv. 15668–15681.—In the French text there is no question put to the lady respecting her parentage, nor does the name of *Comaan*, as her father, occur elsewhere. Nennius causes Merlin to say, that he is the son of a *Roman consul*, which can scarcely be reconciled with Geoffreys story. In the French *Roman de Merlin*, composed in prose by Walter Map before the close of the 12th century, his mother is represented as the daughter “d’ung preudhomme moult riche,” f. ii. ed. 4to. 1498.

P. 233. vv. 15696–15705,—Not in Wace.

P. 234. vv. 15710–15711. 15714–15715.—Wace is not so circumstantial, but only says, as rendered by Robert of Brunne,

Bot th’ thing am I wele ograunt,  
Th’ I was of elde auenaunt;  
One com to my bed I wist,  
W’ force he me halsed & kist;  
Als a man I him felte,  
& als a man he me welte.—f. 48. c. 2.

The Latin text of Geoffrey, “quidam in specie *pulcherrimi juvenis*,” comes nearer to Lajamons version. See also Robert of Gloucester, vol. i. p. 129.

P. 235. vv. 15742–15771.—This is expressed in Wace by four lines, merely signifying, that the king caused Magant, a wise clerk, to be summoned, and inquired if what the nun had stated could be true. Then follows the account of the *incubi*, for which circumstance Geoffrey quotes the authority of Apuleius *de Deo Socratis*, but this is omitted by the French translator. The lines 15776–7. 15786–7. 15790–1. are added by the English paraphrast, and were probably gleaned from the popular belief. Robert of Brunne renders the passage very closely, with the exception of the following lines,

Thise spirites do women schame;  
*Incubi demones* is called ther name.  
Fendes in bedde, so thei sayn  
Th’ many women haf forlayn.—f. 48. c. 2.

Compare Robert of Gloucester, vol. i. p. 130, who has *elvene* instead of *incubi*. The curious passage in Geoffreys metrical *Vita Merlini*, p. 31. edit. 1837, should be consulted on this branch of popular fiction, and in the legend of St. Margaret, composed probably about the year 1200, a fiend speaks thus: “*Ʒe liuieð bi Ʒe luſte . alre meſtendel . edie meiden . ant hure peies beoð abuuen Ʒið Ʒe Ʒindes . & beoð apakere to Ʒurchen al Ʒ Ʒa . Ʒ Ʒe eauer ma-hen moncun . & meast riht rihtƷise men ant meidenes as Ʒu art.*” MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 50<sup>l</sup>.

P. 238. vv. 15814–15821.—Not in Wace.

P. 240. vv. 15854–15857. 15864–15875.—Not in Wace, nor does he mention the *number* of Jorams companions.

*P. 241. v. 15890. Joram.*—Here and subsequently, instead of Joram singly, the whole body of *diviners* are spoken of by Wace, Geoffrey and Nennius.

*Ibid. vv. 15896–15959.*—Lazamon seems in this passage to have been led into error by misunderstanding the French text, which reads,

De suz ta tur, el fundement,  
Ad un estanc grant e parfunt.—*MS. Cott. f. 69. c. 1.*

This "*water pol*," as Robert of Gloucester renders it, being emptied, the two dragons are found at the bottom, sleeping in two *hollow stones*. This account is perfectly similar to that given by Geoffrey, and differs in some particulars from the earlier narrative of Nennius, p. 32. See Gunns note in his edition, p. 166. Lazamon's narrative is here much amplified. Compare Wace, vol. i. p. 359.

*P. 244. v. 15960.*—Here commences the seventh book of Geoffrey, which is prefaced by a short introduction, and a prologue addressed to Alexander, bishop of Lincoln.

*P. 245. vv. 15970–16003.*—Not in Wace, who mentions the combat of the dragons in general terms, and does not state the issue of it. In Geoffrey, the white dragon at first prevails, but is at length compelled to retreat; and in Robert of Brunne, the white kills the red, and dies itself, "for wo," the fourth day after; f. 49.

*P. 246. vv. 16004–16039.*—Lazamon here departs wholly from his French original, in which the king inquires only what the dragons signify. In reply to this question Geoffrey inserts the long series of prophecies which occupy the remainder of his seventh book, but Wace dismisses them with the following brief notice:

Dunc deist Merlin les prophecies  
Ke vus, co crei, oi avez  
Des reis ki avenir esteient,  
Ki la tere tenir deveient.  
Ne voil sun livre translater,  
Quant jo n'el sai enterpreter.—*MS. Cott. f. 69. c. 2.*

The king then asks respecting his death, etc. In Robert of Brunne the corresponding passage is as follows:

Merlyn said than many thinges  
What in th' lond suld tide of kynges,  
Th' in Blase boke is writen;  
Tho th' it haf, thei it witen;  
& in Tholomer, & ser Auntayn:  
Thise had Merlyn bokes playn.

Thise thre wrote his prophecies,  
 & were maistres at sere parties.  
 Som haf tham mykille in hande,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> can not tham understande.  
 I say for me, I haf no witte,  
 To open the knottis that Merlyn knytte.  
 Non may say more than he has said,  
 Ne nouht therto may be laid.—*MS. Cott. f. 49. c. 2.*

The allusions here are to the French prose *Prophecies de Merlin*, in which *Blaise*, *Tholomer* and *Anthoine* play a conspicuous part. They form the third volume of the printed *Roman de Merlin*, 1498. See also "Galfridi de Monemuta Vita Merlini," p. lxxv. 8vo. Par. 1837.

*P. 248. v. 16040.*—Here begins the eighth book of Geoffrey.

*Pp. 249–251. vv. 16069. 16128–16131.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 252. v. 16135. v. 16135. v. 16135. v. 16135.*—The number of their forces is not given by Wace, but Geoffrey says it amounted to 10,000.

*P. 253. vv. 16168–16172.*—Nennius relates that Vortigern retreated to a castle bearing his own name, in North Wales, near the river *Tivy*, but Geoffrey calls the castle *Genoreu*, and places it in the district of *Erging*, on the *Wye*, lib. viii. c. 2. Camden would locate this *Caer Guortigern* in Radnorshire, vol. ii. p. 2, but there can be no doubt that the spot intended is *Gennarew*, in the hundred of Wormelow, Herefordshire, three miles from Monmouth. It is also, in my belief, certain, that the *Cloarcus* of Geoffrey the *Clouart* of Wace, and *Cloard* of *Lazamon*, are all intended, although disguised by a blunder of the first transcriber, who changed *d* into *ci* or *cl*,—an easy transmutation,—for mount *Doward*, situated in the same hundred, and not far from Gennarew. There existed on this hill in the last century the marks of ancient fortifications, and the bones of a gigantic person (which a sanguine Welsh antiquary might take to be those of Vortigern) were found in a vaulted structure. See Gibsons Additions to Camden, vol. ii. p. 494.

*P. 256. v. 16231.*—In the ancient legend of St. Germanus, quoted by Nennius, the death of Vortigern is attributed to the prayers of the Saint, p. 38. ed. Stev. In this and other circumstances of the history of Vortigern, it is impossible not to be struck with the similarity of the incidents to those related of Gerontius, a British officer attached to Constantine; and Sharon Turner has conjectured, with great probability, that Geoffrey may have confounded Gerontius, who died in Spain, with Vortigern in England. See *Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons*, vol. i. p. 178. note <sup>22</sup>.

*Ibid. vv. 16234–16239.*—In Wace the mention of Aldolf occurs previously,

and it is stated that he joined Aurelius, previous to the destruction of Vortigern. See vol. i. p. 365, and compare Geoffrey, lib. viii. c. 2. Neither has any notice of his being made "steward." Shortly after, Geoffrey inserts a laboured panegyric on Aurelius, which is omitted by Wace.

P. 257. vv. 16272-16288.—In Wace this is expressed in two lines :

A tuz pramist restorement,  
Si il repeirout seinement.—*MS. Cott. f. 70. c. 2.*

P. 260. vv. 16331-16346.—Not in Wace.

P. 261. vv. 16355-16366.—Wace only says, he chose 3000 of the forces he had brought from Armorica, to act as cavalry. Of the Britons he made two companies, one division of whom [the men of North Wales, according to Geoffrey] was stationed on the hills, the other [the men of South Wales] was sent to guard the wood. The mention of *Scots* by Lazamon seems to be an error, for Wace had previously stated that they had taken the part of Hengist.

P. 264. vv. 16425-16428.—In Wace only,

Paiens lur fals deus apelouent.—*f. 71. c. 1.*

*Ibid. v. 16434. Kunigges-burh.*—Conisburgh, on the river Don, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. See a previous note, p. 346. The remains of a castle still exist, to which Hengist is said to have retired, and Gibson, in his *Additions to Camden*, states, that an agger used to be pointed out as the burial-place of the Saxon. *Britannia*, vol. ii. pp. 75. 82. 215.

P. 265. vv. 16447-16460.—Not in Wace.

P. 266. v. 16474.—These were the 3000 Armorican horse, as previously stated by Wace and Geoffrey.

P. 267. vv. 16493-16500. 16509-16512.—These details of the combat are not in Wace. It is observable, that Lazamon has rendered "*nasal*" (*nasale cassidis*, Geoffrey), by "*burne hode*."

P. 268. vv. 16525-16562.—In Wace this is told very differently and briefly. "Knights," said Eldolf, "God be praised, I have accomplished my desire! We have vanquished the man who has done us so much injury. Kill this rabid dog, who had no pity upon us. This man was the chief of the war," etc. Hengist is then put in chains and delivered to the king. Vol. i. p. 374.

P. 270. v. 16573. *Eouuervic*.—So also in Wace; but Geoffrey states, that Octa fled to York and Eosa to Alclud (Dunbarton).

P. 272. v. 16612. *an hali biscop*.—Geoffrey tells us he was bishop of Gloucester, and he is recognised as such by the Welsh biographers. His

speech is very much amplified in *Lazamon* from the text of *Wace*, vol. i. p. 376.

*P. 276. v. 16722. after heðene lazen.*—So also *Wace*; but in *Geoffrey* more circumstantially, “jussit eum sepeliri, et cumulum terræ super corpus ejus, pagano more, opponi,” lib. viii. c. 7. See my note on *Wartons Hist. Engl. Poetry*, Diss. i. p. xi. edit. 1840.

*P. 277. vv. 16733–16736. 16743–16768.*—Not in *Wace*, who simply states, that *Octa* resolved to sue for mercy, and, with the consent of his relatives, issue from the city, to carry this into effect. *Lazamon's* ideas of the humiliation of the Saxons seem to have proceeded much further than those of his original author.

*P. 279. vv. 16789–16800.*—*Wace* merely has,

Trestut li deu nus unt failli,

U nus solum aver fiance;

Tis deus est de greinur puissance.—*MS. Cott. f. 72. c. 1.*

and does not add a word as to the offer of the Saxons to embrace the Christian faith. On the deities named, see a previous note, p. 352. In addition, we have here *Didon* and *Mamilon*, two personages who do not seem to have figured elsewhere in the mythological cycle of the north.

*P. 280. vv. 16819–16826.*—Not in *Wace*; nor is the condition afterwards expressed in *vv. 16839–16844*, at all mentioned by him.

*P. 282. vv. 16851–16854. 16859–16884.*—Not in *Wace*, who, instead of the latter part of the bishops speech, has mention of the mercy shown by the Jews to the conquered *Gabaonites*, vol. i. p. 380.

*P. 283. v. 16887. þreo and fifti.*—The number of hostages is not given in the French text, nor the quantity of land bestowed. *Geoffrey* has “regionem juxta *Scotiam*,” which the author of the *Anglo-Norman Brut*, in *MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi.*, renders,

Catenes lur ad le rei baillé

U il se sunt tuz herbergé.—*f. 71<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 284. vv. 16909–16942.*—There is no speech in *Wace*, who states, in general terms, that the king restored to his people their lands and rights, commanded the monasteries to be rebuilt which had been destroyed, and appointed sheriffs and officers to receive his rents. Vol. i. p. 381.

*P. 287. vv. 16975–17113.*—This is all comprised in *Wace* in eighteen lines, vol. i. p. 383. With regard to the spot where *Merlin* was found, *v. 17024*, *Geoffrey* writes, “invenerunt eum in natione *Gewissecorum*, ad fontem *Galabes*, quem solitus fuit frequentare,” lib. viii. c. 10. *Waces* text reads,

A *Labanes*, une fontaine,  
 Ki en Guales ert, bien loingtaine,  
*Ne sai u, kar unc ne fui.*—*MS. Cott. f. 72<sup>o</sup>. c. 2.*

In the Welsh version of Geoffrey, ascribed to Tysilio, the well is placed in *Ewias*, and by the Wynnstay MS. in *Lower Guent*. Roberts notes, that *Ewias* is the name of a common in the hundred of *Gwent-uch-coed*, or *Gwent* above the wood, i. e. Upper Guent, near which is *Clydach*, which he wishes to identify with *Galabes*, p. 127.

P. 295. vv. 17156–17171.—Not in Wace.

P. 297. vv. 17214–17239.—Not in Wace, who has instead four lines, which state, that the stones had been carried by giants from Africa into Ireland. After this follows the passage relative to their medicinal virtue, which occurs in *Lazamon* higher up. Wace adds also, that the Britons were chiefly induced to bring over the stones, by this representation of their wonderful properties. Vol. i. p. 387.

P. 299. vv. 17268–17291.—Not in Wace.

P. 301. vv. 17314. 17316–17333.—The oath is supplied by *Lazamon*, as is also the threat to invade and conquer Britain.

P. 303. vv. 17352–17365.—Not in Wace.

P. 304. v. 17374. *to pan hulle*.—"ad *Killaraum* montem," Geoffrey, lib. viii. c. 12. The MSS. of Wace read *Kilomar* or *Killemar*, and the anonymous Anglo-Norman Brut, in MS. Reg., *Gillaraun*. Giraldus Cambrensis writes with more precision, "in *Kyldarensi* planitie, non procul a castro *Nasensi* (Naas)." *Top. Hibern.* dist. ii. c. 18. See *Ushers Antiquitates*, p. 242. Camden and Roberts assign the locality to *Killair*, in the county of Meath, but more recently the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, in a very ingenious geological argument, drawn from the substance of the inner circle of stones at Stonehenge, would refer them back to *Kildare*. See the *Gentlemans Magazine* for November, 1833. p. 454.

*Ibid.* vv. 17384–17387.—Not in Wace, who, instead of the speech which follows from Merlin, merely causes him to ask, in four lines, if they have force enough to remove the stones, vol. i. p. 389.

P. 305. vv. 17412–17435.—Wace comprehends this passage in eight lines. Compare Geoffrey, lib. viii. c. 12.

Pp. 308. 309. vv. 17460–17473. 17488–17493.—Not in Wace.

P. 309. vv. 17496–7.—Instead of these two lines, the French text here makes mention of the erection of the stones by Merlin, and adds four lines on the name of Stonehenge, which are omitted by *Lazamon*. Vol. i. p. 391.



In Geoffrey, the erection of the monument takes place *after* the arrival of the king, and by his order. Those who wish to see how the same event is related in the *Roman de Merlin*, may consult vol. i. f. xlvi. edit. 1498. Robert of Brunnes version of this story is printed by Hearne in the Appendix to his Preface to "Peter Langtofts Chronicle," p. clxxxviii. He has twice printed erroneously *quirisoun* for *coniurisoun*, not understanding the contraction used in the MS.

P. 310. v. 17513. *Pascent*.—He is mentioned in Nennius, who says of him, "qui regnavit in duabus regionibus, Buelt et Guorthigirniaun, post mortem patris sui, largiente Ambrosio illi, qui fuit rex inter omnes reges Brittanice gentis." p. 39. ed. Stev.

*Ibid.* v. 17523. *ff hundred monnen*.—Wace does not mention the number of Pascents companions on his arrival in Germany; and instead of the "muchel volc" collected there, says, "Mes n'ont mie grant compaignie." Geoffrey, however, agrees here with *Lajamon*, lib. viii. c. 13.

P. 311. vv. 17540–17563.—In Wace this occupies only two lines, in general terms, vol. ii. p. 2.

P. 313. vv. 17579. 17583.—St. Davids in Pembrokeshire. See Camden, vol. ii. p. 33.

*Ibid.* vv. 17588–17603.—Instead of this speech Wace briefly states, that the king Ambrosius lay ill at Winchester.

P. 315. vv. 17622–17627. 17632–3. 17640–17645.—Not in Wace.

P. 316. v. 17653. *an hundrad pund*.—In the French text Pascent agrees to give £1000.

*Ibid.* v. 17661.—Wace has here six additional lines, in which it is mentioned, that Appas was well skilled in medicine, and could speak many languages, but that he was faithless and treacherous, vol. ii. p. 4. In Geoffrey he is named *Eopa*.

*Ibid.* v. 17664. *tweien iueren*.—No companions are mentioned in the original.

P. 317. vv. 17669–17717.—Instead of this long narrative it is simply stated by Wace, in six lines, that Appas went to the Court as a physician, spoke to the king, and promised to cure him in a short time, if the king would place himself in his hands, vol. ii. p. 5.

P. 319. vv. 17724–17843.—The entire story is amplified with much art from the brief account in Wace, which barely occupies a page. The poisonous qualities ascribed by *Lajamon* to *scamony*, do not, in reality, belong to it, and the statement must have arisen from an ignorance of its

real nature, since, as it was supplied to Europe from the East, in all probability it could have been but little known, even to physicians, at that early period. *Canel* (cinnamon) and *gingiver* (ginger) are often mentioned in the English poetry of the 13th and 14th centuries.

P. 324. vv. 17849-17859.—There is only one line in the French original which corresponds to these :

A Meneve out Yreis trovez.—*MS. Cott. f. 74<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

The next four lines are inserted by *Lazamon*, with the intention probably of rendering the appearance of the comet more marvellous. Roberts supposes, p. 131, that the comet of A.D. 504, noticed in the list appended to Sir Edward Sherburnes edition of *Manilius*, fol. Lond. 1675, and which is reported to have been "crowned with a dragon," may be the one here alluded to.

P. 327. vv. 17906-17913.—This is a curious instance of paraphrastic translation. The French text reads,

E Merlin mult se contrubla  
Dol out al quor, mot ne suna.—*f. 74<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

P. 328. vv. 17929-17935.—Not in Wace, who afterwards interposes three lines, on the grief of Uther at his brothers death.

P. 330. v. 17980. *a dohter*.—Wace adds,

*Ki vers Eseoce ert mariée*.—*f. 75. c. 1.*

It does not clearly appear who is intended here. The only daughter of Uther mentioned by Geoffrey and his followers, is *Anna*, who was married to Loth, king of Lothian (see *Lazamon*, vol. ii. p. 385.), and the romance writers do not even acknowledge her to be Uthers daughter, but the daughter of Ygerne by Gorlois, or by Howel. The Welsh writers state, that this Anna was the wife of Amwn Ddu, king of Graweg in Llydaw, by whom she had *Saint Samson*. Owens *Cambrian Biography*, pp. 7. 10.

*Ibid.* v. 17997.—In Wace, Uther causes his forces to rest during the night, and arm in the morning to assault the city, vol. ii. p. 8.

P. 331. vv. 18005-18021.—Not in Wace.

P. 332. vv. 18022-18121.—This long passage is comprised in fifteen lines of the French text, vol. ii. p. 8, and the amusing details of *Lazamon*, as well as the dramatic structure of the narrative, are entirely wanting. Wace merely states, that the Irish armed themselves, and came out to battle; they fought fiercely, but were quickly conquered. Their king and Pascent were slain (he does not state by whom), and those who remained alive fled to the sea, and escaped in their ships. The naked and unprotected state of the Irish is elsewhere more than once alluded to, (see *Lazamon*, vol. ii. pp. 303. 515. etc.) and is fully corroborated by the testimony of

contemporary writers. Giraldus Cambrensis, writing from his own personal observation, says, "Nudi et inermes ad bella procedunt; habent enim arma pro onere, inermes vero dimicare pro audacia reputant et honore." *Top. Hibern.* dist. iii. c. 10. A passage also in Graftons Chronicle, vol. ii. p. 168. ed. 1807. (copied by Hall), deserves notice, from its close correspondence with the text of *Lazamon*. Speaking of the battle of Stoke in the reign of Henry the Seventh, he states, "Of the other side the Irishe men, although they fought hardily, and stucke to it valiantly, yet because they were, *after the maner of theyr countrie, almost naked, without harnesse or armure*, they were stricken downe and slain like dull and brute beastes." To a comparatively recent period they went with the legs and feet bare, as appears from many authorities. See *Planches History of Costume*, pp. 360-370. It would appear also from the passage in *Lazamon*, p. 332, that although they may have worn the *truis* or breeches (as in an illuminated copy of Giraldus, in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.), yet that it was put off on going into battle. It is remarkable too, that *Lazamon* should, here and at p. 515, arm them with battle-axes, spears, and skeins or knives, which corresponds accurately with the accounts of Giraldus, Froissart and Monstrelet. Of these weapons the axe was the most formidable, the use of which the Irish borrowed from the Northmen. Compare the description of the Welshmen in the verses of Guilielmus Brito quoted by Camden, in *Remains*, p. 14. ed. 8vo. Lond. 1674, and Higden, *Polychron.* p. 188.

P. 336. v. 18128. *preo cnihtes*.—Wace says, "En eir encontra un message," who told him how Uther was dead, and buried by the bishops, according to his desire, in the "karole as jaianz."

Pp. 338. 340. vv. 18174-18205. 18220-18223.—Not in Wace.

P. 341. v. 18231.—After this is an interpolation of sixteen lines in one of the later MSS. of Wace, but inserted in the text by the editor, vol. ii. p. 11.

P. 341. vv. 18236-7.—There is an error here, repeated in pp. 350, 351. 386. 388. 395. 397. 398. 477, which has been occasioned by the confusion made between the names of *Ebissa* and *Eosa*. In Geoffrey, Octa "cum fratruele suo," *Ebissa*, are stated to have come to England together, lib. vi. c. 13. (which is copied from Nennius, p. 29, ed. Stev.), and the latter is never again mentioned, but in his place *Eosa*, called the *cognatus* of Octa, is introduced, lib. viii. c. 6, and they continue together till their death. Wace adopts the name of *Ebissa* until the death of Aurelius Ambrosius, and then substitutes *Eossa*, with whom agree Robert of Brunne and Robert of Gloucester. The author of the metrical Brut in MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. reads *Eosa* for *Ebissa* throughout, and so does the Welsh ver-

sion attributed to Tysilio. He is called however *Ebissa* at his death both by Robert of Brunne and the metrical Brut. Lazamon therefore finding *Ebissa* mentioned at first, and *Eosa* mentioned subsequently in the French text, concluded they were *two* different persons, and continues, without any authority, so to consider them. It is remarkable, that in the genealogy of the Kentish kings appended to Nennius, p. 50, it is stated, "Hengist genuit *Octha*; [*Octha*] genuit *Ossa*."

P. 342. vv. 18254–18263.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 18264–18275.—In Lazamons original this is expressed in two lines :

La gent que Pascent out amené,  
Ke de Uther ert eschapé.—MS. Cott. f. 75<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

Pp. 343. 345. vv. 18278–18281. 18332–18335.—Not in Wace.

P. 345. v. 18336. *Dunian*.—The MSS. of Wace read *Danien*, which is a corruption of Geoffreys *Damen*.—In the metrical Anglo-Norman version of MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi., its author gives us some additions of his own, which are curious :

Icel mont à cel 66  
*Dianned* esteit apelée,  
Mes nus, qui el pais manum,  
*Windegates* ore l'apelum.  
El souverain est un coudrei,  
E al milieu un grant perrei;  
Desuz si curt un russellet,  
Ke nus apelom *Coquet*.—f. 74<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

The locality is here removed from York to Northumberland, in which latter county, about six miles from Rothbury, in Morpeth wood, *Wind Gates* lies. The author of the *Scalachronica* mentions also the same tradition, as appears by the extracts made from his work by Leland, *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 510.

P. 346. vv. 18362–18377.—In Wace the king is merely said to ask the earls advice.

P. 350. v. 18453.—Wace introduces a simile here of a lion falling on a flock of sheep, and slaying indiscriminately the rams, ewes, and lambs, vol. ii. p. 16.

*Ibid.* vv. 18458–18475.—Not in Wace, but he has some lines instead relative to the flight of those who escaped from the battle.

P. 352. v. 18496. *an Æster*.—Wace adds, that the king had appointed Easter day for his coronation, and so also Geoffrey.

P. 354. v. 18535. *Igarne*.—According to the Welsh authorities, *Eigr*, daughter of Amlawdd the Great, who was a prince of North Britain.

*Pp.* 354. 355. *vv.* 18544–18549. 18560–1. 18572–3. 18578–9.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 355. *vv.* 18580–18601.—Wace has only four lines, to the effect that the earl would not return, and held at nought the menaces of the king. Vol. ii. p. 20. (where for *S'il* we should read *Cil*).

*P.* 357. *v.* 18610. *Tintaicol*.—Remains of the castle still exist on a lofty crag almost surrounded by the sea, in the parish of *Dundagell* or *Tintagel*, hundred of *Lesnewth*. See *Paroch. Hist. of Cornwall*, by Davies Gilbert, vol. i. pp. 324. 340. It is very frequently mentioned in the Arthurian romances, and its construction ascribed to giants. See the Romances of *Tristan*, vol. ii. p. 94. 12mo, 1835.

*Pp.* 357. 358. *vv.* 18616–18635. 18645. 18649–18655.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 358. *v.* 18646. *ane oðere castle*.—In the Cottonian MS. of Wace are here two lines omitted in the printed edition.

*Dmilioc ert apelez*

*Le chaatel u il est alez.—f. 77. c. 1.*

and it is named in Geoffrey, and in the anonymous *Brut*, MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 75. c. 2.

*P.* 359. *vv.* 18666–18671.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 360. *v.* 18677. *Tambreis*.—The river Camel, which falls into the Bristol channel at *Padstow*. See a subsequent note on vol. iii. p. 140.

*Ibid.* *v.* 18693.—Wace adds, that the earl would not yield because he expected succour from the king of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 22.

*P.* 361. *vv.* 18707–18711.—In the French text we have only “un sien baron privé.” Geoffrey calls him *Ulfín de Ricaradock*, which in the Welsh version appears in the form of *Caer Caradoc*, i. e. *Salisbury*.

*Ibid.* *v.* 18721.—In Wace the king's passion for *Ygerne* is expressed much more forcibly and more at length, vol. ii. p. 23.

*P.* 362. *vv.* 18742–18761.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 363. *vv.* 18762–18909.—Instead of this long and curious narrative, we find in Wace only seven lines, thus briefly expressed: “Consult Merlin, who has arrived among the host, and who is skilled in many arts; if he is unable to counsel you, we know not how to help you.” The king, by the advice of *Ulfín*, caused Merlin to be sought and brought to him. He shewed to him all his desire, *etc.* Vol. ii. p. 23. So also Geoffrey, lib. viii. c. 19. Compare the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. i. f. lviii<sup>4</sup>.

*P.* 367. *vv.* 18856–18869.—This highly poetical passage relative to *Arthurs* future greatness seems to bear reference to the prophecy in Geoffrey, “In ore populorum celebrabitur, et actus ejus cibus erit narrantibus,”

lib. vii. c. 3. p. 49, but no doubt the popular traditions were also called in aid by the English writer. It is certain from this and several other passages that *Lazamon* was acquainted with the prophecies attributed to Merlin, but there is no direct proof that he derived them from Geoffrey of Monmouth; on the contrary he would appear from many circumstances not to have consulted the *Historia Britonum*. It is not improbable, however, that he may have read the Prophecies in an Anglo-Norman version, similar to that inserted in the Durham copy of *Wace*, and in the anonymous translation partly preserved in MS. Harl. 1605.

*Pp.* 370–372. *vv.* 18921–18931. 18967–18981.—Not in *Wace*.

*P.* 373. *vv.* 18982–3.—The French text is here rather more in detail, vol. ii. p. 25. From this passage the author or scribe of the Anglo-Norman metrical *Brut* in the Royal MS. 13 A. xxi. has adopted wholly the text of *Wace*.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 18990–19053.—All this is omitted in the text of *Wace*, which in three lines relates that the king was well received by those who believed they recognised their lord, vol. ii. 26. In the MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. are some lines previously inserted, which approach nearer to the paraphrase of *Lazamon* and the text of Geoffrey.

Al chastel si sunt venut,  
Un poi devant qu'anuté fut,  
Li porters vit li duc venir,  
Mult tost li veit la porte overir.  
Ben quidat que co fust li sire;  
Si n'el osat contredire.  
En Tintagol, *etc.*—*f.* 75<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.

*P.* 376. *vv.* 19064–19067.—Not in *Wace*.

*Ibid.* *v.* 19071. *pa cnihtes*.—In the printed text of *Wace* we have "*Li gent al duc*," which is nonsense. We should read "*Les gentz le rei*," as in the best MSS.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 19074–19121.—Not in *Wace*. The subsequent assault is told by him in seven lines, which in the English poem extends to v. 19157.

*P.* 381. *vv.* 19176–19181.—Not in *Wace*, who makes the king say, that he left the castle for dread of some treason, without letting any one know it, vol. ii. p. 27.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 19190–19195.—Instead of these lines *Wace* writes, with more feeling,

Igerne ad cel conseil loé,  
Ki tut tens ont le rei duté;  
E li reis l'at dunc embracé,  
Si l'ad al departir beisé.—*MS. Cott. f.* 78. c. 1.

P. 382. vv. 19206–19218.—This is altogether different from the French text, which states, that the king inquired how the castle had been taken and the earl slain, and pretended to be angry at the death of Gorlois. He then returns to Tintagel, and summons those within. Vol. ii. p. 29. So also in Robert of Brunne.

P. 383. vv. 19220–19225. 19230–19237.—Not in Wace.

P. 384. vv. 19254–19269.—This curious passage is not in Wace, who contents himself with stating,

Ertur ont nun; de sa bunté

Ad grant parole puis esté.—f. 78. c. 2.

It will be remarked that the *elves* in *Lazamon* bear a greater affinity to the *fays of romance* than to the *popular fairies*, between whom there is a marked difference. On this subject Keightleys amusing work on the *Fairy Mythology* may be consulted, who remarks, that in the romances of Arthur and his Round Table the fairies appear but seldom, but are exhibited in all their brilliancy and power in those of Charlemagne and his Paladins, vol. i. p. 49. It may perhaps admit of a question, whether *Lazamon* derived his elves, who presided at the birth of Arthur, from the French romances, or from ancient British or Armorican traditions. Similar narratives are to be found in the romances of *Guillaume au Court nez*, and *Ogier le Danois*, as also in the later compilations of *Huon de Bordeaux* and *Isaie le Triste*, the comparison of which with the lines of our old English poet would be highly interesting in a work expressly on the subject, but can here only be briefly alluded to. It is almost certain that the French received their knowledge of these *fays* from the Northern mythology, in which the attendance of certain *norns* or fairies at the birth of a child was recognised; but we also find the same belief existing in Brittany, as appears by the ancient romance of *Brun de la Montagne*, quoted by M. Le Roux de Lincy in his interesting work entitled *Livre des Legendes, Introduction*, 8vo, Par. 1836, which may be read with advantage, on the subject of *fairy-lore*, pp. 175–186.

P. 385. v. 19275.—In one of the later MSS. of Wace is an interpolated couplet here, mentioning the birth of Walwain, son of Loth, and so also in Robert of Brunne, f. 57.

*Ibid.* v. 19287. *seoue 3ere*.—Wace says “*longement*,” and Geoffrey, “*multis diebus*.” The next four lines are an addition by *Lazamon*.

P. 386. vv. 19298–19355.—Here again the invention of the English poet is exercised. In the French text we only read, that Octa and Eosa, partly by promise and partly by bribe, corrupted the guard placed over them, and fled together to their native country, vol. ii. p. 31.

P. 389. vv. 19376-7.—Wace says, in general terms, they robbed and burnt the country.

P. 392. vv. 19436-19441.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 19449. *Verolam*.—St. Albans, in Hertfordshire.

P. 393. vv. 19472-19507.—Not in Wace.

P. 395. vv. 19520-19559.—This speech, as well as the lines on the battle, are additions by *Lajamon*.

P. 397. vv. 19562-3. 19566-19585.—Not in Wace. This notice of the popular songs is of interest; but the passage is illustrative not of the British but of the Anglo-Saxon period.

P. 399. vv. 19622-19625.—Instead of this repetition Wace has some lines omitted by the English paraphrast, and which are necessary to complete the narrative. He writes, that the king wished to pursue the fugitive Saxons, but by the advice of his barons was persuaded to remain in the city (*Verolam*, and not *Winchester*, as in the English text) until he should recover his health. He dismisses his army, and only retains with him his household. Vol. ii. p. 36.

P. 400. vv. 19626-19815.—The entire narrative of Uther's death by poison is greatly amplified and improved from the original, which occupies in the printed edition little more than two pages, vol. ii. pp. 36-38.

P. 408. v. 19826.—Here commences the ninth book of Geoffrey.

*Ibid.* vv. 19832-19927.—The whole of this narrative proceeds from *Lajamon*, and is singularly at variance with the text of Wace, who only states in four lines,

Ertur, le fil; Uther, manderent,  
A *Cilcestre* le coronerent;  
Juvenels esteit de quinz anz,  
De su eage forz e granz.—*MS. Coll. f. 79<sup>t</sup>. c. 1.*

The Royal MS. reads *Cicestre*, and so does Robert of Brunne, but the printed edition of Wace, *Circestre*, as in the later English text. William of Worcester in his Itinerary fixes it at *Cirencester*, and says Arthur was crowned in the chapel of St. Cecilia, p. 299, 8vo, 1778. Geoffrey, however, has "in civitatem *Cilcestria*."

P. 412. v. 19928. *houen to kinge*.—Geoffrey tells us, that Arthur was crowned by the archbishop Dubricius, or Brice, lib. ix. c. 1.

P. 413. vv. 19942-19951.—Not in Wace, whose eulogium of Arthur, vol. ii. p. 39, should be compared with that of the English poet.



*P. 414. vv. 19964–19979.*—Wace says nothing of this meeting at London, nor of the oath taken by Arthurs knights.

*P. 416. vv. 20018–20021.*—Not in Wace. Geoffrey mentions previously that Colgrim had arrived from Germany, and had subdued all the northern part of Britain, from the Humber to Caithness, lib. ix. c. 1.

*P. 418. v. 20047. Scotleode.*—Roberts asserts, p. 139, that this is the first time the *Scoti* are mentioned in Geoffrey; but this is not true, since they are mentioned lib. iv. c. 17. lib. vi. c. 1. lib. viii. c. 3. etc.

*Ibid. v. 20068. Douglas.*—The river Douglas, near Wigan, in Lancashire. See Higdens *Polychron.* ap. Gale, p. 225, and Whitakers Manchester, vol. ii. p. 36. Nennius places the battle or battles of Arthur on the Douglas *second* in the series of his engagements against the Saxons.

*P. 419. vv. 20082–20175.*—This spirited and curious detail of the conflict is entirely supplied by Lajamon.

*Pp. 423. 424. vv. 20182–20185. 20187. 20192–3. 20210–20219.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 424. v. 20198. Childric.*—The *Cheldric* of Geoffrey and Wace is generally supposed to be the *Cerdic* of the Saxon chroniclers; but Roberts, p. 139, rejects this notion, and conjectures, without probability, that under the names of Baldulf, Colgrim, and Cledric, the three sons of Ella are designated.

*P. 425. v. 20229. seous milen.*—Wace has “*cinc leues*,” Robert of Brunne, “*fyue myle*,” and Geoffrey, “*spatio decem miliariorum ab urbe*.”

*Ibid. vv. 20236–20269.*—The narrative here again is quite new, and due to Lajamon alone. In Wace we read simply,

*Mes acuns, k'is vit enbuscher,  
Le curut al rei a conter.*—*MS. Cott. f. 80. c. 1.*

Arthur summons Cadur to his counsel, and gives him the command of *six* hundred (so the best MSS. read, and Geoffrey, but in the printed edition we have “*set*”) knights, and three thousand footmen, with which force he surprises Baldulf, vol. ii. p. 42.

*P. 427. v. 20279. nizen hundred.*—Wace says, more than half Baldulfs forces, and was prevented only by the approach of night from slaughtering the remainder.

*Ibid. vv. 20286–20294.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 428. v. 20306. Crosse.*—In the French text we read,

Se fist par mi la barbe rere,  
 E le chef par mi ensement,  
 E un des gervuns sulement,  
 Bien sembla *leccheor* u *fol*.—*MS. Cott. f. 80. c. 2.*

Geoffreys words are "*cultum jocularis*," and in Robert of Brunne he is called "*a folted knave*." In the English romance of Ipomedon we have some lines so closely resembling those of Wace, that they (or at least the French original, from which it is translated) must have borrowed from the *Brut*. See Webers *Metr. Romances*, vol. ii. p. 340.

P. 429. vv. 20313–20326.—Not in Wace.

P. 430. vv. 20339–20406.—Lazamon here again draws on his imagination, for Wace merely tells us that news came to Arthurs tents of the arrival of Cheldric in Scotland with six hundred ships. The kings friends advise him to retreat to London, where he would be able to collect a greater force. Vol. ii. p. 44.

P. 433. vv. 20411–20442.—Instead of these lines we only have in the French text,

Dunc veissez terre mellée,  
 Chastels guaroir, gent effrée.—*f. 80<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

P. 434. v. 20445. *Hoele his maie*.—Geoffrey writes, "*Erat autem Hoelus filius sororis Arturi, ex Budicio* [falsely printed *Dubricio* in the editions], *rege Armoricanorum Britonum generatus*," lib. ix. c. 2; and Wace calls him Arthurs nephew, and son of his sister. The Welsh writers make him son of Emyr Llydaw of Brittany. See *Cambr. Biogr.* p. 185, and Introduction to *Syr Gawayne*, p. xii. a, and a previous note, p. 366.

P. 435. vv. 20469–20510.—Wace only tells us, in six lines, that the barons and relatives of his lineage quickly got ready, and prepared their ships, the number of which is not stated. The army consisted of 12,000 knights, without foot-soldiers and archers. Geoffrey says, "*quindecim milibus armatorum*."

P. 437. v. 20511. *Hamtone*.—The Welsh version ascribed to Tysilio absurdly reads *Northampton*.

Pp. 437–439. vv. 20513–20550. 20561–20566. 20571–20576.—Not in Wace.

P. 440. vv. 20587–20640.—All this is additional matter, for the French text merely states, in two lines, that Arthurs host fell upon the Saxons unawares.

P. 443. vv. 20647–20657. 20661–2.—Not in Wace.

P. 444. v. 20670. *pat æwere weore æi fihl*.—Wace makes a similar

remark, and Geoffrey estimates the number of slain on the part of the Saxons at 6000 men. *Lazamon* subsequently increases the amount to 40,000 and 60,000.

*P. 444. vv. 20679–20714.*—Not a word respecting this castle of Cheldric occurs in the original, nor is any further detail given, after describing the battle, than that the Saxons fled to the wood of *Calidon*, and made it their place of retreat. This is placed by Nennius the *seventh* in order of Arthurs victories, and he says it was called in British *Cat Coit Celidon*, i. e. battle of the wood. Carte and other writers have supposed the locality to be in Cumberland (see notes of Stevenson and Gunn on Nennius), but the narrative of Geoffrey would, with more probability, fix it in Lincolnshire, into which county formerly extended the forest which spread over parts of the shires of Nottingham, Derby, Rutland and Northampton. I am able however to quote an additional authority, Robert of Brunne, who being a native of Lincolnshire, is intitled to consideration in traditionary matters relating to this district. In the portion of his Chronicle still inedited he writes,

A wod beside hight *Calidon*,  
That now men calle *Fiskerton*;  
Bi the water side the wod was set;  
Ther in had thei grete rescet.—*f. 59. c. 2.*

He probably means *Fiskerton*, a village in Lawress wapentake, and about four and a half miles from Lincoln.

*P. 446. v. 20718.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 20731–20918.*—The whole of this long narrative is comprised by Wace in fourteen lines, simply stating, that the Saxons took counsel to hold a parley with Arthur, and offer to yield up their arms and garments, retaining only their ships; to give hostages to keep thenceforth the peace, and to pay an annual tribute, provided they might be allowed to depart. Arthur grants these terms, and they embark. Vol. ii. p. 48.

*P. 451. vv. 20840–20870.*—These lines present by no means an unfavorable specimen of *Lazamon's* poetical talent; and the comparison of Childrics submissive conduct when hemmed in by his opponents to that of the fox when reduced to extremity by the hunters, is not inaptly introduced. We have here also, perhaps, one of the earliest existing descriptions of the fox-chase, which although at present the most prominent among English field-sports, does not seem to have held the same rank in the more manly diversions of our ancestors. It is alluded to in the curious old English poem of the *Hule and Nightingale*, p. 30, ed. Stevenson, 4to, 1838, and more at length in the romance of *Syr Gawayne and the Grene Knyȝt*,

st. xxiii. xxiv. xxxi. edited by me for the Bannatyne Club in 1839. See notes, *ibid.* p. 323. In the treatise called "The Mayster of the Game," compiled for the use of Henry the Fifth when prince, the subject of unearthing the fox is thus mentioned, cap. viii. : "Whanne he [the fox] seethe that he may not dure, than he gooth to the erthe, wher he may next eny fynde, the whiche he knowethe wel; and thanne may men digge hym out, and take hym, so that he be in esy digging, but not amonge roches." MS. Cott. Vesp. B. xii. f. 42<sup>b</sup>.

P. 456. vv. 20961-21010.—These remarkable lines are added by Lajamon in amplification of his original, and contain a vivid and probably faithful picture of the excesses committed by the Saxon ravagers.

P. 457. vv. 20993-20998.—This passage may bring to mind the cruel retaliation inflicted by the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog on Ella, king of Northumbria, in revenge for their fathers death. See the *Chronicon P. Olai*, ap. Langebek, *Scriptt. rerum Danicarum*, vol. i. p. 111. fol. Hafn. 1772.

P. 458. vv. 21013-21020.—Geoffrey says in general terms, that the Saxons depopulated the country to the Severn sea, lib. ix. c. 3, and Wace names only Devonshire, Somersetshire and Dorsetshire. The ignorance shown by his editor in regard to the first of these counties, is really extraordinary. See the printed edition, vol. ii. p. 50.

P. 459. vv. 21027-21030. 21047-21056.—Not in Wace.

P. 460. vv. 21063-21110.—Wace only says, in two lines, that Arthur caused the hostages to be hung forthwith, vol. ii. p. 51.

P. 462. v. 21115. *Clud*.—An abbreviated form of *Alclud*, already explained to be *Dunbarton*.

P. 463. v. 21119. *Bade*.—Carte is decidedly in error, *Hist. Engl.* vol. i. p. 204, in supposing that the scene of this battle was at *Mount Badon*, in Berkshire, and not at Lansdown-hill, near Bath. Compare Gildas, p. 34. ed. Stevenson, Ushers *Antiquitates*, p. 254, and Camden, vol. i. p. 188. The date of this battle, on account of the obscurity of the passages in Gildas and Bede, in which it is mentioned, has given rise to some controversy. The most probable opinion seems in favour of the year 520. See Stevensons Preface to Gildas, p. ix.

*Ibid.* v. 21125.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 21131-21134.—These curious lines are not in the French text, and were probably added by Lajamon from some tradition connected with *Weland*, the magician-smith, whose traditionary fame is discussed at length in a treatise intituled, "*Véland le Forgeron*," published by G. B. Depping and

Fr. Michel, 8vo. Par. 1833. At any rate this notice is a valuable addition to our scanty knowledge of the mythological lore introduced into England from Scandinavia.

P. 464. v. 21157. *Calibeorne*.—On this famous sword of Arthur see the Romances of *Tristan*, edited by M. Michel, vol. i. p. lxxxv.; Warton's *History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 126. edit. 1840; and Notes on *Syr Gawayne*, p. 343. In the Welsh versions of the *Brut* this sword is termed *Caledvwlch*, or *hard cleft*, in allusion, as Roberts supposes, to the fable of its having been fixed in a rock. "Geoffrey alone," adds Roberts, "calls the sword Caliburn, i. e. *caled-vvorn*, the hard mass, i. e. well tempered and massive." In the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. i. f. lxxxii<sup>4</sup>, *Escalibort* is interpreted "*ung nom en Ebrieu, qui vault au tant à dire en François comme trencher fer et acier*;" and in the same manner in the English *Morte Arthur* it is explained *cut steel*, vol. i. p. 48, on which see Southey's note. Another name is *Broun-stele*, which occurs in a romance in the MS. *Red Book of Bath*.

*Ibid.* v. 21139. *Avalun*.—See the authorities quoted in a subsequent note on Arthurs fabled transportation to this fairy island, after the battle of Camlan.

*Ibid.* vv. 21147–8. *Goswhit*.—Here we have, no doubt, a traditionary name not handed down by Geoffrey or Wace. Of course *Goswhit*, i. e. Goose-white, must be taken as the interpretation of a British epithet. In the French text is a peculiarity passed over by Lajamon,

D'or fu tut li nassels devant.—MS. Cott. f. 81<sup>4</sup>. c. 1.

*Ibid.* vv. 21151–21156.—The signification of *Pridwen* in Welsh is said to be the *fair form*, or *that which is white*, in allusion probably to the figure of the Virgin said to be painted on it. Roberts would regard this passage as an interpolation, because it suited not his views, yet it is as ancient as any of the other traditions respecting Arthur. Nennius says, he bore the figure of the Virgin "*super humeros suos*," at the battle of Castle Guinnion, p. 48, but William of Malmesbury transfers the battle to Badon hill, where he says Arthur was assisted by the image of the Divine Mother "*quam armis suis insuerat*," lib. i. f. 4. edit. 1596. There is a later legend on the subject, preserved in MS. Bodl. 622, and MS. Cott. Cleop. D. viii., and inserted in an abbreviated form in John of Glastonbury's Chronicle, vol. i. p. 77. 8vo. 1726.

*Ibid.* v. 21158. *Ron*.—This word signifies *spear* in Welsh, and hence Geoffrey has been accused of not understanding its meaning, and making it a proper name. The Welsh texts add an epithet to it, signifying *commanding* or *tall*, Roberts, p. 142. The printed text of Wace is very cor-

rupt here. *Lazamon* tells us subsequently, p. 576, that *Arthurs* spear had (like his helm) belonged previously to *Uther*, and was fabricated by a smith of *Caermarthen*, named *Griffin*, a personage unknown to the chroniclers.

*P. 464. v. 21159. al his iweden.*—The corresponding lines describing *Arthurs* armour in the inedited portion of *Robert of Brunnes Chronicle*, are curious enough to deserve being quoted at length.

Himself was armed fynly wele  
 W<sup>t</sup> gode chambres of iren & stele;  
 & a hauberk th<sup>t</sup> non was suilk,  
 Abouen an acton mad of silk;  
 & gird w<sup>t</sup> *Calaburn*, the gode bronde,  
 A better com neuer in kynges honde.  
 Ten fote long was the blade,  
 In *Ramsceie* the merk is made;  
 Fro the hilde to the pomelle  
 Tuelue inche grete, th<sup>t</sup> tyme as felle;  
 The brede of the blade seven inche & more,  
 I trow th<sup>t</sup> wild smyte sore.  
*Arthure* luffed it wele inouh,  
 Misshapped him neuer whan he it drouh.  
 His helme was gode, non better on molde,  
 The naselle befor was alle of golde;  
 The bendeles of gold burnyst bright,  
 A dragon aboun, selcouth in sight.  
 About his nek hang his schelde,  
*Pridwen* it hight, many it behelde;  
 Ther one was purtreid, next him bi,  
 The image [of] our suete Lady.  
 His lance grete, he cald it *Ron*,  
 W<sup>t</sup> iren befor, suilk was non.—*f. 59<sup>d</sup>. c. 2.*

*Ibid. vv. 21161–21168.*—Not in *Wace*, who has instead some lines to the effect, that *Arthur* caused his troops to advance slowly and in perfect order. The Saxons, on their approach, withdraw to a neighbouring hill, where they prepare for defence. The Britons follow them, and are then addressed by *Arthur*, vol. ii. p. 54. In *Geoffrey* the address of *Arthur* precedes his putting on his armour, and he is seconded by the archbishop *Dubricius*, who promises the Britons absolution of all their sins, should they die in the conflict. In *Geoffrey* also the conflict occupies two days, lib. ix. c. 4.

*P. 466. vv. 21206–21216.*—Not in *Wace*.

*P. 467. vv. 21217–21235.*—This passage in the French text occupies only two lines :

Ne sai quel de Saisnes ateinst,  
E jus à la terre l'enpeinst.—*f.* 81<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.

*P.* 468. *vv.* 21250–21256.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 21257–21260.—Nennius says, that Arthur killed with his own hand in that battle 960 men, p. 49. ed. Stev. In Geoffrey the number is diminished to 470, which Wace further reduces to 400. Robert of Brunne renders the lines,

*Fyue* hundreth he alouh more alone  
Than his oste did ilk one.—*f.* 60. c. 2.

*P.* 469. *vv.* 21261–21456.—This long and highly poetic narrative is due to the invention of our English poet; for in his original, the conclusion of the battle, the death of Baldulf and Colgrim, and the flight of Cheldric, are described in four lines, vol. ii. p. 57.

*P.* 477. *vv.* 21461–21484.—All that Wace says is, that Arthur sent Cadur after the fugitives, with 10,000 of his best men. The account which follows in *Lazamon*, *vv.* 21485–21642, of the stratagem used by the Britons, and the defeat and death of Cheldric, is so greatly amplified and altered from the French text, as to present the appearance of an independent narrative. In Wace it occupies only thirty-five lines, vol. ii. p. 57.

*P.* 483. *v.* 21609. *Teinnewic*.—The ships of Cheldric had been left at Dartmouth (p. 456), to which port, or one near it, the fugitive Saxons would naturally direct their flight. Geoffrey, however, writes, “*insulam Tanet lacero agmine ingrediuntur*,” to which place being followed by Cadur, their chief is killed, and the rest submit, and give hostages. Wace, being apparently aware of the absurdity of bringing the Saxons from Bath to the isle of Thanet, where their ships were *not*, conducts them into Devonshire, and fixes the scene of the battle at Teignmouth, at that period called *Teignwick*, not many miles from the spot at which they had landed. *Lazamon* and Robert of Brunne follow Wace's authority, and it is far from improbable, that some local tradition might have existed at the period, of a conflict having taken place on the spot. The printed text of Wace is here, as in so many other passages, deplorably inaccurate.

*P.* 485. *vv.* 21647–21652.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 486. *vv.* 21671–21726.—Wace only says in three lines,

Ertur soît qu'il se resembloient,  
Encontre lui se ralioient;  
Jesque Marcif les aiwi.—*MS. Cott. f.* 82. c. 2.

They hear of his approach, and fly to the lake of *Limonoi*, or Lomond, in Dunbartonshire, the marvellous traditions respecting which seem to have

been borrowed by Geoffrey from the tract "*De Mirabilibus Britannie*," which is often found appended to Nennius. See also Alfred of Beverley, p. 7.

P. 489. vv. 21739-21748.—These additional particulars of the wonders of the lake are added by Lajamon.

P. 491. v. 21783. *an imetliche broc*.—This is the *Levin wattyr* of later writers. See Nennius, p. 56, and Macphersons *Geographical Illustrations*, in voce.

*Ibid.* vv. 21797-21810.—Not in Wace.

P. 492. v. 21813. *twalf milen*.—Wace says, "assés près d'Artus." His name in the printed edition is given *Diramaurus*, contrary to the readings of the best MSS. and the text of Geoffrey.

P. 493. vv. 21827-21854.—In the French original it is only stated in general terms, that Gillomar fled back to Ireland, and that Arthur returned to the lake where he had left the Scots; without any mention of Howel, vol. ii. p. 62. Then follows immediately the submission of the Scots by their bishops and women, but no number of the former is given, as in Lajamon. The whole is much amplified in the English paraphrase.

P. 497. vv. 21937-21956.—In Wace this passage is represented by a single line,

Lur humages prist, sis leissa.—MS. Cott. f. 83. c. 1.

P. 500. vv. 21994-21996.—The measure given in the original is *twenty* feet long and *twenty* broad, and so also in Geoffrey, and in the tract *De Mirabilibus*, from which he seems to have borrowed. In the latter this water is called *Finnaun Gwur Helic*, and placed "in regione *Cinaliptuc*." ap. Nenn. p. 57. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions a similar lake on the hill called *Arthurs Chair*, in Gower, Carmarthenshire. Compare Alfred of Beverley, p. 7.

*Ibid.* v. 21998.—Not in Wace. Here as elsewhere, the disposition of the English writer to refer every marvellous occurrence to the agency of evil spirits or elves, is worthy observation.

P. 501. v. 22015. *i pissen londes ande*.—Wace says, "De juste Saverne en Guales sit," MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 80<sup>b</sup>. c. 1, and so also Geoffrey, who adds, "quod pagenses *Linligwan* appellant," lib. ix. c. 7. This is also borrowed from the tract *De Mirabilibus*, on which the editor notes, that the name is probably a corruption of the Welsh *Aber-linn-llivan*. In the latter part of the description of this lake, Lajamon has either inadvertently omitted a part of his original, or some lines of his text are missing. The



latter supposition seems most probable. Compare Wace, vol. ii. p. 66, and the Latin authorities cited above.

*P. 503. vv. 22067–22074.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 504. v. 22089.*—In the original it is said, that Arthur remained at York till the feast of the Nativity.

*Ibid. vv. 22099–22114.*—Wace only writes, that Arthur caused his chaplain to be invested with the archbishopric, in order to maintain and restore the churches and monasteries destroyed by the pagans. Geoffrey has in addition, that archbishop Sampson and the other ministers of religion had been previously expelled by the heathen Saxons, lib. ix. c. 8.

*P. 505. vv. 22115–22116. 22119–22126.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 506. vv. 22137–22140.*—Not in Wace. The severity of the law against treachery of the tenants to their lord, is here and elsewhere strongly marked.

*Ibid. v. 22143.*—In the French text and Geoffrey, as well as in the French romances of the 12th century, the second name is given, more correctly, *Angusel* or *Augusel*. The Welsh authors call them sons of Cynvarch, a chieftain of the Northumbrian Britons, by Nevyn, daughter of Brychan, and name them Aron, Llew, and Urien.

*Ibid. vv. 22145–22207.*—Instead of this long interlocutory passage, Wace merely tells us, that the brothers had held, by right of their ancestors, the territory northward from the Humber, during the time of peace. Arthur restored to them their lands and heritages. To Urien, the eldest, he gave *Moray*, and commanded that he should be called king of it; to Angusel he gave *Scotland* in fee; and to Loth, who had married Arthurs sister, he gave all *Leonais*, and other fees. Geoffrey reads, “ad consulum *Lodenesia*,” MS. Reg., which is explained to be the ancient province of Lothian. Roberts, in commenting on the division above made, says, that the second portion seems to have included all the south-western counties of Scotland; the third, the south-eastern counties to Grahams dyke; and the first, the territory beyond it, p. 146.

*P. 509. v. 22203. mi suster.*—According to Geoffrey and his followers her name was *Anna*. See *Lajamon*, vol. ii. p. 385, and notes, p. 366. In Wace no mention is here made of Modred, but there is in Geoffrey, lib. ix. c. 9. The romance authorities say, that although Modred passed as the nephew of Arthur, yet he was in reality his bastard son by Loths wife. Robert of Brunne renders the passage thus:

Sir Loth, th<sup>t</sup> wedded Anne;  
Wawan, ther sone, at Rome was than,

To norise, as the romance sais;  
He hight Wawan the curtain.—*f.* 62. c. 1.

*P.* 509. *vv.* 22213–22224.—Wace states briefly in five lines, that after Arthur had settled his kingdom and established his laws, he took Guenever to wife. He says nothing of any meeting at London, or of Arthurs going into Cornwall. With regard to the personal attractions of queen Guenever (called by the Welsh *Gwenhyfar*, daughter to Goyfran the Hero), see my *Notes to Syr Gawayne*, p. 311. 4to. Lond. 1839.

*P.* 510. *vv.* 22245–22248.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 511. *vv.* 22251–22298.—The French text merely states, that Arthur caused his navy to be got ready, and said he would go and conquer Ireland, vol. ii. p. 70. The details in *Lazamon* are always valuable.

*Pp.* 513. 514. *vv.* 22305–22316. 22321–2.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 515. *vv.* 22355–22464.—Wace does not say that Arthur captured the Irish king with his own hand, but his text has been understood too literally by the English paraphrast. The whole of what follows is the invention of *Lazamon*, since in Wace we have only four lines, stating that Gillomar did homage to Arthur, and gave hostages to hold his lands in *treuage*. Even Giraldus admits that the Irish princes were tributary to Arthur, *De Top. Hibern.* dist. iii. c. 8. ed. Francof. 1602.

*P.* 520. *vv.* 22471–22524.—Here again we are indebted to *Lazamon* for a very curious narrative, to be found nowhere else. Wace tells the story in two lines, and Geoffrey is equally brief. The names of *Ælcus* and *Escol* do not exist in historians.

*P.* 523. *vv.* 22525–22678.—The whole of this is comprised by Wace in twenty lines, vol. ii. p. 72. Geoffrey is still more brief, lib. ix. c. 10, and only mentions the first two of these island or northern kings.

*P.* 524. *v.* 22565. *Doldanim*.—The name in Geoffrey is *Doldanius*, in Wace *Duldainet* or *Doldain*, and in Robert of Brunne *Doldan*.

*P.* 526. *v.* 22616. *Winet-londe*.—The MSS. of Wace read *Wineland*, *Venelande*, *Guenelande*, etc., and Robert of Brunne *Wentland*. In Geoffrey the name does not occur. M. Le Roux de Lincy conjectures it to have been *Vinland*, and refers to Wheatons *History of the Northmen*, p. 25; but according to that writer, the country so named was part of the continent of North America, and cannot be the territory here intended. With greater probability we may refer *Winet-lond* to the tract of land on the south shore of the Baltic, between the rivers Oder and Vistula, inhabited by the Wends, which in Wulfstans account of his voyage to king Alfred is named

*Weomod-land.* It forms at present part of the territories of Prussia. See on the Wends (who are supposed of Sarmatian origin) an article in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. iii. p. 478. *Winet-lond* is referred to again by Lazamon, v. 22788.

*P. 529. vv. 22679–22718.*—Lazamon continues here to borrow from his own stores, for in his French original we have only three lines to tell us of Arthurs return to England, vol. ii. p. 73.

*P. 531. v. 22721. twelf ȝere.*—So also in the best MSS. of Wace and Geoffrey; but Le Roux de Lincy, in the corrupt text he has given us of the former, prints *trente et deus*.

*Ibid. vv. 22735–22974.*—This long narrative on the origin of the Round Table, is perhaps one of the most remarkable and curious instances which occur of the additional matter engrafted by Lazamon on the text of Wace. In the latter we have a few introductory lines on the fame of Arthur, which is stated to have caused every knight of reputation to repair to his court, and enter his service. He then adds,

Pur les nobles baners [r. barons] qu'il out,  
Dun[t] chescun meldere estre quidout,  
Cheescun se teneit à meillor,  
Ne nuls ne saveit le peor,  
Fist reis Ertur la Runde Table,  
Dun[t] Bretun dient meint fable.—*MS. Cott. f. 84<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

He proceeds to say, that at this table all sat as equals, and none could sit higher than another. This tradition respecting the Round Table wholly rests with Wace, for Geoffrey is perfectly silent respecting it, which is the more extraordinary, since there is no reason to doubt the assertion of the former, that the Britons had many marvellous stories about its institution. These stories must consequently have existed in the early part of the twelfth century, and, of course, previous to the composition of the French romances in prose and verse on the subject. It is by no means improbable, that in the narrative of the English poet one of these popular traditions on the foundation of the Round Table may have been preserved, since it would appear hardly credible that the whole should be a mere invention of the writer. See on this subject a note in *Syr Gawayne*, p. 353, and the *Itinerarium* of William de Worcestre, p. 311. 8vo. 1778.

*P. 542. vv. 22975–22996.*—The corresponding lines in Wace are well known from having been so often cited by writers on the origin of romance, but deserve to be compared with Lazamons version. See the printed edition, vol. ii. p. 76. Robert of Brunne, who again translated or paraphrased the French text (and whose work was finished in the year 1338), renders

the above passage, in the inedited portion of his Chronicle, in the following remarkable manner :

In th' tuelue jeres tyme  
 Felle auentours, th' men rede of ryme.  
 In th' tyme wer herd and sene,  
 Th' som say th' neuer had bene.  
 Of Arthure is said many selcouth,  
 In diuers landes north and south,  
 Th' man haldes now for fable,  
 Be thei neuer so trew no stable.  
 Not alle is sothe, no alle lie,  
 Ne alle wisdom, ne alle folie ;  
 Ther is of him no thing said,  
 Th' ne it may to gode laid.  
 More than other was his dedis,  
 Th' men of him so mykelle redia.  
 Geffrey Arthur of Menimu,  
 Wrote his dedis th' wer of pru,  
 & blames bothe Gildas and Bede,  
 Whi of him thei wild not rede ;  
 Sithen he was pris of alle kynges  
 Thei wild not write his praysynges;  
 & more wirschip of hym was  
 Than of any th' spekes Gildas,  
 Or of any th' Bede wrote,  
 Sane holy men th' we wote.  
*In alle londes wrote men of Arthoure,*  
*His noble dedis of honoure ;*  
*In France men wrote, & yit write :*  
*Here haf we of him bot lite.*  
 Tille domes day men salle spelle,  
 Of Arthure dedis talk & telle.—*f. 62<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 543. vv. 23001–23004.*—Wace writes thus :

N'esteit pas tenu par curteis,  
 Escot, ne Bretun, ne Franceis,  
 Norman, Angevin, ne Flemenc,  
 Ne Burgoinum ne Loherenc, etc.—*MS. Cott. f. 84<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

But in the Royal MS. 13 A. xxi. the last two lines are omitted, and may be an interpolation. In the French text also the entire paragraph, vv. 23001–23012, precedes the passage relative to the marvellous stories told of Arthur by the *conteors* and *fableors*, and instead of vv. 23013–23026 of the English text, we have in Wace some lines to the effect, that many came from various lands to seek honour and wealth at Arthurs court, and to see his nobles. He was beloved by the poor and honored by the rich. Foreign kings feared him for his prowess, and envied him for his liberality. Vol. ii. p. 76.

*P. 544. vv. 23027-23080.*—Supplied by Lajamon; but the latter portion is only an anticipation of what is stated by Wace after the death of Arthur, and repeated in the English paraphrase, vol. iii. p. 144. The part which relates to Merlins prophecy of Arthur would appear to be a poetical paraphrase of a passage in Geoffrey, lib. vii. c. 3, which had previously been noticed by Lajamon. See a previous note, p. 370.

*P. 546. v. 23064. per Walwain wes for-faren.*—Lajamon here alludes to the fatal battle between Arthur and Modred, which took place on the river Camlan, but he is wrong in assigning the death of Walwain to that locality. His memory must here have played the truant, for he subsequently, vol. iii. p. 132, rightly fixes the event at the spot where Arthur first landed. See Introduction to *Syr Gawayne*, 4to, 1839, p. xxii.

*Ibid. v. 23070. Argante.*—Whence this name has been derived I am at a loss to conceive; for in all the extant authorities of the twelfth century which mention her, she is called *Morgen*, *Morganis*, *Morgana*, or *Morgain*. Gervase of Tilbury adds the epithet *fatata*, fay, or fairy, which has been overlooked by Keightley, *Fairy Mythology*, vol. i. p. 12, and Taylor, Note to new edition of Warton, vol. i. p. (34). It would appear that *Argant* was an Armoric name, and borne by the daughter of Constantin, (see Lobineaus *Hist. de Bretagne*, vol. i. fol. par. 1707,) but this will not explain why it is here applied to the fairy sister of Arthur. Price writes, "The Persian *Mergian* and *Urganda* have unquestionably furnished Italian poetry with its *Morgana* and *Urgana*." Pref. p. (34). This seems, however, rather an unguarded assertion; for although on D'Herbelots authority *Mergian* has been received as the prototype of *Morgana*, (which requires further proof,) yet I find no trace of the name of *Urganda* in the Persian or Arabic writers. It is nevertheless very remarkable to meet with a name allied to the *Urganda Desconecida* of the cycle of Amadis in the work of an English writer at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and it would be desirable to have some better explanation of it than I am able to offer. Compare Lajamon, vol. iii. p. 144.

*P. 547. vv. 23087-23246.*—The narrative is much briefer in Wace, and differently arranged, vol. ii. pp. 77-79.

*P. 551. v. 23181. Riculf.*—This name occurs in Walsingham, *Ypod. Neustr.* p. 418, ed. Camd., borne by a Norman.

*P. 554. vv. 23259-23270.*—These lines are not in the French text. It must be remarked that the mention of Walwain as having come from Rome to join Arthur in Norway, is entirely due to Wace, apparently founded upon some misconception of Geoffreys text, who says only, that at that

time Walwain was committed by his uncle, at the age of twelve years, to the care of pope Sulpicius, from whom he received knighthood. See Introduction to *Syr Gawayne*, pp. xii. xiii.

*P. 556. vv. 23305–23354.*—In Wace this passage occupies only six lines, stating in general terms the submission of Æscil, vol. ii. p. 81.

*P. 558. vv. 23355–23396.*—The French text gives us in the place of this curious enumeration of Arthurs forces only three or four lines, to the effect that he caused to be selected from Denmark a great number—"ne sai quanz cens ne quanz millers"—to lead with him into France; which was done without delay. Vol. ii. p. 81.

*P. 562. vv. 23433–4.*—Wace does not state the amount of the tribute, but says it was transmitted to the emperor, whose name is given by Geoffrey as *Leo*, lib. ix. c. 11. In a recent manuscript copy of Wace here occur four lines, evidently and absurdly interpolated, which refer to Julius Cæsar, the conqueror of Britain, as the emperor alluded to, and these lines are admitted most injudiciously by the editor into the text, vol. ii. p. 82.

*Ibid. vv. 23439–23462.*—This narrative is quite opposed to that of Wace, who does not say a word of any application to Rome for assistance, but merely that Frolle assembled all the forces in the pay of Rome that were in his province, and marched with them to attack Arthur. The description of the battle is then dismissed in four lines; but some others are added, relative to the French who joined the army of Arthur, and which *Lazamon* has passed over without notice. See *ibid.*

*P. 568. vv. 23573–23630.*—In the French text we have merely eight lines, stating that Frolle saw the starving condition of the people, and resolved to put his own life in peril rather than that all Paris should perish. Vol. ii. p. 86.

*P. 571. vv. 23649–23880.*—This long and curious detail is almost entirely due to *Lazamon*. Wace has only eight lines as an equivalent, saying that the challenge was accepted, and hostages given on both sides for its fulfilment. The two warriors enter armed into the island assigned for the combat. *ibid.*

*P. 573. v. 23703–4.*—Robert of Brunne in translating Wace, writes,

The bataille suld be in a playne,  
Bituex two waters, Marne & Seyne.—*f. 64. c. 1.*

The readers of romance lore will not fail to recognise an imitation of this combat in the similar one between Roland and Oliver on an island in the middle of the river Rhone, near Vienna. See the *Roman de Guerin de*

*Montglave*, f. xxxviii<sup>b</sup>. 4to, Par. 1518, and MS. Reg. 20 B. xix. f. 28<sup>b</sup>. Le Roux de Lincy is mistaken in asserting that this combat of Arthur and Frolo is not to be found in the romances of the Round Table, since it is in the *Lancelot du Lac*, tom. ii. f. 64<sup>b</sup>. edit. 4to, 1513. *Froille* is also mentioned in the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. ii. f. ix. as a duke of Germany and ally of king Claudas.

P. 582. vv. 23929-23930.—Lazamon seems to have here misunderstood his original author, who writes,

De sun cheval l'ad loin porté,  
Tant cum hanste li ad dure.—MS. Cott. f. 86<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.

Pp. 584. 585. vv. 23970-23972. 23991-24030.—Not in Wace.

P. 587. v. 24046.—After this line Wace adds two others, omitted by Lazamon,

A Paris lunges sojorna,  
Bailliz assist, pois ordena.—f. 87. c. 1.

P. 589. vv. 24087-24100.—Wace has only two lines,

Les altres parties de France  
Cumquist Ertur par grant puissance.—f. 87. c. 2.

In Geoffrey we read, "*Emensis iterum novem annis, cum totius Gallie partes potestati sue submisisset, venit iterum Arturus Parisios, tenuitque ibidem curiam,*" etc. lib. ix. c. 11.

P. 590. vv. 24111-24124.—Not in Wace.

P. 591. vv. 24135-24138.—Robert of Brunnes translation of the original passage is rendered curious by his own additions :

Many selcouth be tyme seres  
Betid Arthur tho nyen zeres :  
Many proude man lowe he brouht,  
To many a felon wo he wrouht.  
*Ther haf men bokes alle his life,*  
*Ther er his meruailes kid fulle rife ;*  
*Th' we of him here alle rede,*  
*Ther er thei writen, ilka dede.*  
*Thise grete bokes so faire langage,*  
*Writen and spoken on France vsage,*  
*Th' neuer was writen thorgh Inglis man ;*  
*Suilk stile to speke no kynde can.*  
*Bot France men wrote in prose,*  
*Als he did him to alose.*—f. 65. c. 1.

This is, perhaps, the most direct testimony extant of the priority of the romances written in French to those composed in English on the exploits of the Round Table.

*P. 592. vv. 24155–24186.*—This passage is written more briefly, and in the narrative form in Wace, vol. ii. p. 92. Geoffrey only notices the grants to Kay and Beduer, and dismisses the rest in general terms. In the Cotton MS. two additional lines occur, which are probably an interpolation, as they are not noticed from any other MS. in the printed edition.

*Flandres* duna à *Holdin*,  
*Le Mans* à *Borel*, sun cousin ;  
*Buloigne* duna à *Liger*,  
*E Puintif* duna à *Richer*.—*f. 87<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

*P. 593. vv. 24191–24194.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 594. vv. 24195–24214.*—Wace only says, in four lines, that Arthur returned in the month of April to England, where he was joyfully received, vol. ii. p. 93.

*P. 595. vv. 24229–24240.*—Not in Wace, but the passage immediately preceding is given in a more dilated form in the French text; a circumstance so unusual as to deserve notice.

*P. 597. vv. 24273–24278.*—Not in Wace. It would be curious to ascertain what books these were to which *Lazamon* in this passage refers. As to the ancient magnificence of *Caerleon*, see the *Itinerary of Giraldus*, translated by Sir R. C. Hoare, vol. i. p. 103. 4to. 1806.

*Ibid. v. 24283. scint Julien.*—In the place of this saint (called *Julius* by Geoffrey), M. Le Roux de Lincy in his edition of Wace gives us another named *Vulc* (!), although his own book, vol. i. p. 164, and the collation of any good MS. or of the Latin text might have taught him better.

*P. 599. v. 24316.*—In a late MS. of Wace, Bibl. du Roi, 7515<sup>3.3</sup> *fonds Colbert*, are here interpolated fourteen lines, not in the earlier MSS. nor in *Lazamon*, detailing the names of the different peoples summoned by Arthur. See the printed edition, vol. ii. p. 96.

*Ibid. v. 24324. Angel.*—See previous note, p. 381.

*Ibid. v. 24330.*—Here in the MS. 7515<sup>3.3</sup> are four more lines interpolated, relative to Loth and his son Walwain, vol. ii. p. 97.

*P. 600. v. 24332. Cadwaðlan.*—In Geoffrey he is mentioned as "*Cadwallo Lawirh*, rex Venedotorum, qui nunc Norgualenses dicuntur," which Roberts renders, "*Caswallon Lawhir* (the long-handed,) lord of Gwynedd." Wace reads *Cadwal*.

*Ibid. v. 24335. Glouchestre.*—The printed Welsh translation ascribed to Tysilio reads *Worcester*, erroneously, instead of *Gloucester*, and omits the next name.



*P. 600. v. 24336. Winchastre.*—Geoffrey and several of the copies of Wace read *Worcester* here, but others agree with *Lazamon* in reading *Winchester*.

*Ibid. v. 24337. Gurguint.*—He is omitted in Geoffrey and in some copies of Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 24339–24341.*—In Geoffrey and Wace *Cursal* is assigned to Chester, and *Urgent* (*Urbgenius*, Geoffrey) to Bath.

*Ibid. v. 24343. Ærnald.*—Called *Anaraut* in Geoffrey and Wace. In the Welsh version falsely named earl of *Shrewsbury*.

*Ibid. v. 24345. Balien of Silechastre.*—The text of Geoffrey reads "*Gal-luc Saresberiensis*," which is evidently erroneous, since *Salisbury* has previously occurred. Wace has *Balluc*, earl of *Silchester* or *Chichester*, for the MSS. vary, as is the case with the two English texts. The printed edition of Wace has the corrupt reading *Balduf*.

*Ibid. v. 24346. Wigein.*—Geoffrey and Wace read *Jugein*.

*Ibid. vv. 24349–24358.*—Several of the names here differ considerably from those in Geoffrey and Wace, and all are more or less corrupt: the MSS. also of the Latin and French texts present numerous variations, and it would be superfluous to note them down. It may however be remarked, that *Madoc* and *Traher* do not occur at all in Geoffrey or Wace, and that *Peredur mab Elidur* has been improperly considered as two persons. Roberts in his translation of the Welsh version has bestowed some pains on this list, p. 151, and may be referred to, together with the text of Geoffrey in MS. Reg. 13 D. ii. Robert of Brunne thus dismisses the dry catalogue of names:—

Of ther childir it sais ther names,  
To neuen tham here it ne frames.  
Ther was Porsud sone, Donant,  
& ser Regin sone, Elant,  
& Cohel sone, hight Keneus,  
& Katelle sone, Katellus;  
& other names, selcouth to telle,  
It is not on tham to duelle.  
Thise serued at the Round Table;  
To rekne tham alle it is fable.—*f. 65<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 601. v. 24372. Lundene.*—Geoffrey and Wace add, that he was also legate of Rome, and could cure by the virtue of his prayers.

*Ibid. v. 24374. Cantware-buri.*—The see of London is supposed to have existed as an archbishopric from the period of the introduction of Christi-

anity, under Lucius, to the advent of Augustine. See Godwin *de Præsulibus*, pp. 169, 171. fol. 1743.

P. 602. v. 24381. *Maluerus*.—Called *Malvasius* or *Malveisus* by Geoffrey and Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 24383. *Kinkailin of Frislonde*.—Not in Wace or Geoffrey. Robert of Brunne instead of this line supplies another, "*Kynmare*, kyng of *Wentland*," f. 66. c. 1, in reference to the passage at p. 527, but the name of the king is there different.

*Ibid.* v. 24386. *bi Norðe*.—Wace has, "*ki ert reis de Noreis*," which *Lazamon* has not translated correctly.

P. 603. vv. 24411–12.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 24419–20.—In Wace other causes are assigned for their arrival, in six additional lines, omitted by *Lazamon*. Vol. ii. p. 101.

P. 604. vv. 24427–24430.—Not in Wace. The passage that follows, extending from v. 24431 to v. 24442. is much enfeebled in the translation. Compare the printed edition, vol. ii. p. 102.

P. 605. vv. 24457–24468.—Wace only says, in four lines, that two archbishops led the king, each of whom sustained one of his arms.

P. 606. vv. 24483–24496.—Not in Wace.

P. 607. vv. 24513–24516.—On the contrary Wace tells us the queen was crowned in her chamber, and afterwards conducted to the nunnery (of St. Julius) to avoid the crowd. Vol. ii. p. 104.

P. 608. vv. 24519–24522.—Wace only says that they held white doves (*columbs*) in their hands. The editor chooses to print *cornelles* in his text, vol. ii. p. 105.

*Ibid.* v. 24536.—The French original has here several lines omitted by *Lazamon*, which were thus rendered more than a century afterwards by Robert of Brunne:—

Whan the procession was gone,  
The messe bigan son on one ;  
Ther mot men se faire sumenyng  
Of the clerkis th' best couth syng ;  
W' tribille, mene, & burdoun,  
Of many on was suete soun ;  
Of tho th' songe hie & lowe,  
& tho th' couthe organes blowe.  
Inouh ther was of mynstralcie,  
& of songe faire melodie.

Ther mot men folk com & go  
To the kirkes bothe, to & fro, *etc.*—*f.* 66<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

*P.* 609. *vv.* 24559–24570.—In Geoffrey and Wace the king and queen change their crowns before they quit the monasteries, and the king then proceeds to his palace to dine, and the queen to hers.

*P.* 610. *v.* 24580.—So also in Geoffrey and Wace, but the latter adds, in reference to this custom in his own time,

E Bretun uncor la teneient,  
Quant ensemble feste fascient.—*MS. Cott. f.* 89<sup>d</sup>. c. 1.

In the Welsh version attributed to Tysilio (if rightly translated) Arthur and his queen dine together in the same hall, but in all probability there is some error.

*P.* 611. *vv.* 24597–24600.—Wace only says, “vestu d’ermine,” and does not mention the gold rings.

*P.* 612. *vv.* 24609–10.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 24617–24622.—In the French text we read,

La reine i out ses servanz,  
Ne vus sai dire quels ne quanz;  
Richement e bele fu servie, *etc.*—*f.* 89<sup>d</sup>. c. 2.

*P.* 613. *vv.* 24635–24638.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* *v.* 24643.—Wace adds three lines of extravagant panegyric, omitted in the English paraphrase :—

Plus erent curteis e vaillant  
Neis li povre paisant,  
Ke chevalers en altres regnes:  
E altre si erent les femmes.—*f.* 89<sup>d</sup>. c. 2.

He also says that no knight was to be seen of any estimation who wore not his arms and clothes of one color, and so also the ladies. Vol. ii. p. 110.

*P.* 615. *vv.* 24685–24694.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 616. *v.* 24718.—After this line several MSS. of Wace have an addition of no less than forty-four lines, descriptive of the music and games used at Arthurs feast. They are exceedingly curious, and have been quoted partially by myself in the Notes to *Havelok*, p. 200, and by M. Michel in the Glossary to *Tristan*, vol. ii. p. 219. The entire passage may be seen in Le Roux de Lincys edition, vol. ii. p. 111. It must, however, be observed that two of the oldest existing MSS. of Wace, namely, Cangé 27, in the Bibliothèque du Roi, and MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. in the British Museum, wholly omit these lines, and so did doubtless the copy from which Laȝamon translated or paraphrased his work. It may become a question therefore,

whether these lines really proceeded from the pen of Wace. Robert of Brunnes abbreviated version of them may be seen in Ellis's *Specimens of the early English Poets*, vol. i. p. 421, ed. 1811, but printed so incorrectly as to be often unintelligible.

P. 617. v. 24728.—The whole of this narrative, from v. 24549, is quoted by Ellis in the work above cited, vol. i. pp. 61–73, accompanied by the Latin and French corresponding texts, and the versions of Robert of Gloucester and Robert of Brunne. A portion also, from v. 24657 to v. 24680, is given by the Rev. J. Conybeare in his *Essay on Anglo-Saxon metre*, p. lxxviii. inserted in the *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, edited by his brother, 8vo, 1826. In some MSS. of Wace, but not the earliest, there are twenty additional lines relative to the gifts bestowed by Arthur, vol. ii. of the printed edition, p. 114. Robert of Brunne also has them, but they are not in the Royal or Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, nor in Cangé 27 nor Cangé 73, in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris. It must be further remarked, that the passage which occurs in Geoffrey here, lib. ix. c. 15, concerning the appointment of David as archbishop of Canterbury, and of several bishops, is wholly omitted by Wace, and consequently by his paraphrasts.

*Ibid.* vv. 24743–24749.—Wace only says they were old, hoary men, well attired, and bore olive branches in their hands. The latter circumstance is not noticed by Laȝamon.

P. 618. vv. 24771–24830.—In the French text, as in Geoffrey, the substance of this address is given in the form of a letter from the emperor to Arthur, vol. ii. p. 116. Laȝamon, as usual, departs greatly from a literal version of his original.

P. 621. vv. 24837–24846.—In Wace thus :

Ke cil serrunt *deshomuré*  
 Ki cel message unt aporté.  
 Mult eussent as messagiers  
 Dit ledenges e reproviers.—f. 91. c. 2.

Pp. 622. 623. vv. 24861–24870. 24878.—Not in Wace.

P. 623. vv. 24883–24886.—In Wace described thus :

En une sue tur perrine,  
 Ke l'em clamont *Tur Gigantine*.—f. 91. c. 2.

and in Geoffrey, "*Giganteam turrim*," which Roberts renders the "Tower of the Heroes."

P. 624. v. 24899, *etc.*—This speech of Cadur and the reply of Walwain take place, in the French text, whilst they are ascending the steps of the tower, but in Robert of Brunne after the knights have entered, as in Laȝamon.

P. 626. vv. 24955-24964.—Compare this reply in Wace, vol. ii. p. 121, where it is worded rather differently.

P. 630. vv. 25037-25040.—Not in Wace.

P. 634. v. 25133.—Howel prefaces his speech in Wace by advising Arthur to summon his forces, pass the sea, seize on France, cross the Great St. Bernard, and take possession of Lombardy, vol. ii. p. 127.

*Ibid.* v. 25141. *Sibeli*.—Of these prophecies several Latin and French versions appear to have been in circulation in the 13th and 14th centuries, but I have been unable to find the precise passage referred to. In MS. Cott. Claud. B. vii. f. 213<sup>b</sup>, is the "*Prophetia Sibille et Merlini vatis de Albania et Anglia, et eorum eventibus*," in forty-four lines, part of which is quoted by Fordun, lib. iii. c. 22, 23, and in the same MS. follow eleven lines intitled, "*Sybilla de eventibus regnorum et eorum regum ante finem mundi*," which are printed by the Rev. Dr. Todd in his notes to "*The Last Age of the Church. By John Wycliffe*." *Dubl.* 1840. p. xc. and where, in the first line, for *lenitas* he should have read and printed *levitas*. In the same MS. also, f. 219. and in Vesp. E. iv. f. 143. is a Latin copy of the predictions of the Tiburtine Sibyl, daughter of Priam, who is confounded here, as elsewhere, with the queen of Sheba. They are printed at the end of the preface of Gallæus to his edition of the *Oracula Sibyllina*, 4to, Amst. 1689; and in De la Rues *Essais sur les Bardes*, etc. tom. ii. pp. 280. 283, is a notice of an Anglo-Norman version of them. A Welsh translation also exists in the MS. Red Book of Hergest, in Jesus College, Oxford, and in the Hengwrt library.

P. 636. v. 25191.—The speech of Angusel in the French text is much more diffuse, and consists chiefly of invective against the Romans, vol. ii. pp. 129-132.

P. 637. v. 25209. *preo þusend*.—The number in Geoffrey, in the best MSS. of Wace, and in Robert of Brunne, is *two thousand*; but in the French printed text it is, falsely, "*dix mil*," vol. ii. p. 132.

P. 638. vv. 25227-25230.—For *Peoile* Wace reads *Lohereyne*, and omits all notice of Lombardy and Brittany, France and Normandy.

P. 639. vv. 25245-25274.—Wace only says, that Arthur caused letters to be written and given to the messengers, whom he treated honorably. "*To Rome*," said he, "*you may say, that I am lord of Britain. I hold France, and will continue to do so. They shall truly know that I will forthwith come to Rome, not to pay tribute, but to demand it.*" Vol. ii. p. 133.

## VOL. III.

P. 1. vv. 25277-25282.—Not in Wace.

P. 2. vv. 25293-25326.—The speech of the legates extends in Wace to eight lines only, in eulogy of Arthur and his court, but in more moderate terms than in *Lazamon*, vol. ii. p. 133.

P. 3. v. 25327.—Here commences the tenth book of Geoffrey. In Robert of Bruhne the advice of the senators is expressed thus:—

Thei said to the Emperour alle aboute,  
W<sup>t</sup> force ȝe salle do him loute;  
& if he com, we salle him thoute,  
Reue him his reнге, maugre his snoute.—*f.* 70. c. 2.

P. 5. v. 25371. *Maptisas*.—Wace and Geoffrey read *Micipsa*, and in the following line, instead of *Meodras*, have the very different name of *Aliphatima* or *Alifantina*. Lower down, v. 25377, the same authorities read *Mustensar*.

P. 6. v. 25380. *pa bleomen*.—In Wace, “*Affricans menat e Mors*.” So in the early English legend of St. Margaret, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 45. “As heo biheold lokinde uppon hire riht half, ȝa seh ha hwer set an unsehen unwiht, muchele del blacere ȝen ever eni *blamon*, so grialich, ȝ ne mahte hit namon lihtliche areachen.”

*Ibid.* v. 25385. *Marces Lucas and Catel*.—Geoffrey gives the Roman names more at length, *Lucius Catellus*, *Marius Lepidus*, *Caius Metellus Cotta*, *Quintus Milvius Catulus*, and *Quintus Carutius*. They are blundered in Wace nearly as in *Lazamon*, but are only in number *five*, whereas in the Welsh versions they are subdivided into *eleven* persons!

*Ibid.* v. 25395. *ƿeower hundred ȝusende*.—The precise number in Wace is 400,180 cavalry, besides footmen, but in Geoffrey only 40,160.

P. 7. v. 25403. *auormest heruestes dæie*.—Wace says, “*entrant Aust*,” and Geoffrey “*incipientibus kalendis Augusti*.” Robert of Brunne renders the expression by “*Lammas*.”

*Ibid.* vv. 25419-25424.—Wace omits all mention of Scotland and Man, and the numbers vary in different MSS. as is, indeed, almost everywhere the case.

P. 8. vv. 25434-25436.—For *Brutaine* the Royal and Cotton MSS. of Wace read *Maine*, the printed text *Auvergne*, and Robert of Brunne *Pikardie*. The notice of Lorraine and Lovaine is an addition by *Lazamon*. They altogether supply 80,000 men, in the French text.

*Ibid.* v. 25447. *ƿifti ȝusend*.—In Geoffrey and the best MSS. of Wace

60,000. The entire number of Arthurs cavalry is reckoned by the former at 183,200.

P. 9. v. 25462. *Barbe-fleote*.—Barfleur, a town of the department of La Manche, in Bretagne. Its port is now filled up.

Pp. 9–11. vv. 25467–8. 25485–25492. 25503–25516.—Not in Wace.

P. 12. vv. 25529–25546.—Instead of these lines we have in the French original a much longer and animated description, the latter part of which contains many curious nautical terms, the meaning of which Lajamon may not have understood. See the whole passage in the printed edition, vol. ii. pp. 139–142. A portion of this passage was quoted from the Cotton MS. by M. Michel in his edition of *Tristan*, Gloss. in v. *Lof*, together with the corresponding lines in Robert of Brunne, furnished him by myself. As the latter version is yet inedited, the entire passage is here subjoined.

Ther mot men se maryners,  
 Many wight man in schippes sers,  
 Ropes to right, lynes to lay,  
 Bi bro, bi bankis to tache & tay;  
 Kables to knyht about ther mast,  
 The saile on jerd fest thei fast;  
 Ankres, ores, redy to hande,  
 Rothera, helmes, right to stande;  
 Boulyne to set, boulyne to hale,  
 Bordes, keuiles, atache to wale\*.  
 Whan alle was redy in gode poynt,  
 Vnto the lond the schippes joynt.  
 Som stode in schippe & som on land,  
 Brigges, plankes, keat to the sand;  
 W<sup>t</sup> men, w<sup>t</sup> horses forto charge,  
 Galeis, cogges, schippes large;  
 Brouht in helmes, hauberkes & scheldes,  
 & alle th<sup>t</sup> men in bataille weldes;  
 Hors in to drawe, hors in to dryue;  
 Men hied in after, bilyue.  
 Whan alle were in, & mad jare,  
 & thei on ther way suld fare,  
 To tham on the lond thei spak to est,  
 & praied tham grete ther frendes best;  
 On bothe parties was heuy chere,  
 Whan frendes departed lene and dere.  
 Whan alle were in, & was on flote,  
 Maryners dight tham to the note,  
 Ther takille forto dight & taile,  
 Vnto the wynd wele forto saile;  
 Ankers vpwond, saile drouh hie,  
 The wynd blow, ther schippes gon fie;

\* Still preserved in the term *gun-wale*.

& tho maistres, th' were alie,  
 Ilkone did ther maistrie.  
 Som aforced the wyndas,  
 Som the lofe, som the betas.  
 The maister maryners stode bihynd,  
 The schip to stere to the wynd.—*f.* 71. c. 1.

Wace concludes by praising the courage of the man who first made a ship, and trusted himself to the wind and waves, all of which *Lazamon* overpasses.

*P.* 13. *vv.* 25557–25580.—Not in Wace, who relates the dream in the third person, and more briefly.

*P.* 16. *vv.* 25627–25634.—In Wace some are said to have interpreted the dream to have reference to a giant destined to be slain by Arthur, and others in other manners, but all gave it a favorable signification. Arthur says, he thinks it must refer to the war between himself and the emperor. Vol. ii. p. 144. Compare the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. ii. f. cxlii', and *Malorys Morte d'Arthur*, lib. v. c. 4. ed. 4to. 1817.

*P.* 18. *vv.* 25675–25692.—Not in Wace, who, as usual, relates the transaction in a narrative form.

*P.* 20. *v.* 25706.—In several copies of Wace two lines are here added, stating that the giants name was *Dinabruc*, and so also in Robert of Brunne, and a prose Latin chronicle of the 13th century, MS. Cott. Vespas. E. iv. f. 106. No name is given by Geoffrey.

*Pp.* 20. 21. *vv.* 25723–4. 25729–25730.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 21. *vv.* 25743–25762.—Not in Wace, who causes Arthur at first to give brief instructions to Beduer, to proceed to either hill, and when he had found the giant, to return, vol. ii. p. 147. This extends to *v.* 25802 of the English paraphrase.

*P.* 24. *v.* 25807. *up a-stah pene munt*.—In Wace he is previously obliged to enter a boat, and cross the water, on account of its being high tide. *ibid.*

*Pp.* 24. 26. *vv.* 25809–25824. 25855–25866.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 26. *vv.* 25869–25880.—In the French text this doubt expressed by the old women, whether Beduer were angel or mortal, is not found, and she addresses him in different terms. She afterwards relates her story, but in much fewer lines than in the English text. Vol. ii. pp. 148–151.

*Pp.* 27. 29. 30. *vv.* 25881–25892. 25943–25954. 25963–25996.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 32. *v.* 26005.—In Wace they leave their horses to the care of their esquires, at the foot of the hill.



P. 32. vv. 26010-26011.—Lazamon has here, perhaps intentionally, departed from his original, in which it is stated, that the giant was found on the higher hill, apart from the one on which the old woman was stationed. Wace also relates, that the giant was not discovered asleep, but sitting by the fire, roasting one of the hogs, and having his beard and eyebrows smeared over with the fat. Vol. ii. p. 152. Robert of Brunnes version here is almost literal :—

Be a mykille fire he sat,  
& roste suynes fleesch fulle fat;  
Som rosted, & som was sothen,  
His bryne, his berde ther w<sup>t</sup> was brothen,  
& alle to-solied w<sup>t</sup> the spikke,—  
I trow th<sup>t</sup> sight was lothelik.—*f.* 72<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

P. 33. vv. 26021-26044.—Not in Wace, who relates in three lines, that Arthur thought to surprise the giant, and take his club (*maque*) from him, but he is perceived, and the giant starts up at his approach. Vol. ii. p. 153. The generosity attributed to Arthur, of not attacking the giant when asleep, is due to the invention of Lazamon.

P. 34. vv. 26055-26104.—The remainder of the combat is differently described by Wace, vol. ii. p. 154. Compare the accounts in the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. ii. f. cxliiii, and Malorys *Morte d'Arthur*, lib. v. c. 5.

P. 37. v. 26122. *Rauinite*.—The MSS. of Wace read *Raive, Rara, Artane*, etc., which are corruptions of Geoffreys text, "in *Aravio monte*," lib. x. c. 3. The Welsh versions interpret it of Mount Snowdon. After this is inserted in Wace, vol. ii. p. 156, (as also in Geoffrey and the Welsh translation,) an account, in twenty-four lines, of the mantle of king *Riton*, which was trimmed with the beards of vanquished monarchs, and of his defeat by Arthur, who kept the mantle as a trophy; all of which, it is to be regretted, is omitted by Lazamon. As this exploit has been celebrated in the ballad poetry of England (see Percys *Reliques*, vol. iii. p. 26. ed. 1775.), it may not be out of place to quote here the version made by Robert of Brunne, in the 14th century.

He teld Beduer & syr Kay,  
Th<sup>t</sup> he had neuer so grete affray  
Of no geant bot of one,  
& th<sup>t</sup> geant hight Ritone.  
He did mykelle wonder & wo,  
& many kynges did he slo,  
& alle ther berdes he did of flo.  
A pane he maad of alle tho,  
& as a forrur he did tham tewe;  
Se, how Riton was a schrewe!

Th' geant Riton sent his sond  
 To Arthure fro fer lond,  
 & said he suld mak him aferde,  
 Bot he flouh of his owen berde,  
 & sent it him tille his paene,  
 To mensk it ther it was wane.  
 & if he sent it blithely,  
 He suld do it most curteisy;  
 For he suld vrle his pane w<sup>t</sup> alle  
 About w<sup>t</sup> a filette smalle.  
 & if Arthur wild nouht  
 Do as Riton him besouht,  
 Redy him sone als he myght,  
 Fo[r] Riton wild w<sup>t</sup> him fight;  
 & whilk of tham mot other slo,  
 His berde suld do of flo,  
 & haf the pane ilk a dele,  
 Ther w<sup>t</sup> about vrle it wele.  
 Arthure vnto Riton went,  
 In bataille slouh Riton & schent,  
 & wan the pane & his berde;  
 Oñ the mounte de Rame he was conquerde.  
 Sithen fond Arthure non,  
 Bot Dinabrok, als was Riton,  
 Th' euer did tille him in dede,  
 Th' he had of so mykelle drede.—f. 73. c. 1.

Those who wish to know more respecting this redoubtable giant, may consult the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. ii. ff. cxxix., cxxxiv., and Malorys *Morte d'Arthur*, lib. i. c. 27, who notwithstanding, in lib. v. c. 5, ascribes the formation of the mantle embroidered with royal beards to the giant on St. Michaels mount. The story is also alluded to in a manuscript fragment of the Anglo-Norman metrical romance of *Tristan*, in the possession of the Rev. W. Sneyd; in the fabliau of the *Chevalier aux deux épées*, quoted by Le Roux de Lincy, vol. ii. p. 156; and in MS. Cott. Vespas. E. iv. f. 106. According to the Welsh authorities this giant was an historical personage, named *Rhitta Gawr*. See Owens *Cambrian Biography*, p. 292, and *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii. p. 98.

P. 38. v. 26145. *Æleine Tumbel*.—This legend has been printed from Wace at length in the "Histoire pittoresque du Monte Saint Michel et de Tombelène. Par Maximilian Raoul." 8vo. Par. 1833. pp. 251–270; which work may be consulted on the subject. The same story is alluded to by Guillaume de Saint Pair, the metrical chronicler of the abbey, who wrote in the first half of the thirteenth [the abbé De la Rue, and after him Le Roux de Lincy, says the *twelfth*] century. See the unique copy of his poem in MS. Add. 10,289. Brit. Mus. f. 8<sup>b</sup>.

*P. 39. vv. 26169–26184.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 40. v. 26185. Albe.*—The river Aube, which rises on the border of Burgundy, and flows through the province of Champagne, where it joins the Seine. The name is translated *Gwen* (*white*) in the Welsh version ascribed to Tysilio, on which Roberts's note is entirely wrong, p. 163.

*Ibid. vv. 26187–26216.*—Wace only states, briefly, that Arthur was informed by the peasants and by his spies, that the emperor was encamped near the place, and had with him such a marvellous army, that the earth could scarcely find them subsistence. Vol. ii. p. 160.

*P. 43. vv. 26245–6.*—The copies of Wace I have consulted, as well as the printed text, do not mention these acquirements of Walwain; but it is remarkable that Robert of Brunne, in his version of Wace, should have a similar line, which would induce a suspicion that the passage originally stood in the French text.

*P. 45. vv. 26301–26306.*—Added by *Lazamon*. A recent MS. of Wace interpolates two lines, to the effect that the earls promised to do as required.

*P. 47. vv. 26347–26360.*—Instead of these lines Wace tells us, that each spoke what he pleased, and the emperor heard them, and replied accordingly. Vol. ii. p. 164.

*P. 49. vv. 26401–26438.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 51. v. 26441. Quencelin.*—In Wace called *Quintilian*, nephew of the emperor, and in Geoffrey, *Caius Quintilianus*.

*P. 52. vv. 26461–26470. 26474–26476.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 54. v. 26517. etc.*—In Wace the first Roman knight is killed by Gerin of Chartres; the second by Beos of Oxford; and the third by Walwain. Vol. ii. p. 167.

*P. 56. vv. 26551–26556.*—The speech assigned by Wace to Gerin is given by *Lazamon* to Walwain, *vv. 26527–8*.

*Ibid. v. 26567. the eorl.*—It is Walwain who thus speaks, in the French original.

*P. 58. vv. 26595–6.*—Not in Wace, who has instead a passage of twenty lines (engrafted on Geoffrey) respecting a cousin of Marcel, who rides up to attack Walwain, and receives a blow which cuts off his arm. Vol. ii. p. 170. This addition is unnecessary, and only weakens the narrative; it is therefore very judiciously omitted by *Lazamon*.

*P. 58. v. 26603. nize pusende.*—The number in Wace and Geoffrey is six thousand.

*Ibid. vv. 26617–26624.*—On the contrary Wace says they sat armed on their horses, to protect the messengers.

*P. 59. vv. 26629–26642.*—In the French text the flight of the earls is mentioned in very general terms.

*P. 60. vv. 26649–26660.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. v. 26665. six pusend.*—Ten thousand in Wace and Geoffrey.

*P. 61. vv. 26673–26676.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 26681–26690.*—Instead of these lines it is narrated in the French original, that Arthur being aware his messengers to the emperor had not returned, nor the force sent to meet them, summoned Ider, son of Nuz (Ederyn ap Nudd in the Welsh version), and despatched him with 5000 men in search of their comrades. When they arrived, they found Walwain and Beos of Oxford fighting desperately. Vol. ii. p. 173. The combat then commences afresh, and is described at length, as in *Lazamon*.

*Pp. 64, 65. vv. 26743–26748. 26753–26756. 26762–3.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 66. vv. 26789–26796.*—Here again *Lazamon* departs from his original; apparently with the intention of doing greater honor to Walwain. In Wace this hero is described as making an attack, assisted by Ider and Gerin of Chartres, and by their united efforts they succeed in reseating Beos of Oxford on his horse (from which he had fallen in struggling with Petreius,) and in taking Petreius prisoner. Vol. ii. p. 178.

*P. 67. vv. 26821–26826.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 68. vv. 26831–26859.*—In the French text the narrative is differently told. Arthur thanks his knights for the prisoners, and promises rewards. He then commits the prisoners to safe custody, and takes counsel to send them to Paris. He selects the force which is to conduct them thither, etc. Vol. ii. p. 180.

*P. 70. vv. 26884–26891.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 71. vv. 26900–26905.*—For *Sextorius* we should read *Sertorius*, as in Wace and Geoffrey, and the words "of Turkie" in the first text, are clearly an error of the transcriber. Instead of *Babiloine* Wace and Geoffrey have *Syria*, and in several MSS. of the former the names of the Roman senators are given thus, *Caricius*, *Catellus*, and *Wlteius*; whereas in Geoffrey there are only two persons, *Wlteius Catellus* and *Quintus Caru-*

*tius.* Lazamon has here evidently been misled by a faulty copy of the French text.

P. 71. vv. 26917-26921.—Not in Wace.

P. 72. vv. 26928-26931.—Not in Wace, who adds briefly, that the Romans chose a fit place to make an embankment, and remained there till morning.

*Ibid.* vv. 26946-7.—Not in Wace, who only says, "Chevalchent alkesasseur." The number of men assigned by Lazamon to Cador and Borel is, in the French text, given to Richer and Beduer.

P. 74. v. 26980.—Wace merely says, they delivered the prisoners to their esquires to guard.

*Ibid.* v. 26987.—In the French text are some lines added here, omitted by Lazamon. Wace says, the Britons divided themselves into four companies; namely, Cador, with the Cornish men; Beduer, with the *Herupeis* (stated by Fauchet to be the inhabitants of the Ile de France); Borel, with the men of the province of Le Mans; and Richer, with his own people. Vol. ii. p. 183.

P. 75. v. 27008. *þreo Bruttes*.—Wace names *four*, besides Borel, and so also Geoffrey. According to the Welsh version, they were, Hirlas of Eliawn, Meyrik ap Cador, Halyduc of Tindagol, and Cei ap Ithel.

P. 76. vv. 27023-27028.—Gascony is not mentioned in the original, which states also the number of Guitards forces at 3000 knights, besides foragers and archers. The meaning of the term *foriers* (so clearly explained in vv. 27029-27032.) is quite unknown to the editor of Wace. See his note, vol. ii. p. 185.

P. 77. v. 27054. *fiþtene hundred*.—"Plus de cent," says Wace; but in regard to numbers great license is always taken. Waces narrative of the encounter is more diffuse than in the English text.

P. 78. v. 27086. *bureden þa deden*.—Wace is a little more explanatory here. They sought, he says, for Borel, the earl of Mans, and found him lying in his blood, about to expire. Vol. ii. p. 187. (compared with MSS. Reg. and Cott.).

P. 79. vv. 27094-5.—Not in Wace, who tells us instead, that the newly captured prisoners were taken and presented to Arthur. His chieftains promise him future victory. Vol. ii. p. 187.

*Ibid.* vv. 27098-27123.—Not in Wace. The prophecy referred to would seem to be the same that is expressed in Geoffrey, lib. vii. c. 3, by the single line, "Timebit *Romulea domus* ipsius sævitiam."

P. 81. v. 27144. *Æust.*—Geoffrey tells us, Lucius Tiberius doubted whether he should risk a battle with Arthur, or retreat to *Aulus* (part of ancient Burgundy, in the department of the Saone and Loire), and there await succours from the emperor *Leo*. The latter part is omitted by Wace, who throughout regards *Lucius* as the emperor, and in this he is followed by nearly the whole stream of writers on this fabulous portion of British history. See Wyntowns remarks on this subject, vol. i. p. 121.

*Ibid.* v. 27146. *Lengres.*—The town of Langres is in the department of Upper Marne, part of the ancient province of Champagne. Two lines are added by Wace, descriptive of its situation, which are passed over by *Lazamon*.

P. 82. v. 27167. *Sosie.*—The MS. of Wace in the Bibliothèque du Roi, marked 73, Cangé, reads *Suisson*. The spot is still indicated by a village bearing the name of *Val de Suson*, not far from Dijon, in the department of the Côte d'Or.

P. 83. vv. 27188–27197.—These lines are not in Wace, and only serve to confuse the account of the division of the troops which follows.

*Ibid.* v. 27200. *seouentene pusend.*—Wace states the number at 6666, which he borrows from Geoffrey, as constituting the force of a Roman legion. Vol. ii. p. 190.

P. 84. vv. 27222–27235.—Not in Wace.

P. 85. vv. 27244–27247.—Wace tells us (after Geoffrey), that Arthur had selected a legion of his best knights, among whom were those he had himself brought up, *i. e.* of the Round Table, and caused his Standard of the Dragon to be carried in the middle of them. The rest he divided into eight companies, part of horse and part of foot, to each of which companies two chieftains were assigned, whose names then follow, as in *Lazamon*, but the latter has confused his narrative. With regard to the Dragon-Standard of Arthur, see the *Roman de Merlin*, vol. i. f. lxxxi<sup>b</sup>, and *Wartons Hist. Engl. Poetry*, vol. i. Diss. i. p. xv. note, edit. 1840.

P. 88. vv. 27308–9.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 27312. *prep & pritti kinelond.*—In the Royal and Cotton MSS. we find,

Ke Bretagne est en nostre tens

Dame de trente regions.—f. 101<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

The printed text reads *tantes*.

*Ibid.* vv. 27316–27326.—Instead of this passage are some lines in the original, speaking in contempt of the emperors forces, and comparing them to women. Vol. ii. p. 194.

P. 89. v. 27338.—Wace here takes occasion to insert eight lines in praise of Lucius, who, he says, was born in Spain, of a good Roman family; he was between thirty and forty years of age, and of great valor, on which account he had been made emperor. Vol. ii. p. 195. compared with MS. Cott. Robert of Brunne has also this addition, which is not to be found in the Latin of Geoffrey, and must have been borrowed from another source.

P. 90. vv. 27352–27365.—Not in Wace, who says, that when the emperor had learnt the proceedings of Arthur, he became aware that he must retreat or fight. Retreat he would not, so he summoned the kings, princes and dukes of his host, and addresses them. Vol. ii. p. 196. Lajamon divides the speech into two portions, and places the first part last.

P. 91. v. 27389. *fif & twenti kingen*.—Wace reckons the number of the kings and other chieftains at *two hundred*, which in M. Le Roux de Lincys edition is absurdly extended to *cent mil*, vol. ii. p. 196.

P. 92. vv. 27414–27423.—Not in Wace.

P. 93. vv. 27426–27439.—The narrative differs here from the French original, in which we are told, that the pagans who held their fiefs of Rome were intermixed with the *Christians*, i. e. the Romans. They were divided by thirties, by forties, by fifties, etc. up to thousands, consisting both of foot and horse. They march into the valley to attack the Britons. Vol. ii. p. 198. In Geoffrey, the account differs more from Wace than from Lajamon. He distributes the emperors army into twelve legions, of 6666 men each, and all on foot. To each of these leaders are assigned, whose names are given, lib. x. c. 8. The description of the battle is very spirited in Wace, and is, as usual, much paraphrased by the English poet.

Pp. 94–96. vv. 27446. 27448–27451. 27461–2. 27472–3. 27480–27483. 27498–27513.—Not in Wace.

P. 98. vv. 27546–7.—Here and in the next page, the numbers are supplied by Lajamon.

P. 100. v. 27593. *Ridwabelan*.—It is difficult to account for the change of name here. In Geoffrey and Wace it is *Hirelgas*, which, in the Welsh texts, is rendered *Hirlas*. Lajamon must intentionally, I conceive, have departed from his usual guide.

*Ibid.* v. 27606. *fif hundred*.—Three hundred in Wace and Geoffrey.

P. 102. vv. 27633–27661.—In Geoffrey and Wace (who are followed by Robert of Brunne and Robert of Gloucester) the narrative is different, for Hirelgas is said to have prevented the corpse of Boccus from falling, by

seizing and placing it on his own horse; and then taking it to the place where his uncle lay dead, he cuts it into pieces. Perhaps Lazamon may have purposely omitted this savage piece of revenge. After this Hirelgas addresses his companions a second time, and renews the attack. Vol. ii. p. 206.

P. 103. v. 27662.—Previous to this line is an insertion in the French text of eight lines, relating the combat of Holdin, duke of the Flemings, with Alifantin, king of Spain, both of whom are slain. In some copies also (and among them the Cotton MS.), eight other lines are interpolated, in which Wichart or Guichart, duke of Poitiers, encounters and slays the king of Africa. Vol. ii. p. 207. The latter passage is not in Brunne, nor is it at all countenanced by Geoffrey.

*Ibid.* vv. 27665–27695.—This combat is dismissed by Wace in a very summary manner, as he tells us in four lines only, that the two opponents slew each other. The addition about Gecron, in the English text, seems to be due wholly to the invention of Lazamon. Geoffrey merely says, that *Micipsa*, king of Babylon, was killed, but does not say by whom. He adds also to the number of the slain, on the side of the emperor, the senators Quintus Milvius and Marius Lepidus, who are omitted by Wace.

P. 104. v. 27696. *Walwain pat bihedde*.—The immediate cause of the advance of Walwain and Howel, with their forces, is passed over in the English paraphrase, whereas Geoffrey and Wace both state, that it arose from the flight of a body of troops commanded by the three earls, Urgent of Bath, Balluc or Galluc of Wiltshire (Salisbury, in Geoffrey), and Cursal of Chester; all of whom had been slain by the Romans. Wace then proceeds to eulogise the Breton soldiers who fought with Howel, and says they forced their way through the enemy to the emperors standard, which bore an eagle of gold on the top. Vol. ii. p. 208. All this is omitted by Lazamon, who appears in his account of this battle to have deviated in an unusual manner from the French text.

P. 105. vv. 27724–27727.—The names here, as elsewhere, present many variations. The MS. of Geoffrey, Bibl. Reg. 13 D. ii. reads "*Chimarcocus*, consul *Trigeriæ*;" and by *Trigeria*, Roberts understands *Triguier*, in Bretagne, p. 108. The French text has *Kinmarc de Triguel*, from which it is easy to perceive how Lazamon obtained his *Strugul*, which was an ancient castle seated near the river Ystrigul (whence its name), in Monmouthshire, and which gave a title to the earls of Pembroke, and to the adjacent district. See Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, vol. i. p. 30, and Camden, vol. ii. p. 9.



P. 106. v. 27749.—Wace adds, that the three companions of Kinard (Kinmarc) were also slain, with 2000 of their followers.

P. 108. v. 27776.—In the French text some lines in praise of Walwains prowess are here inserted, which are thus rendered by Robert of Brunne,

Wawayn was euer fresch & preste,  
Whan other ne myght, than was he beste;  
Was no helm w<sup>t</sup> stete so rank,  
Th<sup>t</sup> his suerd ne thorgh it sank.—*f.* 80. c. 1.

P. 109. vv. 27808–27825.—Arthurs address in Wace is fuller, and has more spirit and animation. His personal valor also, and the issue of the battle, are related in a long passage not translated by Lazamon. He is described as a lion among a herd of cattle, and at each stroke of his sword Caliburn, a death ensues. He kills Sercor, king of Libya, and Politetes, king of Bithynia. The battle, however, continues for a long time doubtful, until the scale is turned by the appearance of Morvid, earl of Gloucester, and his reserve of 6666 knights, who descend from the heights and attack the Romans in their rear. A general flight and slaughter of the emperors army then ensue. See the French text, vol. ii. pp. 213–216.

P. 110. vv. 27834–27843.—So also in Wace and Geoffrey, but Peter Langtoft, and from him Robert of Brunne, add, that the general report assigned the emperors death to Walwain. This tradition has crept into some copies of the French prose romance of *Merlin*. See Introduction to *Syr Gawayne*, p. xv.

P. 111. vv. 27844–27863. 27874–27901.—Wace states in eight lines, that Arthur caused the corpse of the emperor to be placed honorably in a bier, and sent to Rome, with a message, that the Romans were to expect no other sort of tribute.

P. 113. vv. 27902–27907.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 27910–27925. *Kinum*.—The MSS. of Geoffrey read *Camum*, *Chanum*, *Kainum*, etc. which in the edition of Badius Ascencius, 1517, is falsely printed *Cadomum*. An ancient opinion (probably arising from the doubtful reading in the Latin *Brut*) appears to have fixed the locality at *Caen*, and is adopted by Guilielmus Brito, a writer of the 13th century. Wace, however (who as a native of Caen must have been intimately acquainted with the local traditions of the place), names the spot *Chinon*, a town in Touraine, distinguished for having been the place where Henry the Second died; and that this is the correct reading is proved by the abbé De la Rue, in his *Essais historiques sur la ville de Caen*, tom. i. p. 13. 12mo. 1820. Lazamon follows Wace, but appears at the close of the pas-

sage to confound *Chinon* with *Caen*. The Welsh version states that Kay was conveyed to *Poitou*, and Robert of Gloucester says to *Anjou*; mistakes that might easily arise from the geographical position of Chinon, which stands at an angle formed by the three provinces of Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou.

P. 114. v. 27929. *Baios*.—Bayeux, in Normandy. Robert of Brunne adds more explicitly,

Thei beried him at a kirk nam[ed] *Coult*,  
W'out the gate, toward the souht.—f. 81. c. 2.

P. 115. vv. 27936–27945.—Wace only mentions *Holdin* or *Howeldin* as being buried at Terouane, and says nothing of his knights. The notice of Leir (Ligier) and his interment, is an addition by Wace to the original Latin text, founded probably on some local story.

P. 116. vv. 27957–27987.—Not in Wace.

P. 117. vv. 27992–28225.—This long passage affords us one of the most striking instances of amplification that occurs throughout the poem. The narrative of the dream, and the dramatic character given to the subsequent conversation between Arthur and the messenger, as well as the address of Arthur to his nobles, and the indignant speech of Walwain, are all due to the imagination of the English paraphrast, and fairly support his claim, in this and other instances, to the rank of an original writer. Wace has only thirty-four lines, vol. ii. p. 219, in which, after relating briefly the treason of Modred, he adds, that Arthur on receiving the news divided his army, and assigning one division to Hoel for the protection of France and Burgundy, resolved to return with the remainder to Britain. The lines extending from v. 28000 to v. 28095, were quoted by Sharon Turner, in his *History of England during the Middle Ages*, vol. v. p. 213. ed. 1830, who added an English version, in many respects faulty. Some remarks on it were sent by the editor of the present work to the *Gentlemans Magazine* for November, 1834. p. 485. It remains to be noticed, that Geoffrey commences his eleventh book immediately after the news of Modreds treason has reached Arthur, and prefixes to the first chapter a few lines, in which he states, that he is about to relate the contest of Arthur with his nephew, as he found it “in *Britannico sermone*,” and as he had been informed (*audivit*) by Walter [archdeacon] of Oxford, “in multis historiis peritissimo.” In the Welsh versions these lines are omitted, as they are also by Wace, in conformity with the spirit by which translations made at an early period were usually composed, that is to say, the translator invariably uses his own pleasure, in omitting all the prefatory and explanatory matter which he may find in his original.

*P. 128. v. 28233. Whit-sond.*—The editor of Wace gives us here the name of Whitsand in so corrupt a shape, as to make it difficult to recognise; and then, instead of correcting the error by the other MSS., renders it *Winchester*, although Wace is describing the place as a sea-port! This lamentable ignorance of English topography is shewn, I regret to say, throughout the work.

*Ibid. vv. 28236–28257.*—In the French text this is expressed in two lines, vol. ii. p. 221.

*P. 129. v. 28274. bizeonde pere Humbre.*—Geoffrey and Wace state, that Modred not only bestowed on Cheldric the country from the Humber to Scotland, but also the territory which Hengist held in Kent.

*P. 130. vv. 28280–28295.*—Wace says, that Cheldric brought over with him 700 (800 Geoffrey) ships filled with men, and estimates the entire number of Modreds forces, pagan and Christian, at 60,000 (80,000, Geoffrey). *Lazamon* seems to have appropriated the latter number to the pagans, and then, of his own accord, states 100,000 as the aggregate amount of the united host.

*Ibid. vv. 28296–28305.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 131. v. 28309. Romerel.*—We should here read *Romenel*, as in Wace, *i. e.* Romney. In Geoffrey the place of Arthurs landing is said to be, “in *Rutupi* portum,” but the spot has been variously represented by later writers, as having been at *Dover, Sandwich, Southampton*, etc. See *Syr Gawayne*, Introduction, p. xxii.

*Ibid. vv. 28322–28327.*—Not in Wace, nor do I find any trace elsewhere of this exploit. But consult the work last cited, *Introd.* p. xxv.

*P. 132. vv. 28332–3.*—Not in Wace.

*Ibid. vv. 28336–28353.*—The French text notices briefly the death of Angusel (king of Scotland), and then proceeds to relate, that as soon as Arthurs forces (without specifying the number) secured a landing, the army of Modred was put to flight. Some lines then follow, suppressed by *Lazamon*, stating that Modreds followers were unaccustomed to warfare, whereas Arthurs were veterans. Vol. ii. p. 223. The English poet perhaps thought this explanation might detract from the merit of the victory.

*P. 134. v. 28376.*—In several MSS. of Wace some lines are here introduced, touching the burial of Walwain. See MS. Reg. f. 100<sup>b</sup>. c. 2, MS. Cott. f. 106<sup>b</sup>. c. 2, and Introduction to *Syr Gawayne*, p. xxiv.

*Ibid. vv. 28392–28407.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 137. vv. 28440–28455.*—The French text states merely in two lines,

that Arthur besieged and took Winchester. Then follow ten lines, omitted by Lazamon, relative to the bestowal of the kingdom of Scotland on Ivain, son of Urien, nephew of Angusel. The Cotton MS. of Wace leaves out this passage, as it does also all mention of Southampton and the capture of Winchester; and in this respect, approaches more closely to the Latin text of Geoffrey than the other copies. The passage of Merlins prophecies alluded to by Lazamon, occurs in Geoffrey, lib. vii. c. 4. p. 51. l. 11.

P. 138. vv. 28478-28485.—This passage is omitted in most of the MSS. of the French text, but is partly preserved in the MS. du Roi, 73, Cangé.

P. 139. v. 28492. *Scotlonde*.—Wace does not mention Scotland, but says that Modred sent for aid to the *Saracens* and pagans, to the Irish, Norwegians, Saxons and Danes. Vol. ii. p. 228.

P. 140. vv. 28514-28525.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 28532-28540.—Geoffrey says the battle took place “ad flumen *Cambula*,” which in various MSS. of Wace is read *Camblan*, *Cambre*, *Tambre*, and *Tamble*; in Robert of Brunne *Tambre*; and in Robert of Gloucester *Camble*. The ancient British name was *Camlan*, as appears from a passage in the poem of Merlin, intitled *Afallenau*, quoted by Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* vol. iii. p. 554, and in the *Vita Merlini* of Geoffrey, p. 36. ed. 1837. It appears subsequently to have been called by the abbreviated forms of *Alan* and *Camel*, the latter of which it still retains. It rises about two miles to the north of Camelford, and flows into the sea below Padstow. See Leland's *Assertio Arthuri*, in the *Collectanea*, vol. v. p. 37. ed. 1774, and *Itinerary*, vol. vii. p. 114. ed. 1769, Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 154. ed. 1772, and Drayton's *Poly-olbion*, p. 5. ed. 1622. Lazamon's testimony to the precise spot where the struggle took place is valuable, from its being probably the earliest now existing, and is confirmed, according to Leland and Camden, not only by the local traditions of Camelford (which stands at the head of the river, in the parish of Lanteglos), but by the discovery of bones and armour there. It is singular that Wace should be silent respecting the number of Modred's forces, yet the amount given by Lazamon agrees with the text of Geoffrey, lib. xi. c. 2. It is further remarkable, that the Latin narrative of this last and most eventful of Arthur's battles should be abridged in an unusual manner by the French translator, who omits also all mention of the chiefs who fell on either side, as enumerated by Geoffrey. They occur, however, in Peter Langtoft, from whom Robert of Brunne copies the passage, fol. 83<sup>d</sup>. c. 2.

P. 142. vv. 28556-7.—Some Latin verses are quoted by Camden, vol. i.

p. 154 [from the anonymous metrical Brut, MS. Cott. Jul. D. xi. f. 58<sup>a</sup>.], which speak in the same manner of the bloody conflict, and at the present time a point is locally called *Slaughter-bridge*, where the road crosses the stream.

P. 142. vv. 28576–28587.—These lines are added by Lazamon, and display more of the marvellous than perhaps any other instance of his interpolations. Are we to ascribe them to his own imagination, or do they represent the popular and exaggerated stories of the deified Arthurs death? The tradition that only two of Arthurs knights survived at the last with him, seems to have been known to Walter Map, the author of the prose *Mort Artus*, who writes thus: “*Et ains heure de vespres s’atornerent tel, qu’il ne remeist d’une part ne d’autre home nul, que tuit ne furent ochis ou nauré à mort, fors seulement iij, dont li uns fu li rois Artus, et li autres Lucans li boutelliers, et li tiers Gyfles. Et li rois estoit naurés à mort, si comme vus aves oi.*” MS. Add. 10,294. f. 93. col. 3. The same statement occurs in Malorys compilation, lib. xxi. cap. 4, except that the names of the surviving knights are given as Sir *Lucan* and Sir *Bedwere*. In the Welsh Triads *three* are said to have escaped from the battle of *Camlan*, namely, Morvran ab Tegid, in consequence of being so ugly, that everybody took him to be a demon out of hell; Sandde Bryd Angel, on account of his beauty, which caused him to be taken for an angel; and Glewlwyd Gavaelwawr, by reason of his great size and strength. *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii. p. 385.

P. 143. vv. 28590–28651.—Waces statement is as follows: “Arthur caused himself to be carried to Avalon, to have his wounds cured. He is still there, and the Britons expect his return, as they say. Master Wace can say no more of his end than Merlin the prophet said of him, viz. that *his end should be doubtful* [alluding to the words *Et exitus ejus dubius erit*, in the Prophecies, lib. vii. c. 3. of Geoffrey, p. 49. l. 4. ed. 1587.]. The prophet spoke the truth, for people have doubted ever since, and will always continue to do so, whether he is dead or alive. He was carried into Avalon in the year from the incarnation 542 [falsely 642 in the printed French text], and it is to be regretted, he left no children. He delivered his kingdom to Cador, son of Constantine, his relation, and bade him be king until his return.” MSS. Cott. f. 107<sup>b</sup>. c. 1., Reg. f. 101<sup>b</sup>. c. 1. Robert of Brunne closely translates the above passage, but inserts, relative to the British tradition of Arthurs being alive, the following lines:

Bot I say, thei trowe wrong,  
If he life, his lif is long;  
Bot the Bretons loude lie,  
He was so wounded, th’ him burd die.—f. 83<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.

It will be seen by a comparison of Wace with Lajamons text, how greatly the latter here differs from his original, and it is impossible not to recognise in this and in the parallel passage, vol. ii. p. 546, the influence of British traditionary tales, derived from other and more ancient sources than Geoffrey of Monmouth. The narrative given by Lajamon of Arthurs being carried away by two beautiful women in a boat, is certainly a remain of a very early but varied popular fiction. Thus, in the metrical *Vita Merlini*, (which embodies no inventions of the writer, but genuine Welsh legendary lore) we find the bard Taliesin relating to Merlin, that after the battle of Camlan Arthur was carried by them in a boat, steered by the skilful pilot Barinthus, to the Isle of Apples (*Avalon*), where he was received by *Morgen* and her eight sisters, and committed to the care of the eldest, who placed him in her chamber, and promised to cure the kings wounds, if he would remain with her and follow her directions, p. 37. ed. Michel, 8vo. Paris, 1837. The same tradition is alluded to in a more sober style by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his work intitled *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, dist. ii. cap. 9, and again, in his treatise *De Institutione Principis*, dist. i., both of which curious works, it is to be regretted, still remain, for the greater part, in manuscript. In these he states, that after the battle of *Kemelen*, Arthur, having been mortally wounded, was conveyed to Avalon, subsequently called Glastonbury, by a noble lady named *Morganis*, proprietress and patron of the district, who was related to Arthur, and by whose good offices his body was interred there. The archbishop then adds this remarkable sentence, "Propter hoc enim *fabulosi Britones* et eorum *cantores* fingere solebant, quod *Dea quædam phantastica*, scilicet *Morganis* dicta [called *Morgana fatata* by Gervase of Tilbury], corpus Arthuri in insulam detulit Avaloniam [*Damallim*, Gervase], ad ejus vulnera sanandum; quæ cum sanata fuerint, redibit rex fortis et potens ad Britones regendum, ut dicunt, sicut solet; propter quod ipsum expectant adhuc venturum, sicut Judæi Messiam suam," etc. *MS. Cott. Tib. B. xiii. f. 21'*. Compare Usher, *Britann. Eccles. Antiq.* p. 273. ed. Lond. 1687, and Leland, *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 12, and *Assertio Arthuri*, *ibid.* p. 44, with Turners matter of fact narrative, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* vol. i. p. 291. ed. 1836. If we now turn to the French prose romances of the 12th century, we shall find the same tradition, but, as might be expected, with the addition of more marvellous circumstances. Walter Map, in his *Mort Artus*, thus relates the appearance of *Morgain* and her associates to the wounded monarch: "*Si vit venir parmi la mer une neif, qui toute estoit plaine de dames. Et quant eles vindrent à la rive de la mer, la dame d'elles, qui tenoit Morgain, la seror le roi Artu, par la main, commencha à apeler le roi Artu, qu'il entrast en la neif. Et sitost comme li rois vit Morgain, sa seror, il se leva isnelement de la terre, ou il se seoit, et entra en*

*la neif, et i traist son cheval apres lui, et prinst ses armes."* MS. Add. 10,294. f. 94. col. 2. The romance goes on to narrate, that the knight Gyfies, who alone remained with Arthur, sees him depart with great grief, and the next morning pursues his way to a hermitage, where he remains two days. On the third he goes to the *Noire Chapele*, on entering which he perceives two tombs, one of which was erected to the memory of Lucan, the kings butler, and on the other, which was marvellously rich, he reads the following inscription: "CHI GIST LI ROIS ARTUS, QUI PAR SA VALOR MIST EN SA SUBJECTION XII. ROYALMES." In the evening, the person whose duty it was to perform the service at the chapel, arrives, and informs Gyfies, that the corpse of Arthur had been buried there by a company of ladies, the third day previous; whom Gyfies at once concludes to be the same who carried away the king in a boat. It is singular, that neither here any more than in Geoffreys history, is a syllable added of Arthurs expected return. In Sir Thomas Malorys compilation, made in 1469, from the French romances of Rusticien de Pise and others (which are themselves compilations from the earlier texts), the story of Arthurs being carried away in "a lytyl barge wyth many fayr ladies in hit," occurs, lib. xxi. c. 5, with some variations, and in the next chapter he says, "Thus of Arthur I fynde neuer more wryton in bookes that ben auctorysed, nor more of the veray certente of his deth herde I neuer redde; but thus was he ledde awaye in a shyppe, wherein were thre quenes; that one was kyng Arthurs syster, Quene *Morgan la Fay*; the other was the Quene of North Gales; the thyrd was the Quene of the Waste Londres. Also there was Nynyue [Vyvianne], the chyef Lady of the Lake," etc. Vol. ii. p. 443.

This note having already extended to so great a length, I shall refer those who wish to pursue the subject further, in regard to the fairy *Morgain*, the isle of *Avalon*, Arthurs return to the world, and the discovery of his tomb at *Glastonbury*, in the reign of Henry the Second, to the following works: *Prophecies de Merlin*, f. v. col. 2. 4to. 1498; *Morte d'Arthur*, vol. ii. pp. 468. 492; *Syr Gawayne*, p. 325. 4to. 1839; Ushers *Antiquitates*, pp. 61. 272. fol. 1687; *Notices des Manuscrits de la Bibl. du Roi*, vol. viii. pt. 2. p. 306. 4to. 1810; Le Roux de Lincy, *Livre des Legendes*, Introd. p. 248. 8vo. 1836; Prices Preface to Warton, p. (65). ed. 1840; Keightleys *Fairy Mythology*, vol. i. p. 74. 12mo. 1828; Lydgates *Boccace*, book viii. c. 24; Lelands *Assertio Arthuri*, ap. *Collectan.* vol. v. pp. 42. 44. 8vo. 1774; Roberts's *Cambrian Popular Traditions*, p. 109. 8vo. 1815; Ways *Fabliaux*, vol. ii. p. 230. 8vo. 1815; Ritsons *Life of Arthur*, Pref. p. xxvii. and pp. 85. 98. 8vo. 1825; De la Rues *Essais sur les Bardes*, etc. vol. i. p. 73. 8vo. 1834; Turners *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* vol. iii. p. 599. 8vo. 1836; *Britannia after the Romans*, p. 100. 4to. 1836; Michels *Vita Merlini*, In-

trod. p. 1. note, 8vo. 1837; Stevensons Notes on the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, pp. 23. 373. 4to. 1839; and Professor Wards *Letter to Dean Lyttleton*, MS. Add. 6271. f. 37. With respect to the name of *Argante*, v. 28612, see a previous note, p. 385.

P. 146. vv. 28650-1.—The prophecy referred to here occurs in the *Afallenaw* of Merlin, which is printed in the *Myrvyrian Archaeology*, and is quoted by Turner, in his Vindication of the Welsh Bards, appended to his *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* vol. iii. p. 615.

Pp. 146-148. vv. 28652-5. 28672-28691. 28698-28703.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 28704-28753.—In Wace this is all comprised in twelve lines, in which the king is said to go first to Winchester, and afterwards to London. The name of one of Modreds sons is not given in the French text, nor by Geoffrey; nor does it occur in any of the works I have consulted.

P. 150. vv. 28756-28765.—Wace only says,

Treis anz regna, puis fu oscis;

Co fu damage à ses amis.—MS. Reg. 13 A. xxi. f. 101<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.

Geoffrey however states, that he was slain by Conan (*Cynan Wladig* in the Welsh version), and so say Peter Langtoft, Robert of Brunne, and Robert of Gloucester.

P. 151. vv. 28775-28779.—Wace and Geoffrey do not mention in what manner the "uncles sons" were put to death, and the latter merely says, "avunculum suum, qui post Constantinum regnare debuit, inquietavit, atque in carcerem posuit," lib. xi. c. 5.

*Ibid.* vv. 28782-3.—Not in Wace nor Geoffrey, and must have been derived from some other source.

P. 152. vv. 28788-28793.—Geoffrey says he died "*secundo regni sui anno*," and Wace writes, "*Quatre anz fu reis, e poi plus*," MS. Reg. f. 102. c. 1. Neither mentions the occasion of his death.

*Ibid.* v. 28799.—Not in Wace.

P. 153. vv. 28812-28813.—Not in Wace. Geoffrey states he reigned *four years*.

*Ibid.* vv. 28820-28827.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 28828-9.—In the French text we read, "*Les illes environ conquist*," vol. ii. p. 235, and these are named by Robert of Gloucester, out of Geoffrey:

As *Godlonde*, and *Orcadas*, and al so *Yrlonde*,

*Northweye*, and *Denemarch*, and al so *Yslonde*.—vol. ii. p. 225.



P. 153. vv. 28830–28833.—Not in Wace.

P. 154. vv. 28840–28851.—Here again we have a notice derived from other sources than Geoffrey and Wace; the former of whom only writes, “Sodomitica peste volutatus,” and the latter,

Mes une sole teche aveit male,  
Dunt li Sodomite sunt pale.—*MS. Reg. f. 102. c. 1.*

In the Welsh version attributed to Tysilio, we have an interpolation not in Geoffrey, informing us, that Maelgwn's death was occasioned by the sight of a *yellow spectre* through a hole over the door of a church at Rhos, in Creuddyn. Roberts explains the spectre to have been nothing more than the *yellow fever*, p. 173. Peter Langtoft fixes his decease at Winchester, as rendered by Robert of Brunne:

At *Winchestre*, at his bathyng,  
Sodanly mad his endyng.—*f. 84. c. 2.*

P. 155. vv. 28864–28883.—Not in Wace or Geoffrey, nor have I been able to trace on what authority Lazamon has made this singular statement. In the Latin the name is always *Careticus*, in the French *Caris* or *Certiz*, and in the Welsh *Caredig*.

P. 156. vv. 28884–28907.—Wace does not mention either the name of Gurmund's father or of his brother, and Geoffrey has nothing whatever of this prelude to Gurmund's history. The former adds (which is omitted by Lazamon), that Merlin prophesied of this African chieftain, as the “*lus marins*.” He alludes to the passage, lib. vii. p. 49. l. 7, in Geoffrey, and in the *Vita Merlini*, p. 24. ed. Michel.

P. 157. vv. 28912–28935.—Instead of this amplification (which would have been much to Warton's taste in his theory of the influence of Eastern literature in Europe), Wace briefly relates, that Gurmund collected mariners and steersmen, with ships and barges, and an army of 150,000 warriors, without inferior followers. Vol. ii. p. 237.

P. 159. vv. 28952–28959.—Not in Wace.

P. 160. vv. 28976–28979.—Not in Wace, who on the contrary (as in Geoffrey) says, that the Saxons sent into Ireland, to invite Gurmund over. He accedes to their request, and sails to the coast of *Northumberland*. Vol. ii. p. 239. Compare v. 29075.

*Ibid. v. 28983. same size.*—Wace speaks of the Saxons in general terms only, and does not specify any number. The passage which follows, vv. 28992–29023, is very paraphrastic of Wace's single line, “As Bretons pes e triues pristrent,” *MS. Reg.*; but he had previously stated, that the Saxons were accustomed to make war on the Britons, and claimed as their

right *Thwaingcastre*, in Lindesey, and Kent, as descendants from Hengist. Afterwards follow some lines on the bad faith of the Saxons, but not applied particularly to any dealings with Carric, vol. ii. p. 238.

*P.* 163. *vv.* 29053–29057.—Not in Wace, who has merely a narrative of a dozen lines, in the place of this letter.

*Pp.* 164. 166. *vv.* 29086–29109. 29114–29119.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 29124–29160.—This account of the devastations committed by Gurmunds forces precedes, in Wace, the retreat of Carric to Cirencester. Lazamon has here abridged rather than amplified the narrative of his original, which states, that the clergy deserted their abbeys and religious houses, and carried away with them the holy reliques of Saints. Robert of Brunne has some supplementary lines (derived from Peter Langtoft, and Geoffrey, lib. xi. c. 10.), which Wace has omitted :

Bisshoppes, abbote[s], that relikes had,  
Whan thei fled, away tham lad;  
& many in the erthe dalf,  
Th<sup>t</sup> men fynd now oñ many half, *etc.*  
Theon, archbisshop of London,  
To the wod fled, & was not fondon;  
Ser Thadoke, the archbisshop of Jork,  
Lyued in kerrea, as dos a stork.  
Thei lyued w<sup>t</sup> herbes of ryuere,  
In w<sup>t</sup> bestes at stedes sere.—*f.* 84. c. 1.

Wace does not mention either *Normandy* or *Ireland* as places of refuge, nor does Geoffrey, who closes his chapter with a promise to say more on the subject when he should translate his book, "*De Exultatione eorum.*"

*Pp.* 168. 169. *vv.* 29167–29170. 29183–4.—Not in Wace.

*P.* 169. *vv.* 29195–29202.—In Wace there are some lines not translated by Lazamon, relative to the construction of military engines to assault the city, and the defence made by those within, vol. ii. p. 243. In some lines of Alexander Necham, quoted by Camden, *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 287, the siege is said to have lasted seven years.

*P.* 170. *vv.* 29211–29216.—The corresponding passage in the French text seems to have been misunderstood. Wace writes, that Gormund made *three* castles, one of which he committed to the charge of Isembart, another to his barons, and the third to the chiefs of the Saxons. Vol. ii. p. 243. Geoffrey is silent on the subject.

*Ibid.* *vv.* 29217–29222.—Wace only says of this tower,

Iloc estait, iloc giseit,  
Iloc juout, iloc dormeit.—*f.* 103. c. 2.

Geoffrey does not mention it. In later times a mount of earth served to mark the traditionary site of this tower, which was called *Grismunds Tower* or *Grosmonds Tower*, a corruption, as supposed, of *Gurmunds Tower*. See William of Worcester's *Itinerarium*, p. 299. ed. Naasmith, and Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. v. p. 65.

P. 170. vv. 29223-29292.—This curious story is told much more briefly by Wace, who says nothing about the conference between Gurmund and a heathen knight, but writes only in general terms, "The city would have held out much longer, had it not been taken by stratagem. The besiegers set the city on fire by an unheard of piece of treachery, and you shall hear how it happened." Then follows the story of the sparrows. In Robert of Brunnes Chronicle the passage is thus rendered :

The paiens w<sup>t</sup>out laid many lymes ;  
 Sparowes thei toke alle day bi tyme ;  
 After, nottes thei toke,  
 Holed tham, kirlens out schoke ;  
 Did in the skellis fire & tunder,  
 Bronston, flax ; th' was a wunder !  
 The sparowes fleih at euen to rest,  
 Tille houses ther the[1] wont to nest.  
 In eues thei crepte, & in thak,  
 In hay & in korn stak.  
 The tundir, bronston, & fire hote,  
 Kindled oñ lowe & vp smote, etc.  
 & for it was w<sup>t</sup> sparowes brent,  
 Tho men th' thorgh the cuntre went,  
 On Inglis kald it *Sparowes town*,  
 Oñ Frankis, *Cité de Moshon* ;  
 For to mene the quantise,  
 How sparowes brent it, on what wise.—f. 84<sup>a</sup>. c. 2.

Wace must have obtained this story from British traditions, since it is wholly omitted in Geoffrey's History, as also by his abbreviators, Alfred of Beverley and Gervase of Tilbury, as well as by his later followers, Robert of Gloucester, Peter Langtoft, Higden, and others. Camden, in his notice of the place, vol. i. p. 287, expressly refers to the "British Annals" for it. It is found in the *Vita Merlini*, p. 24. l. 593 :

Idem Kaerkeii [read Kaerkerii] circumdabit obsidione,  
*Passeribusque domos et mœnia trudet ad inum.*

In case, however, any person should be disposed, with Mr. Wright, to take the authorship of this curious poem from Geoffrey, and assign it to a later period (see Michels edition, p. xcix.), the authority of Giraldus Cambrensis may be adduced, who in his *Topographia Hibernie*, composed in the year 1175, writes, "In Britannica legitur historia Gurmundum ab Africa

in Hibernia advectum, et inde in Britanniam a Saxonibus ascitum, Cirecestriam obsidione cinxisse. Qua tandem capta, et *passerum, ut fertur, maleficio, igne succensa*, ignobili quoque tunc Britonum rege Kereditio [*read* Karetico] in Cambriam expulso, totius regni dominium in brevi obtinuisse." *dist.* iii. c. 39. *ap. Anglica, Hibernica*, etc. fol. Franc. 1602. p. 749. Compare Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iv. p. 37, who seems to refer to the above passage. The same story is told also in the French and English prose compilations of the *Brut*, MS. Harl. 200. f. 36., MS. Harl. 24. f. 53. (but the city falsely called *Chichester*), as well as in the *Scala Cronica*, composed by Thomas de Gray, about 1362, *ap. Leland, Collectan.* vol. ii. p. 511; in an Epitome of Welsh History, by a member of the church of Llandaff, brought down to the year 1429, MS. Cott. Tit. D. xxii. f. 26<sup>a</sup>; in the interpolated copy of the Welsh *Brut* written by Guttyn Owain, *ap. Roberts*, p. 174. 1; and in the *Itinerarium* of William de Worcestre, pp. 279. 299. It would appear from a letter in the *Cambro-Briton*, vol. iii. p. 461, that a similar tradition had been ascribed to the town of *Wroxeter*.

P. 173. vv. 29293-29310.—In Wace we have only two lines, stating that the Britons attempted resistance, but were speedily overcome.

P. 174. vv. 29311-29334.—Geoffrey and Wace merely say, that Caric fled into Wales; indeed the latter confesses, "Ne sai dire que puis devint," vol. ii. p. 245.

P. 176. vv. 29352-29390.—Instead of these lines Wace has a passage intimating that Gurmund destroyed many ancient cities, castles, and religious houses, the ruins of which were still to be seen. Vol. ii. p. 246.

P. 178. vv. 29391-29421.—This passage corresponds pretty well with the French original, as it appears in the best MSS.; but the editor of the printed edition, by admitting several interpolated lines from MSS. of later date, has completely confused the sense, and constructed a miserable text, vol. ii. p. 247. Geoffrey says nothing on the subject. Robert of Brunne in this part of his Chronicle seems to have been perplexed by the various accounts given of the settlement of the Angles, and the origin of the name of *England*, which Britain then received. His narrative is very curious, and portions of it may not inaptly find a place here. He commences thus:

A lynage out of the ildes did alie,  
Th' longed vnto Saxonie.  
Men thei wer of grete honoure,  
& douhty for to stonde in stoure.  
Anglis cald thei th' kynde,  
To know where men mot it fynde.  
Gurmund the lond to tham it gaf,  
The tother Sessions he tham ouer-haf,

& mad tham soucreyns to be,  
 & thei suld hold of him in fe.  
 In Northfolk was first ther wonyng,  
 Estangle it hight for ther comyng;  
 Anglis th<sup>t</sup> cuntre first thei auht,  
 & of Anglis Estangle it lauht.  
 I fond in maistre *Wace* boke;  
 Of *Pers of Langtoft* also I toke;  
 & of *Gildas* ther to I laid,  
 Right as *Pers* therof said.

Then follows an account of the division of the kingdom by Gurmund into seven provinces, *viz.* Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Wessex, Estangle, Merce, and the country beyond the Humber.

In *Gildas* boke thus I fond,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> Gurmund departed the lond.

All this is in *Langtoft*, MS. Cott. Jul. A. v. f. 41<sup>b</sup>, who quotes *Gildas* as his authority; but what work is meant I know not, as there is nothing on the subject in the treatise of Nennius, which generally passes under the name of the former. After this Robert of Brunne proceeds to insert a passage relative to the state of the island under the Saxons, for which Bede is referred to, and then gives us a third statement founded on a curious legend, which I can find nowhere else.

Long after th<sup>t</sup> writen I fond,  
 How a Breton chalanged th<sup>t</sup> lond.  
*Engle* the story sais he hight;  
 He brought a champion to fight.  
*Skardynge* hight th<sup>t</sup> champion,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> com w<sup>t</sup> Engle, the Breton.  
 Oñ alle the lond he set chalange,  
 His ancessours wild he venge,  
 & tak vengeance of the Englis,  
 Th<sup>t</sup> chaced the Bretons out of this.  
 Alle the Englis Engle dred,  
 For the grete powere he led.  
 Engle sent vnto the barons,  
 & alle the kynges he mad somons,  
 To hold of him alle ther right,  
 Or he suld wyn it of tham thorgh fight,  
 Oither thorgh bataile playn in felde,  
 Or w<sup>t</sup> champion staf & schelde.  
 Th<sup>t</sup> Scardynge was ferly strong,  
 Als a geant grete & long;  
 Th<sup>t</sup> non for drede durst auenture on him,  
 So was he strong, mykille, & grim.  
 For drede of Engle & Skardynge  
 Thei made Engle chefe kyng.

For th' Engle the lond thus wan,  
 England cald it ilk a man.  
 Whan Engle had the lond thorgh,  
 He gaf Skardying Skarburgh;  
 To ward the north, bi the se side,  
 A hauen it is, schippes in to ride.  
 Flayn was his brother; *so sais a tale,*  
*The Thomas mad of Kendale.*  
 Maistre *Edmunde* sais, as me mones,  
 Th' Engle had nien[ten] sonnea.  
 Th' niented (*sic*) sone, after ther fader deuys,  
 Departed th' lond in nienten partys.  
 Of tho parties fond I non writen,  
 Bot a partie th' I kan witen;  
 The nientend partie was th' thing  
 Th' longed to Saynt Edmund the Kyng.  
 Th' is th' other skille I fond  
 Whi it is cald *Ingland*.  
*Bot of Inge sawh I neuer nouht,*  
*In boke writen ne wrouht;*  
*Bot lewed men ther of crie,*  
*& maynten th' ilk lie.*—ff. 85. c. 1.—85<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.

Robert of Brunne then returns to the text of Wace, and gives a translation of his narrative as it occurs in the printed edition, vol. ii. p. 248. It is to be regretted that so much obscurity should exist in those passages where Robert of Brunne notices writers and legends now almost or quite unknown. Who *Maister Edmund* is, whose story about Engle is above related, must perhaps ever remain in obscurity; but the name of *Kendale* will be recognised by all as one of the candidates for the authorship of Sir Tristrem, and who would seem to have written other romance tales, now lost. The concluding lines in the passage above quoted are worthy notice, as they prove that popular historic legends existed, and were recited, although they had never been committed to writing.

*P. 179. v. 29422. and him seolf aȝein wende.*—This is all that is said of Gurmunds subsequent history; and in Waces genuine text even this brief notice of his departure from England is omitted. But in the printed edition of his poem we are presented with near thirty interpolated lines, taken from a recent MS., respecting the proceedings of Gurmund in France, and his death there. See vol. ii. p. 248. This tradition, however, is at least as early as the time of Giraldus. Compare *Top. Hib. dist. 3. c. 40*.

*Ibid. v. 29431. fīf kinges.*—Wace says, "*plusurs reis*," f. 103<sup>a</sup>. c. 2, and Geoffrey, "*tribus regibus subditi*."

*P. 180. vv. 29449–29512.*—In the French text, as in Geoffrey, the story

of Pope Gregory and the English children does not occur. *Lazamon*, no doubt, borrowed it from Bede, lib. ii. cap. i. p. 96. ed. Stevenson. Compare Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. i. p. 335. The story is also in Robert of Brunne, and in the old English prose *Brut*. Wace merely says of Austins mission, in four lines, that he was a good clerk, and came to England accompanied by forty clerks. Vol. ii. p. 250.

P. 183.—The mutilated Latin notice in the margin is taken from Bede, lib. i. c. 23, and is meant to express the date of Austins mission, A.D. 596.

P. 184. v. 29533. *a seinte trinetdes nome*.—This is a mistake. The church was originally dedicated to the *Saviour*, but on its third restoration by archbishop Lanfranc was named the church of the *Holy Trinity*, and is so called in Domesday book. In the year 1130 it is stated to have been again consecrated by archbishop Corboil, and the name of *Christchurch* resumed. See Sommers and Batteleys *Antiquities of Canterbury*, pt. i. p. 87, pt. ii. pp. 13–21. fol. 1703.

*Ibid.* v. 29544.—I find *Dorchester* also in the Royal MS. of Wace, and in the MSS. at Paris, on which the printed edition is founded; and the accuracy of this reading is confirmed by the subsequent story relating to *Cernel*, the spot where *Cerne Abbas* now stands, and where, as Hutchins, the modern historian of the county, assures us, “this legend is still retained by the people, who imagine the posterity of those who abused Augustin still remain, and are distinguished by a remarkable elongation of the *os sterna*.” *Hist. of Dorsetshire*, vol. iii. p. 308. ed. fol. 1813. But, on the other hand, the Cotton MS. of Wace reads *Rochester*, as in the later text of *Lazamon*; and with this agree Robert of Brunne, the English prose *Brut*, the Welsh version of Geoffrey (which is misunderstood by Roberts), and the local traditions of Kent. In either case, however, *Lazamon* has committed an error in writing *south-ward* instead of *west-ward*, or *north west-ward*. As to the legendary story which follows, Wace either derived it from a popular source, or from William of Malmesburys work, *De Gestis Pontificum*, in which the legend occurs very nearly in the same terms as in the French writer. See the *Scriptores post Bedam*, ed. Savile, 1596, fol. 142<sup>b</sup>. In quoting Malmesburys words, Hutchins has adopted the error of Du Cange; for not understanding the term “*caudas racharum*” (tails of rays), he corrects the reading into *vaccarum*, and translates it “tails of cows (!)” and this erroneous version has also found a place in the new *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 621. Geoffrey was either ignorant of the story, or omits it, as do his followers, Peter Langtoft and Robert of Gloucester. The Welsh version, however, has it, but the English translator has evidently

misinterpreted the text, in rendering it "tails of *beasts*," p. 176. He adds the following note: "This seems to be the real origin of the fabulous tradition, that Kentish men were born with tails; and which in later times was revived, and said by the Papists to have happened to them at the time of the Reformation."—The lines 29587–29600 in *Lazamon* are an addition of his own, and are worthy notice, from their affording proof, that at the commencement of the 13th century the origin of this legend was well known and recognised both at home and abroad. So also a century afterwards, Robert of Brunne, after relating the story, adds:

Th' holy man God bisouht,  
 For thei him th' vilanie wrouht,  
 Th' on tham & alle ther kynd  
 Tailed alle men suld tham fynde.  
 & God granted alle th' he had [*read bad*],  
 Alle th' kynde tailles had.  
*For thei w' tailles th' gode man schamed,*  
*For tailles the Englis kynd is blamed;*  
*In many sere lond is said,*  
*Of tho tailles we haf vpbraid.—f. 87<sup>a</sup>. c. 1.*

We meet with the same legend in the inedited Chronicle of Walter of Coventry, preserved in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, compiled in the first half of the 13th century, and again in Fordun, the author of the *Scotichronicon*, soon after the middle of the 14th, lib. iii. cap. 33. His remarks on it are valuable, as illustrative of *Lazamon*. After stating that St. Austins curse was carried into effect, he continues thus: "Vocatur autem hujusmodi cauda ab indigenis, patria lingua, *Mughel*, unde et villa in qua beato Augustino hujusmodi irrogata est injuria nomen sortita est *Muglington*, id est, *villa Muglingorum*, usque in præsentem diem." Vol. i. p. 138, edit. Goodall, fol. 1759. He says also, that a similar example was made by the saint of the people of Tamworth, in Mercia, who had insulted him, and concludes by relating a third instance, which befell, at a later period, the inhabitants of *Rochester*, who having cut off the tail of Thomas à Becket's horse, received his malediction, "unde et posteri eorum illic nati inventi sunt *caudati*." This latter legend would partly seem to explain why the tradition fixed itself in Kent as well as in Dorsetshire; but a better mode of accounting for it is the historic evidence of Augustines labours in the former county, and the very doubtful authority on which the saints travels into Dorsetshire rest. See Hutchins, *loc. cit.*, and the *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 621. In the English prose *Brut* the tradition is told with some additional particulars of a local nature, as follows: "Seynt Austine come to Rouchester, and there prechid Goddis worde. The paynims therfore hym scornede, and caste vppon hym reyghe tayles; and for more dispite they



keste vpon hym guttis of reyghe and of other fysshe ; where fore the good man seynt Austyne was sore anoyede and greuede, and prayed to God that alle the children that shulde be borne afterward in that citee of Rochester muste haue tayles. And whenne the kyng herde and wiste of this vengauce that was falle thurghe seynt Austines powere, he lette make one howse in honour of God, where in wommen shulde haue hire children, at the brugges ende ; in whiche hous women yette of the citee be delyuere of childe." cap. xcvi. MS. Harl. 24. f. 54<sup>b</sup>. It is unnecessary to point out additional instances in writers who have copied this story, although many exist. The reproachful term of *Kentish Long-tails* seems certainly to have arisen from the legend, and Fullers attempt to explain it otherwise is perfectly nugatory. See his *Worthies*, vol. i. p. 486, ed. 1811. Ray and Grose have only followed in his steps. Another foolish attempt to explain the proverb is in Fynes Morysons *Itinerary*, part 3. p. 53. fol. 1617, and an allusion to it may be found in the *Musarum Deliciæ*, by Sir J. Mennis, 12mo. 1655, p. 7. As early as the 12th century the epithet *caudatus* was applied to the English generally as a term of reproach, and continued to be so used by the French and Scotch down to the 16th century. Instances are very frequent in our old historians, and it will be sufficient to refer to Matthew Paris, sub a°. 1250 ; the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, a°. 1273 (the editor of which seems unacquainted with the story) ; the *Chronicle of Rishanger*, a°. 1292, MS. Cott. Claud. D. vi. f. 131<sup>b</sup> ; the romance of king Richard, ap. Weber, ll. 724. 2112 ; Robert of Brunnes printed Chronicle, p. 158 ; Forduns *Scotichronicon*, lib. ix. cap. 32 ; the *Vaux-de-Vire* of Olivier Basselin, a poet of the 14th century, pp. 173, 178, 266, 8vo, Caen, 1821 ; and Haenels *Catalogus Manuscriptorum*, p. 183. To these may be added Ducange, in voce *Caudatus*, and Grimms Introduction to *Reinhart Fuchs*, p. xcvi. 8vo, Berlin, 1834, who is mistaken, however, in supposing the term to bear reference to the *sopf-tracht* of the English.

P. 185. v. 29569. *fif milen*.—So also Robert of Brunne. Waces genuine text has "*cinc lewes*," but in the printed edition it is "*deus loés*." Malmesbury says, "*quasi milliariis tribus*." Cerne stands about seven and a half miles north-west from Dorchester.

P. 187. vv. 29605–29619.—Wace only says, Austin began to think of returning, on account of the disgrace he had suffered, but *à tant* God appeared to him, etc. Vol. ii. p. 253.

P. 190. vv. 29674–29682.—The same absurd etymology is found in William of Malmesbury and Walter of Coventry ; the fountain also con-

tinued in after times to bear the name of St. Austin. See the *Monasticon*, vol. ii., and Hutchinson, *loc. cit.*

P. 191. vv. 29703–29706.—Wace only says, in the lands held by the Britons, who defended themselves from the *Engleis*, he found monks, clerks and abbats. Vol. ii. p. 256.

P. 192. v. 29722. *sixtene hundred*.—Wace has “*pres de deus mil moines*.” Peter Langtoft reads 2100, and so also the Welsh translation of Geoffrey, exclusive of the priors and servants. Compare Geoffrey, lib. xi. c. 12.

*Ibid.* vv. 29741–29784.—The reply of the Welsh bishops is much amplified from the French text. Those who are curious on the subject may see it in the old Welsh language, with a translation, in Roberts, p. 177.

P. 195. vv. 29803–29806.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 29810. *Æðelbert*.—Geoffrey names him *Edelfridus*, and the manuscript copies of Wace *Elfrid* and *Elfriz*. In Robert of Brunne he is called *Elfrid* and *Elfrik*. He is the *Ædelfrid* of Bede, lib. i. cap. 34.

P. 196. vv. 29812–29818.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 29827. *Leir-chastre*.—So also in Wace and Geoffrey, as in the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 607, *Legaceastre*, but the spot intended is *Chester*, about eight miles from Bangor. See Higden, p. 200, and Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. i. p. 330. The name of the Welsh chieftain (who was king of Powis) is spelt *Brocmail* in the Saxon Chronicle, and *Brochuwl* in the Welsh version of Geoffrey. The variations of such names, from the similarity of *m*, *in*, *ni*, *ui*, and *iu*, in early MSS. are innumerable.

P. 197. vv. 29839–29848.—Not in Wace. The Saxon Chronicle states, that Brocmail escaped with fifty of his men, p. 30, ed. Ingram.

*Ibid.* vv. 29853–4.—Not in Wace, nor is it consistent with the narrative, to bring *bishops* from the monastery of Bangor.

P. 198. vv. 29861–29900.—Wace only says, in twelve lines, that the king and his people were cruel and fierce, and had no more pity than a lion among a flock of sheep. Of the suppliants they slew 2200. Vol. ii. p. 259. The number of the killed in Geoffrey and our historians is fixed at 1200.

P. 200. vv. 29921–2.—Not in Wace. See, as to Athelstans conquests, Turners *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. ii. p. 189.

*Ibid.* vv. 29927–29934.—The French text only states,

Tut esteit lur desk'en Saverne,

Ki liez le mont curt de Malverne.—*MS. Reg. f.* 105<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.

P. 201. v. 29940. *ut ouer Wezen*.—So also Wace, “*ultre Waye*,” MS. Reg.; but the editor of the French text, with his usual felicity, chooses to print “*oultre Gales*”! The lines that follow, 29941–29944, are an addition by *Lazamon*.

P. 202. vv. 29959–29970.—Not in Wace. With regard to the numbers slain, Geoffrey gives a total of 10,066 on the side of the Saxons, but says nothing of the loss on the part of the Britons, lib. xi. c. 13.

*Ibid.* v. 29971.—Here begins the twelfth and last book of Geoffrey.

P. 203. v. 29986. *Cadwan*.—The Welsh version calls him *Cadoan ap Jago*. The editor of Wace confounds him with his son *Cadwalan*.

*Ibid.* vv. 29989–29994.—Not in Wace.

P. 204. vv. 30011–30020.—This is entirely an amplification of what Wace leaves to be inferred.

P. 205. vv. 30039–30046.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 30047–30050.—Roberts translates the Welsh text here, “on condition that Edelfrid should retain the country beyond the Humber, and that Cadvan should have the *crown of London*” (i. e. the title of paramount sovereign of Britain), p. 180. There is no doubt some gross error. Compare Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 1.

P. 206. vv. 30061–30073. *etc.*—Wace here departs in a singular manner from the text of Geoffrey, who tells us, that Edelfrid having driven his first wife out of Northumberland, took another: the former lady was pregnant at the time, and took refuge at the court of Cadvan. He endeavoured to reconcile Edelfrid to her, but without success; she therefore remained with Cadvan, and was delivered of a son, named Edwin, at the same time that the wife of Cadvan was brought to bed of Cadwalan. The youths were therefore brought up together, and when of age sent to Salomon, king of Armorica, to receive instruction in knightly exercises, lib. xii. c. 1. So also the Welsh translation, Robert of Gloucester, and Peter Langtoft; but the prose French and English *Bruts* follow Wace, as does Robert of Brunne. To contrast this account with the more genuine records of Saxon history, see Turner, vol. i. p. 346, whence it appears, that Edwin was not the son of Edelfrid, but of Ella, and legitimate heir to the kingdom of Deira.

P. 208. vv. 30113–30122.—Not in Wace, nor do I know whence *Lazamon* obtained it.

P. 209. vv. 30127-30134.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 30138.—Wace and Geoffrey say, that peace was only maintained for two years.

*Ibid.* vv. 30143-30212.—Instead of this long paraphrase, Wace tells us merely, that Cadwalan,

Coruner se fist, quant il vout ;  
Grant feste e grant curt teneit,  
E noblement se contineit.—*MS. Reg. f.* 106. c. 1.

Edwin therefore prayed him to be permitted the liberty of being crowned for his own share of territory beyond the Humber. Vol. ii. p. 265. So also in Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 2.

P. 213. v. 30233. *Duglas*.—In Lancashire. The editor of Wace places it erroneously in Scotland in his *Glossaire-Index*. See a previous note, p. 373.

*Ibid.* vv. 30237-30242.—Not in Wace.

P. 214. v. 30257. *pes kinges suster sune*.—Wace calls him the king's nephew, and Robert of Brunne *cousin*. In Peter Langtoft he is named *Bryan fiz Amas*, and in the Welsh version, *Braint ap Nefyn* [Nevydd]. See Owens *Cambrian Biography*, p. 26.

P. 215. vv. 30281-30284.—Not in Wace.

P. 216. vv. 30305-30316.—The French text gives us the substance of the message ; that Cadwalan refused Edwins prayer, that his barons objected to it, and that it was against law and right that two kings should wear a crown. Vol. ii. p. 268.

P. 217. vv. 20321-20323.—Not in Wace. The substance of Edwins speech, which follows, is very brief in Wace, and merely to the effect, that he would be crowned without leave. In return Cadwalan threatens to cut off his head. Vol. ii. p. 268.

P. 218. vv. 30348-9.—Not in Wace. Robert of Brunne writes, out of Langtoft,

Edwyn theron was fulle brym ;  
To *ȝork* he ȝede, & crowned him.—*f.* 90. c. 1.

*Ibid.* vv. 30358-30419.—The French text gives no such details, but only states that Cadwalan collected a great army, and passed the Humber into Northumberland. Edwin was too courageous to fly, and marched against and defeated his adversary. The whole is comprised in ten lines, vol. ii. p. 268.

P. 221. vv. 30425-6.—Not in Wace.

P. 221. vv. 30430-30454.—In Wace we have only four lines, saying, that Cadwalan was obliged to fly into Ireland, where he was honorably received by the king, vol. ii. p. 269. The king's name is not given elsewhere, and Lazamon seems to have borrowed it from the Irish chief of the same name, said, in Geoffrey, to have been slain at the battle of Camelford, lib. xi. c. 2.

P. 223. vv. 30465-30488.—In Wace this passage is given very briefly and obscurely, and in the printed text is unintelligible. The Royal MS. reads,

Serur Brien li fu endité,  
A Wirecestre l'ad trové,  
E à Everwic la fist mener,  
E en sa chambre la fist garder :  
Ne sai ki li out amené.—f. 106<sup>v</sup>. c. 2.

So also in Robert of Brunne. The passage is founded on a sentence in Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 7.

P. 224. vv. 30497-30500.—In the French text rather differently,

Al curs des esteiles luisanz,  
E as vols des oisels volanz.—*Ibid.*

P. 226. vv. 30536-7.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 30543-30547.—Lazamon seems to have committed here a geographical blunder, since in sailing from Ireland to Britanny there would be no possibility of passing by Yarmouth. Wace writes,

Unt tant coru e tant siglé,  
En Chernerin sunt arivé,  
En un isle vers solail cuchant ;  
Co quid ke d'iloc en avant,  
N'ad nul altre terre u gent remaigne,  
Entre Cornwaille e Bretaigne.—*MS. Reg. f.* 107. c. 1.

Other copies read *Gernerou* or *Gerneui*; in Peter Langtoft it is *Guarnet*, in Robert of Brunne *Gernet*, and in Robert of Gloucester, more correctly, *Gernesey*, from Geoffrey's *Garnareia*.

*Ibid.* v. 30552. *pa nizen dæzes, etc.*—Not in Wace. Geoffrey says the king was so grieved at the loss of his companions, that for three days and nights he refused food, and lay ill in bed. On the fourth day he desired some venison, etc., lib. xii. c. 4.

P. 227. vv. 30570-1.—Not in Wace.

P. 228. vv. 30586-30596.—Not in Wace, who modestly writes,

Ne sai si li reis en gasta.—f. 107. c. 1.

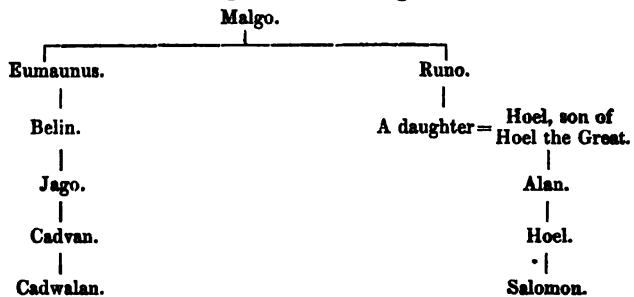
Geoffrey, however, declares, that he not only eat the flesh, but was astonished to find more sweetness in it than in other meat!

P. 229. vv. 30598–30603.—Not in Wace. Geoffrey states, that the king recovered in *three* days.

*Ibid.* vv. 30609–30615.—Not in Wace. The allusions made here and elsewhere by Lajamon to the minstrels or mariners songs, are worthy notice.

*Ibid.* v. 30616. *Ridelat*.—The correct reading would appear to be *Kidelet*, which, as Wace here tells us, was an ancient town of Brittany, situated between Dinan and the sea, and its ruins were still to be seen when he wrote. Vol. ii. p. 273. The same place is mentioned by Guillaume de Saint-Pair; but in the unique copy of his poem in MS., Add. 10,289, it is written *Ridalet*, f. 1<sup>b</sup>, as in Lajamon.

P. 230. v. 30621.—Geoffrey has here two chapters filled with the long speeches of Cadwalan and Salomon, which are judiciously omitted by Wace. It is worth while however to notice from the former the descent given to show the relationship of the two kings.



*Ibid.* vv. 30632–30653.—Not in Wace.

P. 231. vv. 30667–30789.—The whole narrative is told by Lajamon so differently from that in the French text, that we must suppose he had recourse to other materials, or drew largely on his imagination. Wace merely states, that Brian embarked at *Barbefleet*, and arrived at Southampton. Not a word is said of his companions. He assumes the dress of a mendicant, and causes a pilgrims staff, with a long and sharp iron point, to be made for him. He then goes about seeking the court, and at length finds the king at York. There he mingles with the crowd of beggars and pilgrims, and is taken himself for one of the same class. The passage in Wace only occupies twenty lines. Vol. ii. p. 273.

P. 237. v. 30792. *Galarne*.—The name of Brians sister occurs nowhere else.

*P. 237. v. 30795. per mide heo bar to drinken.*—In the original,

*A la roine ewe queroit.—f. 107<sup>b</sup>. c. 1.*

*Ibid. vv. 30802–30821.*—This is again an addition of a new character. Wace writes, that Brian made a sign to his sister not to recognise him. They withdraw from the crowd, embrace each other, and shed tears. She then tells about Pelluz, etc. Vol. ii. p. 275.

*P. 238. vv. 30834–30845.*—Not in Wace, who says that the magician was busy in passing to and fro among the beggars. *Ibid.*

*P. 240. v. 30860. wende him a-neoste.*—Wace writes, that he did not go away till night.

*Ibid. vv. 30880–30883.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 241. vv. 30889–30903.*—Not in Wace, who instead has four lines,

Brien ad as Bretons parlé,  
Des plusurs seit la volunté;  
Essecestre prist e saisi,  
Tenir la volt, si la guarni.—*MS. Reg. f. 107<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

Peter Langtoft and Robert of Brunne read *Oxenford*, instead of *Exeter*, occasioned by errors in the Latin text, from the similarity of *Esonia* and *Osonia*.

*P. 242. vv. 30908–30931.*—Wace only says, that king Salomon gave him 2000 knights, besides mariners and steersmen; but in Geoffrey and his imitators the force supplied by Salomon is stated at 10,000 men, lib. xii. c. 8. Not a word is said, either in the French or Latin texts, that Salomon accompanied Cadwalan to England, and Lajamon must have been deceived by the general expression used by Wace,

*A Toteneis en vindrent siglant.—f. 107<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.*

*P. 243. vv. 30932–30951.*—Wace writes, that Edwin was grieved at the loss of his “bon devin,” and sent Peanda, king of Mercia, with a great force, to assiege Exeter. Vol. ii. p. 277.

*Ibid. v. 30953.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 244. v. 30964. a preo ulockes.*—Geoffrey and Wace separate Cadwalans army into four divisions.

*Ibid. vv. 30966–30979.*—Not in Wace.

*P. 245. vv. 30980–31007.*—In the French text the account of the battle is comprised in three lines, nor is it stated there or elsewhere, that Penda was captured by Cadwalan himself.

P. 246. vv. 31008-9.—Not in Wace. Mærwal was the third son of Penda, and reigned jointly with Wulfere, his second brother, in Mercia. He married Domneva, according to Gocelin, but, according to William of Malmesbury, Ermenberga, daughter of Ermenred, brother of Erconbert, king of Kent, and by her had three daughters, Mildritha, *Milburga*, and Milgitha, and a son, Merfin, who died in infancy. Of these, *Milburga* became the foundress and first abbess of the monastery of Wenlock in Shropshire, and died there about A.D. 680. Compare Lelands extracts from the *Vita Milburgæ*, in *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 169, Malmesbury, *De Gestis Reg. Angl.* ff. 14<sup>b</sup>. 50. 164. edit. 1596, and the *Monasticon*, vol. v. pp. 72, 75.

*Ibid.* v. 31012.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 31018-31147.—This long passage is an addition by *Lazamon*, and it would be difficult to learn on what historical foundation it may rest. No mention, I believe, occurs elsewhere of a sister of Penda named Helen. As to the introduction of king Louis of France, a strange anachronism has been committed, unless we may suppose that Clovis II. was intended, who succeeded to the throne of Neustria and Burgundy, A.D. 638, and died in 656. He is said to have married a lady named Batilda, who was sold by *English pirates* to the mayor of his palace. See *L'Art de vérifier les dates*, tom. i. p. 546, ed. fol. 1783. All that Geoffrey tells us here is, that after Pendas capture he submitted himself to the victor, gave hostages, and promised to join Cadwalan against the Saxons, lib. xii. c. 8. Wace adds to this, that to ensure a firmer alliance, Cadwalan married a sister of Penda (see Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 14.), and then, instead of the detailed narrative of *Lazamon*, briefly subjoins, that Cadwalan gave thanks to the Britons for the labors and fatigues they had endured on his account. Vol. ii. p. 279. Compare Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. i. p. 361.

P. 252. vv. 31151-31157.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 31166-31209.—This passage is an amplification of six lines in the French text, which tell us, that Edwin assembled all the Saxon and English kings, but who were kings only in name, as they ruled over counties. Vol. ii. p. 280. Geoffrey's words are "*omnes regulos Anglorum*." He states however subsequently, that assistance had arrived from the Orkneys.

P. 254. vv. 31214-31217. *Hædfeld*.—*Hatfield*, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. See Stevensons Bede, p. 151, and Turner, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, vol. i. p. 361. The name has been much corrupted by later writers. Geoffrey has it *Hevefeld*, Wace, *Elfelde*, Peter Langtoft, *Hontinfeld* and



*Edensfeld*, and Robert of Gloucester, *Haddele*, but Robert of Brunne, more correctly, *Hatfelde*. The battle is fixed to the 12 Oct. A.D. 633, by Bede, lib. ii. c. 20. §. 146.

P. 254. vv. 31218–31255.—Wace gives no detailed description of this battle, but merely mentions that Edwin was slain, together with his son Osfrid and the king of Orcany [Godbold], who had come to his aid. He then speaks of the indiscriminate slaughter ordered by Cadwalan, which occurs in Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 9, and Bede, lib. ii. c. 20. §. 147. It will be observed how greatly *Lazamon* here deviates from his original. It need only be added, that both Bede and the Saxon Chronicle mention the death of Osfrid.

P. 256. v. 31257.—*Lazamon* here again commits an error, being deceived by the ambiguous term *heir* in his original. In reality Osric was not the son of Edwin, but his *cousin*, and son of Ælfric, Edwins uncle. See the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 634, and Bede, lib. iii. c. 1. His name is falsely printed *Offris* in the edition of Wace, vol. ii. p. 281, and in Roberts's version of the Welsh Brut, p. 185. It is nowhere else stated, I believe, that he was present in the conflict at Hatfield.

*Ibid.* vv. 31260–31277.—Wace only says, that Cadwalan made war against Osric, and slew him, with two of his nephews. Geoffrey has in addition, that his ally Aidan, king of the Scots, was also killed. It would appear from Bede, that Osrics death took place near York, p. 156.

P. 257. vv. 31278–31293.—Not in Wace. Neither the French writer nor Geoffrey notice the relationship between Oswald and Edwin; but Robert of Brunne writes,

Oswald was sib Edwyn before;  
Of *Acha*, his sister, born.—f. 92. c. 1.

which is taken from Bede, lib. iii. c. 6.

P. 258. vv. 31296–31353.—All this is amplified from eight lines of Wace, vol. ii. p. 281, who merely follows Geoffrey in saying, that Cadwalan drove Oswald towards Scotland, and then finding he could not overtake him, delivered a part of his forces to Penda, with orders to pursue the flying prince. It will readily be perceived how Geoffreys history here disagrees from, and falsifies the Saxon Annalists.

P. 260. vv. 31363–31380.—Not in Wace, nor elsewhere.

P. 261. v. 31383. *Houen-feld*.—In Bede, Geoffrey and Wace written *Hevefeld*, and interpreted "celestis campus." In all probability the site is marked by the modern village of *Bingfield*, in Tindale Ward, Northum-

berland, which is divided from Hallington (anciently Haledon) by a rivulet named *Erringburn*. This is the same with the *Denisesburna* of Bede, lib. iii. c. 1, on which he states Caedwalla or Cadwalan to have perished. See the Appendix to Smiths edition of Bede, p. 720.

P. 262. vv. 31393-31448.—This narrative is wholly due to *Lazamon*, who seems to have mingled together the accounts of the battle at Hevenfield in A.D. 635, and the subsequent conflict at Maserfield, A.D. 642. At all events he has completely deserted his French guide, who, following Geoffrey, states a battle to have taken place in which Penda was defeated. He returns to Cadwalan and demands vengeance. They collect new forces, march into Northumberland, and after a hard-fought battle Oswald is killed by Penda. Vol. ii. pp. 282-3. Geoffrey names the place of Oswalds martyrdom *Burne*, which appears a misappropriation of the name of the rivulet on which Cadwalan was slain.

P. 264. vv. 31451-2.—Wace says, "*un des freres Osewald*." There were other brothers, but the eldest had been killed previously, and the rest were of no note. See the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 617.

*Ibid.* v. 31460.—Wace has here a passage omitted by *Lazamon*, to the effect that Oswy, perceiving the enfeebled state of his kingdom and the power of Cadwalan, thought it better to submit than to declare war, and accordingly made gifts to Cadwalan, and did him homage for his territories. Thus was peace established and a long time preserved. Vol. ii. p. 284. Compare Geoffrey, lib. xii. c. 11.

*Ibid.* v. 31461. *emes sunen*.—In the French text we read "*Osewy out parenz e nevus*," but Geoffrey expressly names *Alfrid* or *Edelfrid* the brother of Oswy, and *Oidilwald*, his nephew, son of Oswald. The latter, as we learn from Bede, lib. iii. c. 24, was actually in the hostile army of Penda; but the former is evidently the same as the eldest but illegitimate son of Oswy, who subsequently became king of Northumbria. In the Welsh version *two nephews* are mentioned, but their names are not given, p. 185.

P. 266. vv. 31495-31516.—In Wace we read only, that Penda replied he dared not break the peace without the consent of Cadwalan. Vol. ii. p. 285.

P. 267. vv. 31517-31522.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* vv. 31527-31544.—Amplified from two lines of the French original,

A Londres se fist coruner,

E tuz ses barons fist mander.—*MS. Reg. f.* 109. c. 1.

*P. 268. vv. 31556–31558.*—Added by *Lajamon*, who omits, however, in his paraphrase of *Pendas* speech, an important part of it, in which he tells *Cadwalan*, that *Oswy* has sent to Saxony for forces of horse and foot, and was collecting an army in order to make war. *Wace*, vol. ii. p. 286.

*P. 270. vv. 31590–31630.*—This is very briefly narrated in the French text. *Ibid.*

*P. 272. vv. 31634–31636.*—Not in *Wace*.

*Ibid. vv. 31639–31672.*—In the French text the commencement of *Margaduds* speech dwells wholly, in general terms, on the hatred and treachery shown by the Saxons towards the Britons, and he therefore advises that they should be allowed to destroy one another. *Ibid.*

*P. 274. vv. 31683–31710.* This portion of the speech is not in *Wace*, who simply adds, that all the Britons approved what *Margadud* had said.

*P. 276. v. 31726.*—*Wace* states that, previous to the battle, *Oswy* in vain endeavoured to obtain peace by pecuniary offers, vol. ii. p. 288. So also in *Geoffrey* and *Bede*.

*Ibid. vv. 31733–31762.*—It is difficult to account for the erroneous narrative here given by *Lajamon*, who not only departs from the text of *Wace*, but is totally at variance with *Bede* (whom he professes to have consulted), nor is his statement supported by any other authority. *Wace* relates in six lines that *Penda* was slain in the battle, with the greater part of his friends, and that subsequently his eldest son *Offris*, who had been brought up at the court of *Cadwalan*, obtained, and did homage for, his fathers territories. Vol. ii. p. 289. *Geoffrey* says the same, but fixes the scene of the conflict near the river *Winwed* (the *Aire*, which flows past *Leeds*, in *Yorkshire*), and names the son of *Penda* *Wlfredus*, lib. xii. c. 13. His account is borrowed from *Bede*, lib. iii. c. 24, but not without the usual alterations. For the corruptions *Offris* and *Wlfredus* we should read *Wulfere*, who succeeded to the *Mercian* throne after his fathers death. *Lajamon* has not only changed the name to *Osrice*, but has falsely represented him as the son of *Oswy*; whereas the latter monarch survived to the year 670, and was then succeeded by his son *Ecgric*. It only remains to be noted, that the battle in which *Penda* was slain took place A.D. 655. See *Bede*, *loc. cit.* and the *Saxon Chronicle*.

*P. 277. v. 31766. seouen and feouwertigere.*—*Wace* and *Geoffrey* say *forty-eight*. It must be recollected that, according to *Bede*, *Cadwalan* was killed many years before, namely, in A.D. 634. See *Turner*, vol. i. p. 363.

P. 277. vv. 31767–31780.—Not in Wace, nor do I know that this strange tradition of the cause of Cadwalans death exists anywhere else. But Geoffrey and Wace, vol. ii. p. 289, give us in its place a curious account of the deposition of the king's embalmed corpse within a brazen figure of a knight on horseback, which was placed over the west gate of London, where it long remained. A church was also founded near the spot in honor of St. Martin. This tale is copied by Peter Langtoft, Robert of Brunne, and Robert of Gloucester, and is found also in the Welsh version ascribed to Tyssilio, in which reference is made to the prophecy of Merlin concerning the *equestrian in brass*, ap. Geoffrey, lib. vii. c. 3.

P. 278. vv. 31782–31784.—Geoffrey writes, “*Mater ejus fuerat soror Peandæ; patre tantum eodem, matre vero diversa, ex nobili genere Gewisseorum edita fuerat.*” He adds, that this Cadwalader is called by Bede *Ædilwald juvenis*, lib. xii. c. 14. The whole of this is founded on the error of confounding *Cadwalader* with *Ceadwalla*, king of Wessex, the latter of whom was in reality the son of Cenwalch, king of Wessex, by *Sexburga*, sister of *Penda*. See Bede, lib. iii. c. 7, and lib. iv. c. 15. From the latter passage Geoffrey takes the phrases “*juvenis*” and “*ex nobili genere Gewisseorum*,” and then crowns his error by confounding *Ædilwalch*, king of Sussex, with *Ceadwalla*, his destroyer!

*Ibid.* vv. 31787–31790.—Not in Wace.

P. 279. v. 31798. *fulle seouen nihte*.—Wace says *three days*.

*Ibid.* vv. 31807–31818.—Not in Wace, who has instead a few lines, stating that the people was compelled to subsist on fish, wild animals, roots, herbs, and leaves of trees, vol. ii. p. 290. *Lajamon* transposes this passage further on, p. 282.

P. 280. v. 31824. *morð*.—The historical fact of this pestilence having ravaged the whole of Britain, and extended even to Ireland, is attested by Bede, lib. iii. c. 27, who assigns it to the year 664. See also the Saxon Chronicle, a<sup>o</sup>. 664.

P. 281. vv. 31853–31858.—Not in Wace.

*Ibid.* v. 31863. *sune Salemonnes*.—Alan was not the *son* but *nephew* of Salomon, according to Geoffrey and his followers.

P. 282. vv. 31887–31916.—Much amplified and altered from thirteen lines of Wace, vol. ii. p. 292.

P. 284. vv. 31919–31932.—Wace only writes,

Oil vindrent mult espossement,  
Od grant compaines et sovent.—*MS. Reg. f. 110. c. 2.*

Then follow twenty-six lines, which are omitted by *Lazamon*, chiefly relating to the change of the language from British to Saxon, and the introduction of Saxon customs. *Geoffrey* says the Saxons landed "in partes Northumbrie," and took possession of the desolated provinces from Albany to Cornwall. The Welsh version absurdly reads *Norway* for Albany, which *Roberts* more absurdly defends, and is of opinion there were places in the highlands called Norway and Denmark! p. 188.

*P. 284. vv. 31933-4.*—*Wace* only says, "A cel tens ert Adelstan reis," when speaking in general terms of the Saxon occupation of Britain. *Lazamon* here, as elsewhere, has been deceived by the looseness of the expression (which is borrowed from the conclusion of *Geoffrey*, lib. xii. c. 19), and certainly displays a remarkable ignorance of the Saxon annals, by bringing *Athelstan* into Britain in the seventh century, when he might have easily informed himself, that he did not ascend the throne till the year 924. The notice of his illegitimate birth is accurate, and the lady's name was *Egwina*, the daughter of a shepherd. See *Turner*, vol. ii. p. 176. It must be observed that this notice, as well as the passage respecting *Edward* and *Ina*, is engrafted by *Wace* on the text of *Geoffrey*.

*P. 285. vv. 31943-4.*—Not in *Wace*. *Athelstan* reigned till the year 941.

*Ibid. v. 31946. fear her bi-aften.*—The expression *bi-aften* seems to have been an error of the scribe for *biforan*, unless *hereafter* bears reference to the return of the Britons, which is not improbable.

*Ibid. vv. 31947-31980.*—*Lazamon* has altered considerably the narrative of *Wace*, who only says, that *Edward* (the Elder) went to Rome, and renewed the grant of *Peters pence*, originally made by his ancestor *Ina*; on which he briefly remarks, without any mention of *Athelstan*,

Le air apres l'out rendu,  
Le don al pere unt bien tenu.—*MS. Reg. f. 110. c. 2.*

*Wace* here evidently confounds *Edward* (who never was at Rome) with *Ethelwulf*, and *Lazamon* commits the same error in sending *Athelstan* there. The faulty chronology of the latter in allowing only 65 years from the death of *Ina* (A.D. 727-8) to the reign of *Athelstan*, will not escape remark. His concluding lines in speaking of the *Romescot* are worthy attention, as they appear to allude to a threatened discontinuance of the payment, and this will suit extremely well the period of *John's* reign, at which it is probable *Lazamon's* work was composed. We read

in Robert of Gloucester, under the year 1205, when speaking of the election of Peres de la Roche to the bishopric of Winchester :

þo þis Peris was ichose. he wende uor þis cas  
To Rome, & of þe pope. þere isacred was.  
Fram Rome he brozte an heate. þ' me here nome,  
*Petres peni* of ech hous. þat smoke out of come.  
Ac þe king and heyemen wif-*sede it ilome*,  
War þoru þe king add þe worse grace at Rome.—*MS. Cott. Calig. A. xi. f. 139.*

With regard to the origin of the *Rome-scot* see Turner, vol. i. p. 399, and Lingards *Antiq. of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, vol. i. p. 140.

P. 286. vv. 31981–32045.—A strange amplification of six lines in the French text, stating, that when Cadwalader heard the pestilence had ceased, he wished to return to Britain, and made preparations for his voyage. Vol. ii. p. 295.

P. 289. vv. 32056–32067.—Wace merely says, he heard a voice from heaven.

P. 291. vv. 32092–3.—Allusion seems here to be made to the prophecy recorded in the seventh book of Geoffrey, c. 3. p. 50. l. 12. So also we read in the abbreviated chronicle of Welsh affairs in MS. Cott. Titus D. xxii. f. 28<sup>t</sup>. “Bardi enim Kambrenses istam opinionem, quam in *libris suis autenticis* habeant scriptam, firmiter tenent, quod cum ossa beati Kadwaladri a terra suscitarentur, Britones pristinae potestati, quam habuerunt per promissionem angeli, restaurarentur.”

*Ibid.* vv. 32102–32109.—Not in Wace.

P. 292. v. 32121. *nexte mai*.—Wace only says, “son bon ami.”

*Ibid.* vv. 32128–32131.—In the French text and Geoffrey we are told, that Alan and his wise men consulted various *estories* to see if the vision seen by Cadwalader accorded with the prophecies of Merlin, those of *Aquila* “le bon devin” (see previous Note, p. 317), and of *Sibilla*. Langtoft makes a curious blunder here, by converting the Latin name of the place where “Aquila” prophesied (*Sestonia*), into “*Sophon* les prophez.” which Robert of Brunne renders “the sawes of Sophonie.” Thus the *eagle* is first converted into a prophet of that name, and Shaftesbury afterwards, by the same process, is turned into a second prophet! To the former notice respecting the prophecies of *Aquila* I may here add, that in the Welsh version of Geoffrey, MS. Cott. Cleop. B. v. (of the close of the thirteenth century) these prophecies are inserted, and are the same as the Latin text in the Royal MS. 15. c. xvi. They are printed in the *Cambrian Register*

for 1796, vol. ii. p. 33, where the MS. is falsely ascribed to the reign of Richard the First.

P. 293. v. 32138. *step-sune*.—Geoffrey and the Welsh authorities call Ivor the *son*, and Ini the *nephew* of Alan, but Wace omits the relationship of the latter, and of the former says, "*fiz de sa uxur*," which expression seems to have misled Lajamon.

*Ibid.* vv. 32146–32187.—Wace gives the king's speech in *four* lines, in which he merely tells them to pass over to Britain, and be sovereigns of the people. Vol. ii. p. 296.

P. 294. v. 32182. *Sibillie*.—See a previous note, p. 393.

P. 295. v. 32195. *wifte half 3ere*.—If the "fifth half year" be taken according to the Saxon mode of numeration, it will mean four years and a half. In Wace the period is expressed in general terms,

*N'aveit guerres à Rome esté*.—MS. *Reg. f.* 110<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

Geoffrey passes it over thus: "*inopino languore correptus*," which he borrows from Bede, who writes, "*Etenim illo perveniens [Ceadwalla], pontificatum agente Sergio, baptizatus est die sancto sabbati paschalis [the Saturday before Easter], anno ab incarnatione Domini sexcentesimo octuagesimo nono; et in albis adhuc positus [i. e. until the first Sunday after Easter], languore correptus, duodecimo kalendarum Maiarum [20 April] die solutus a carne*." lib. v. c. 7. Guttyn Owains interpolated copy of the Welsh version of Geoffrey states, that Cadwalader lived at Rome five years. Roberts, p. 189.

*Ibid.* v. 32198. *elleoue dazes biforen maije*.—So also in Wace, but by error, for Geoffrey literally copies the date given by Bede. In the printed text of the French writer, vol. ii. p. 297, some lines follow, which assign the date to 17 April, A.D. 600, and in the Royal MS. Brit. Mus. it is fixed to 19 April, A.D. 699 (as in Robert of Brunne), both of which dates require correction. The author of the *Cambrian Biography* extends the life of Cadwalader to A.D. 703. Compare Turner, vol. i. p. 381. It will be perceived, that Geoffrey continues to confound him with the king of Wessex up to the period of his death, and the Welsh versions implicitly follow in his path, with the usual blunders of transcription.

*Ibid.* vv. 32202–32207.—An addition by Lajamon.

P. 296. vv. 32213. 32223–32225.—Wace only says, with a great fleet and army.

*Ibid.* vv. 32216–32241.—Instead of these lines Wace concludes his history in the following manner: "The remains of the Britons, whom we

now call Welsh, who are seated towards the north, were under their subjection [*i. e.* of Ivor and Ini], but never afterwards had they sufficient power to gain possession of *Logres* [Britain]. They are all changed and degenerated from the nobility, the honor, the manners, and the life of their ancestors!" Vol. ii. p. 298. He then adds the derivation of the name of Wales from Duke Gualon, or queen Galaes (see a previous note, p. 311, and Giraldus Cambrensis, *Cambr. Descriptio*, c. 7. p. 887, fol. 1602), and terminates his work by adding the date of its completion, A.D. 1155. Geoffreys narrative is nearly to the same purpose, but he introduces the passage about the Saxons and Athelstan, which Wace has previously noticed. See note, p. 433. Turner admits the expedition of Ivor and Ini into the page of genuine history, on the authority of the Welsh chronicles, and even goes so far as to specify the battles in which they were engaged, but, I confess, I entertain considerable doubts as to this statement, and am much inclined to believe that in the *Ini* of Geoffrey and the Welsh annalists we see a distorted image of the Saxon king *Ina*, the son of Ceadwalla. The last four lines of *Lazamon* are similar to the couplet of Robert of Gloucester, in allusion to the same event,

———— & that me ssal jut ysey,  
At vpe Godes wylle yt ys, wanne yt ssal be!—p. 256.



# GLOSSARIAL REMARKS AND EMENDATIONS.

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## VOL. I.

v. 1. The phrases *on leoden* and *in londe* are used in the same indefinite manner as *on dazeðe*, *on folke*, *on eorðe*, *on worle* [*on worulde*, Sax. Chron. a°. 655], etc. In the present instance the more general signification would seem preferable, as in vv. 2218. 3718. 15819, etc. Compare also vv. 4071. 11093.

v. 4. (*second text*) *driste*.—This might be supposed a mere error of the scribe, but other examples of such an unorganic change of letters would induce me to refer it to that law of pronunciation by which *h*, *ch*, *;* and *s* were affected and interchanged. The instances which occur are chiefly in the later text of the poem, in which we have *ristnesse*, v. 14, *mistie*, v. 57, *nost*, vv. 538. 1327, *nowist*, v. 1446, *foste*, v. 8821, and *fast*, v. 22725, for *rihtnesse*, *mihtie*, etc.; and in the first text we meet with the similar forms of *doster*, v. 2982, *buste*, v. 5268, *miste*, v. 18690, and *diste*, v. 25907. That this interchange of letters existed before the Conquest, we have evidence in Domesday-book, where we find the names *Brictuoldus* and *Bristuoldus*, *Brictuward* and *Bristuward*, etc. In the same record the town of *Brihtelmestone* is written *Bristelmestone*, and for the isle of *Wihht* (*Vecta*) we find *Wist* in Alfred of Beverley, p. 5. ed. Hearne. Similar forms often occur in a very curious volume of English poetry, about the time of Henry III., preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, marked B. 14. 39, and at a rather later period, in the Cambridge copy of the Romance of Kyng Horn (Gg. 4. 27. *Publ. Libr.*) we have *miste* and *doster* for *mihte* and *dohter*; and in all the copies *furste* rhymes to *huerte*, v. 885. Thus Robert of Brunne rhymes together *frist* and *girt*, and numerous other examples might be produced. Even in the sixteenth century I find *thowst* for *thought*, in a letter from John Wallop to Wolsey (dated 12 March, 1526), in MS. Cott. Vesp. F. 1. f. 69. In Ohd. [Old High German] this interchange likewise occurs, as *trust* for *truht*, while *st* occasionally takes the place of *þ*. See Grimms *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. ii. pp. 208, 211. The converse of such a change is sometimes found, as *ærht* for *ærst* in the first text of *Lazamon*, v. 5537, and similar forms in Mhd. [Middle High German] are pointed out by Grimm, vol. i. p. 416, vol. ii. p. 212. Hence, perhaps, may be explained the forms of *most* and *mohht*,

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both used for the past tense of the verb *may*, as also the numerous class of words in Old French which elide the *s* before *t*.

v. 7. *Seurne stape*.—So in the Saxon Chronicle, a°. 894, “*þa of-foron hie þone here hindan æt Butdington, on Sefern staðe*.”

v. 10. (sec. *t*.) *heo*.—No doubt an error for *he*, yet the same fault occurs elsewhere in this text, and very frequently in the earlier text, which has, however, in some instances been corrected by a second hand. See vol. i. pp. 40. 149. 264. 299. and vol. iii. p. 169. Analogous forms are met with of *þeo* for *þe*, etc. In the Laud MS. of the Saxon Chronicle, written between 1122 and 1154, the same errors are found.

v. 14. (sec. *t*.) *ristnesse*.—I regard this word as the representative of A.-S. *gericnys*, which is closely connected with *gerihtnes*, in the same manner as *reccan* is with *rihtan*. Literally translated, it would mean “correction,” “righting.”

v. 17. *Englene*.—Although rendered as an adjective, it is in reality the gen. *pl.* of the noun, as in the similar cases of *Francene*, *Scottene*, *Denemarkene*, *Bruttene*, *Denene*, etc. The adjectival forms in *Lajamon*, like the A.-Saxon, end in *isc*, as *Englisce*, *Welsce*, *Frenchisce* or *Freinsce*, *Denece*, etc. Ingram remarks on the Sax. Chron. a°. 1066, that the term *English* began about this time to be substituted for *Angles*, and *French* to assume the form of *Frencyscan*; but this is only correct thus far, that the adjective, with *folk* expressed or understood, was occasionally used instead of the noun.

v. 38. (sec. *t*.)—These are the only instances throughout the poem of the interchange between *f* and *h*, yet the converse occurs several times, as *fhtie*, *fhtene*, first text, vv. 5877. 25914, for *fhite*, *fhene*, and *swiht*, *sohtere*, *sohte*, second text, vv. 5902. 16109. 18775, for *swifte*, *softere*, *softe*. So in *Kyng Horn*, *softe* rhymes to *douter*, in MS. Laud. 108, and in *Arthour and Merlin*, *gift* rhymes to *vnright*, p. 87. ed. 1838. The same rule obtains in *Ohd.* between *f* and *h* or *ch*. See Grimm, vol. ii. p. 211. Hence also the common interchange between *gh*, *f* and *w*, still retained in our provincial dialects, and even in conversation.

v. 42. *hoe*.—For *heo*, acc. s. fem., since *hoe* is of the same gender as in A.-Saxon.

v. 44. *þes heyes*.—We have here, probably by error, the indefinite form of the adjective, instead of the definite, according to the usual rules of A.-S. grammar.

v. 50. *boc-felle*.—So in the Early English Legend of St. Margaret, in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 55<sup>b</sup>, “hire bone wes *þes*, *ƿ* ich hit write on *boc-felle*.”

vv. 58, 59. The punctuation here is imperfect, and would seem to indicate the omission of a line. The second text, however, omits the corresponding verse.

v. 59. *leornia*.—The use of *a* final for *e* will often be remarked, and occurs also in the later copies of the Saxon Chronicle.

v. 68. (sec. t.) *louesange*.—This word, which means song of praise, or hymn, would appear to be a mistake of the compiler of the later text, or else an error of the scribe. In MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii., written in the early part of the thirteenth century, hymn is expressed by *laft-song*, ff. 9<sup>b</sup>. 52<sup>b</sup>.

v. 69. (sec. t.) *ban*.—May be incorrectly written for *be*, as in v. 9670, or for *in ban*, as in v. 12004.

v. 87. *ermden*.—*d* for *ð*, as often elsewhere.

v. 91. *bern* may be either sing. or pl. as in A.-Sax. Wace has it, "ne fil.ne fille plus."

v. 101. The final *d* is often dropt after *n*, particularly when preceding *þ*, as also after the consonants *l* and *r*.

v. 109. *bi-wonnen*.—This has been translated as if connected with the German *be-wohnen*, to inhabit, but it would be probably better to take the word in its usual sense of "got possession of," or "conquered," as referring to Arthurs occupation of the city at a subsequent period. Cf. v. 24434.

v. 111. *driht-folke*.—The word *driht* was considered here and elsewhere as an abbreviation of *drihtliche*, from the comparison of vv. 854. 1388. 2551. 8273. 14715; but on reconsideration it appears to be the same as the compound *driht-folc* in Cædmon, p. 179, and *druht-folc* in Old Saxon, *Heliand*, p. 29, and signifies "people," generally. In the translation therefore "good" should be omitted.

v. 112. *walken*.—The primary meaning is *tossed*; from the A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll; but the modern verb *to walk* is thence derived, as pointed out by Somner and Skinner. The participle is here in the *strong* form, and so is the preterite *weolken*, v. 12040, where the later text assumes the *weak* form *walkede*, as in Mhd. *walgte*, from *welgen*. See Ziemann, *Mittelhochdeutsches Wörterbuch*, 8vo, 1838.

v. 119. *monscipe*.—This word does not occur in Bosworths A.-S. Dictionary, although it is difficult to suppose that it did not exist among the A.-Saxons. It is used very frequently in both texts of *Lazamon*, and its usual meaning undoubtedly is *honor, worship, dignity*. The synonyms are *mensca*, v. 2535, and *mahpe*, v. 6234, and in the French text of Wace, *los, dignité*. In the later text we have the adverb *mansipliche*, honorably, v. 20743.

v. 120. *gersume*.—Better, perhaps, if translated "treasure," but see v. 352, where the later text reads *3efies*.

v. 128. In the French original, "*rices et manans*." The term *ric, riche* in A.-Saxon and Early English not only means *wealthy*, but very frequently *powerful, mighty, noble*. This is the case also in the Scandinavian and Teutonic languages, as well as in Old French.

v. 131. *godde*.—The first hand wrote *godde*, but the *e* has subsequently been crased.

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v. 139. See for this A.-S. phrase, *Cædmon*, pp. 8. 99. 306, and *Sax. Chron.* a°. 959. It is not unusual in Middle English, and we find it even as late as the close of the seventeenth century. See *Jamiesons Popular Ballads*, vol. ii. p. 286.

v. 146. The word *daye* means, as in A.-S., the period of a mans life, and in v. 5997, *line* of the first text is replaced by *dawes* in the second. The phrase continued to a late period.

v. 151. *leodena*.—There is some difficulty in determining whether this is *gen. sing.* or *plur.*, but most probably the latter, and of the fem. gender, as in A.-S. and Isl. Compare vv. 892. 2463. 2493. 3691. 14829. 19277. In A.-S. the usual forms are *s. leod*, *g. e*, *pl. leode*, *g. a*, *d. um*, but Bosworth in his Supplement gives us also the *weak* form of *leoda*, *g. an*. In *Lazamon* two declensions seem confounded, as well as genders, for we meet with, *sing. n. leoden* (?), *g. leodes*, *d. leode -n*, *a. leode -n*; *plur. n. leode -n -ne*, *leodes*, *g. leodene*, *d. leodene*, *a. leoden -e*, *leodes*. In Ohd. and Mhd. we find *n. s. liut*, *g. liutes*, *acc. liut*, *liuten*, *n. pl. liuti*, *liute*, *d. liuten*, but in modern German and Dutch the word is only declined in the plural (as, generally, in *Lazamon*), *G. leute*, *D. lieden*. The Middle English forms are *lede* and *ledes*. In compound words *leod* is often found in *Lazamon* undeclined, as in A.-S., but sometimes takes a final *e*, or *ea*.

vv. 154, 155. Insert the half-pause ‘ after *ihoten*, and substitute a point for ‘ in the following line. The faulty punctuation exists in the MS. It may here be as well to state, that in commencing the work, the editor proposed to follow the punctuation of the MS. in every case, but on proceeding further the errors of the scribe became so frequent and so obvious in this respect, that it was resolved to adopt an uniform punctuation throughout, of half-pause and full-pause. In every instance therefore in which this rule has not been observed, the reader is requested to attribute it, either to the non-correction of the transcript for the press, or to a typographical oversight.

v. 159. *heizen*.—Here and in other places the adjective is used in the masc. or neuter instead of the fem. termination. Cf. vv. 1211. 1821. 3210. 3610. etc.

v. 171. The meaning of *teone* appears to be,—first, *injury* or *mischief*, and secondly, *anger* or *grief*. In the former sense many instances occur in Bosworths Dictionary, but of the latter not one, although we find the verb *teonan*, to anger. In later writers the first of these significations appears to have become obsolete.

v. 175. *heze men*.—Would be more literally rendered “ noble men,” or “ mighty men.”

v. 197. Correct the translation thus, “ *if* displeased to his friends,” since *hit* is the nom. case, and *of-puhten*, 3 p. s. pa. t. with the pleonastic *n*. With regard to the meaning of this verb, in A.-S., see *Beowulf*, l. 4059, *Cædm*, p. 279, and *Sax. Chron.* a°. 1127. In Middle English it has the sense of *repent*, as often in *Lazamon*.

v. 229. *hir*.—Incorrectly, for *hire*.

v. 230. *Makum* is borrowed from the A.-Norman, and is used constantly in their romance-poems of the twelfth century.

vv. 239. 240. In the MSS. of both texts these two lines are joined as one. Perhaps a line is missing.

v. 255. *feir*.—There is some inaccuracy here, since *feir* can scarcely be considered a past participle. I would prefer omitting it (as sanctioned by the second text), or reading, *þa þis child was feir and muchel*, as in v. 4072.

v. 257. The nouns *mawe*, *maje*, *møje*, *mowe* are used only in reference to a female relation, and represent the A.-S. *mage* -an, or *mæg* -e, fem., whereas in speaking of a male relative, (sometimes in a limited sense, as "cousin," or "nephew,") the nouns *mæi*, *mey*, *maj*, *mai*, pl. *mæses*, *mæies*, *meyes*, are constantly made use of, and represent the A.-S. *mæg* -es, masc. This distinction, although liable to be confounded, is clearly marked in many passages of Early and Middle English writers, of which three instances are cited below.

*y* tu þe ane hauest ouergan þi feder & ti moder, *mæies* ba & *meken*, & al þe ende  
*y* tu & heo of beoð ierdet.—*Leg. of St. Margaret*, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 50.

Nou nis offered of þe. þi *mæi* ne þi *mowwe*,  
 Heo weriet þe weden þat heir were þin owene.

*MS. Trin. Coll. Camb., B. 14. 39. f. 44<sup>b</sup>.*

He lith and rotheth lowe,  
 He ne haueth that be his owe,  
 Of aytle ne of londe;  
 Ne nowther *mey* ne *mowe*,  
 That ther doren a throwe,  
 Bi hem sitten ne stonde.

*Sawc of Seint Bede*, MS. Digb. 86. f. 129.

v. 266. (*sec. t.*) *Dele* the conjecture on *wid*, since in the manuscript of the later text *ð* is never used as a final letter, but always *þ*. The same correction is necessary in several other places.

v. 279. *þeo*.—Is the feminine article, corresponding to the Frisic *thiu*, and is used for the A.-S. *seo* in a copy of Ælfrics translation of Genesis, in the Public Library, Cambridge, li. 1. 33, the date of which is supposed to be midway between the later Anglo-Saxon and Lajamon. It occurs also in the "Grave-song" of the twelfth century, in Thorpes *Analecta*, p. 142, and in the Fragment of the Address of the Soul to the Body, recently re-edited, with an English version, by Mr. Singer, 8vo, 1845. At a later period we find the same article in *Kyng Alisaunder*. Cf. Rasks Grammar, p. 56, who seems too hastily to pronounce it an error.

v. 288. The meaning would be rendered more obvious, if this line had been rendered, "arrive at (attain to) honor." In the original French text it is, "puis à grant honor *venra*." The principal use of the auxiliary verbs *comen* and *gon*, before infinitives of verbs of motion, appears to be to give a past sense to the second verb. In the later text of Lajamon, the simple verb is sometimes substituted, as

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in v. 5825. The same forms are found in Old Saxon and in A.-Saxon. See Kembles note on *Beowulf*, l. 646, who remarks, that in modern German similar phrases are expressed by the infinitive and part. past; and this is the case also in Mhd., as appears from Beneckes Glossary to Hartmanns *Iwein*, v. *Kume*. In English this use of *gom* was retained as late as the sixteenth century.

v. 289. *þo* is an error of the MS. for *þa*.

v. 298. *feie*.—Is employed by *Lazamon* in a double signification, first that of *dead* or *slain*, and secondly, *fated to die*. Of the former meaning the present is an example, as also vv. 655. 1711. 1715. etc. Of the latter sense there are numerous instances, as vv. 517. 629. 1290. etc. In A.-S. *fæg* is generally found to express the second meaning. Hence is formed the adjectives *unfæge*, *Beow.* v. 1140, and *unfæglic*, *Boeth.* xxxvi. 4. The word is common to all the Northern dialects, and is preserved in the Scottish *fey*.

v. 304. Compare v. 3731. In *Wace* it is expressed, “qui à *male hore* li mena.” *Fæi-sið* is compounded from *fæi* and *sið*, and is synonymous with *deap-sið*, vv. 6348. 6566.

v. 307. This error of *heo* for *heom* occurs no less than nineteen times in the first volume, and frequently afterwards.

v. 310. An instance of the double dative, which often occurs (as in A.-S.) either with a pronoun and noun, or with two nouns.

v. 312. (*sec. t.*) *stregþe*.—The omission of the *æ* in many words, particularly before the letters *g* and *d*, seems to indicate an Anglo-Norman pronunciation; at all events we find many similar instances in poems written in that language.

v. 315. In *Lazamon* *þurh* and *þurh ut* govern both the *acc.* and *dat.*; in A.-S. only the *acc.*

v. 317. Literally, “woe was to *him* alive.” In this and many similar phrases, the pronoun has been rendered in the nominative case. It may here also be remarked, with regard to *on liue*, *an liue*, *a-liue*, etc. (Germ. *am leben*), alive, that it is always an *adverb*, compounded, like many others, of a noun in the dative case and a preposition. Hence will appear the great error of all our lexicographers, who invariably consider *alive* as an adjective, Lat. *vivus*, whereas the real adjective in A.-Saxon and Early and Middle English answering to *vivus*, is *cwic*, *quick*, as still retained in the Creed.

v. 336. (*sec. t.*) *heþ*.—It is a peculiarity of the later text of *Lazamon*, (and sometimes of the earlier,) to substitute *þ* for *h*, both at the end and in the middle of words. Thus we find such forms as *heþ*, *þorþ*, *fleþ*, *sloþ*, *iseþ*, *neþ*, *holþ*, etc., and *cniþt*, *miþtie*, *sopþe*, *heþte*, *heþliche*, *noþt*, *foþten*, etc. The converse change of *h* for *þ* or *ht* is sometimes found in both texts.

v. 366. (*sec. t.*) ...*kefe*.—On a closer inspection of the MS. it appears to read ...*kere*, but it is not easy to supply the words wanting.

v. 383. *Troien* is a noun in the dat. sing., and the version must be corrected, "was born of Troy."

v. 389. *duȝeðe*.—In A.-S. this word often, but, I think, not always, [See Sax. Chron. a°. 627] means *people of rank or consideration*. See Kembles Gloss to Beowulf, v. *dugan*. In *Lazamon*, however, its sense is by no means so limited, and it signifies *people* in general. Its equivalents in the second text are, *leode, men, cnihtes, folk*, vv. 3005. 3401. 3664. 4281. etc. In v. 4945 it has, like *leod*, the meaning of *country, kingdom*, and in v. 19754 *on duȝeðe* is equivalent to *in the world*. Sometimes it is joined to *cnihtes*, as *duȝeðe-cnihtes*, vv. 10166. 20832, but in these instances, as in *leod-cnihtes*, v. 7459, the words *duȝeðe* and *leod* seem scarcely to have any force, except to generalise. Two passages remain to be noticed, in which this word has a different acceptation, v. 10428, where it means *good, benefit*, and v. 20851, where it signifies *power*. The adverbial form also, *duȝeðlice*, occurs, v. 16844. In writers of the fourteenth century, *douthe* has the same general sense of *folk or people*. See Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, in voce, and the *Romance of Alexander*, MS. Ashmole, 44. ff. 28<sup>b</sup>. 36.

v. 396. *tidende*.—In the French original, "*solum lur lai*." Other instances of the use of this word in the same sense occur in vv. 2052. 5139. 13854. etc. Elsewhere it expresses the French term *nouvelles*. Thus, in the Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy, by Benoit de Sainte More, speaking of the defeat of Costentins forces by the French, he says,

Franceis lor sunt oïr *noveles*,  
Qu'il lor esparent les *cerveles*.

MS. Harl. 1717. f. 202. col. 1.

Compare *Lazamon*, v. 18425.

v. 404. *wale* in the first text is an error of the press for *walc*, as in vv. 2542. 6225, and should be translated "conflict." Thus in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1100, "*togeanes þan he manega geþealc and gepinn hæfde*." The later text reads *wale*, slaughter (?), both here and in v. 2542. The error of writing *wind* for *win* is repeated in both texts, vv. 2542. 6225; and from the same cause—a vicious pronunciation—we have *wind-ræsen*, v. 9244, *runden* for *runnen*, v. 1349, and for *an*, vv. 7110. 16789, etc., *iwand* for *iwæn*, v. 7706, *wundliche* for *wunliche*, v. 10000, and *gond* for *gon*, v. 28058, which may find a parallel in the vulgarity of *gound* for *gown*.

v. 405. Instead of "calamity," the compound *wiðer-hap* would seem to convey the idea of "contest" or "strife." Compare vv. 573. 9269. 26590. It is not found in A.-S., but must be referred to the Suio-G. *happ*, *casus*, Swed. *hap*.

v. 418. *nomen* and *makeden* are governed by *þæt*, as well as *on-feng*, and the translation ought to read thus, "should take the knight Brutus, and make him Duke, and 'he' their homage should receive." In the original text of Wace the act is represented as really done, and not merely contemplated, "*Par son conseil . . . . firent*," etc.

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v. 421. (*sec. t.*) The word deficient is *onderfange*. Cf. v. 14915.

v. 436. *smale mon-kun*.—In the original, *chaitifs*.

v. 437. *þea* for *þa*, as again vv. 581. 2020. 3019, and so *wea* for *wa*, v. 2083.

v. 448. *weorlde's scome*.—This phrase was retained in Middle English. See an extract from the Vernon MS. in Warton, *Hist. Engl. Poetr.* vol. iii. p. 15. ed. 1824.

v. 457. *kupies* is an error for *kupie* (see v. 5098), and *mæges* would be more correctly rendered "brethren," as vv. 860. (*sec. t.*) 1064.

v. 470. *þeowedomes* seems to be in the gen. sing. and governed of *ipoliem*, as in A.-S. But in Cædmon, p. 135, we have *þeowdom* polian. Cf. v. 3439.

v. 480. *grîðe* and *friðe*.—See the Sax. Chron. a°. 1009, and Ihre, *Gloss. Sais-Goth.* in v. *Grid*. The Norman *pais*, substituted in the later text, is also found in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1135.

v. 490. *wroþer hele*.—This expression has not been found in any A.-Saxon writer, but seems to have been formed in the same manner as *godere hele* (see *Lazamon*, v. 3597, Ihre, v. *Hel*, Beneckes *Gloss.* to *Iwein*, v. *Heil*, and Robert of Gloucester, p. 368), and signifies the opposite of that phrase, namely *misfortune*, *injury*, or *destruction*. It was evidently not originally a compound word, as appears by the position of the pronoun, but afterwards became so. It occurs again in both texts of *Lazamon*, v. 29556, and is found in the Legend of St. Juliane, composed probably about or soon after the year 1200, MS. Reg. 17 A. xvii. f. 58<sup>b</sup> (where, by error of the scribe, it is written *wraðel heale*). At the end of the thirteenth century the phrase came into general use, as appears by the instances in Robert of Gloucester, pp. 143. 164, and Robert of Brunne, pp. 104. 201. 221. Chaucer does not use this expression, yet it survived till the sixteenth century, as may be seen in the *Squyr of Lowe Degre*, ap. Ritson, vol. iii. p. 157.

v. 495. *leoden king* should be joined by a hyphen, and be translated "sovereign."

v. 503. *ifusten* is an irregular form for *ifusden*, as *þretete* is for *þretede* in the next line of the second text.

v. 507. (*sec. t.*) *freondes* is probably an error for *feondes*.

v. 509. Literally, "with stratagem of any kind." Cf. vv. 1710. 1717. 2621. 3949. etc. The same freedom of translation has been taken elsewhere. In phrases of this description we often find the genitival termination *s* dropt.

v. 516. *biliggen*.—In Wace, *assegera*; and it might be better rendered by "besiege."

v. 531. *þruppe*.—In the original, *trépas*, which is explained by Roquefort, "passage d'un lieu à un autre; gorge de montagne." In A.-S. *þrop* is said by Somner to signify "a place where many ways meet," but he does not cite his authority.



v. 532. Correct the translation, "The king came riding, with," etc. *Him* is here reflective or paragogic, as is often the case after verbs of motion, and some few others. The same practice obtained in Old Saxon and A.-Saxon, and is found extensively used in Early and Middle English. See Kembles Note on *Beowulf*, l. 51. Rasks Grammar, p. 95. Schmellers Notes on the *Heliand*, p. 170, and Macphersons General rules on the construction of *Wyntouns Chronicle*, 8°. 1795.

vv. 534, 563. (sec. t.) *him* is probably an error for *ham*, the more usual form, but it occurs elsewhere.

v. 552. (sec. t.) *Dele* the conjecture on *flep*, and see remark on v. 336.

v. 566. *iswenden*.—Another instance of the pleonastic verbal *u*, on which some remarks will elsewhere be made. Throughout the first volume the instances of this anomaly are pointed out at the foot of the pages where they occur.

v. 575. *fallen* is the infinitive, and governed by *mihte*, which will render it necessary to read "to fall" in the translation, instead of "fell."

v. 579. I refer *heora* to the Greeks, and *feon-ðewæs* (more correctly *feond-þewes*) to their evil or hostile conduct towards Brutus and his party. In *Cædmon* we find *freoðo-þeawas*, loving manners; and *Lazamon* uses the compounds *feond-slæhtes*, v. 16456, and *feond-ræse*, v. 23960, the latter of which is also in *Cædmon*, p. 55.

v. 596. There is a peculiarity in *heikte* being originally written *heih*, which deserves notice, since the same error occurs in v. 837, and so in regard to *hehte*, *hakte*, vv. 1700. 6092. 10752. 13905, and *imakte*, v. 30979. The cause appears to be the undefined sound of *ht*, *th* and *h*, which caused the *t* to be frequently suppressed, as in *þoh*, *wroh*, *noh*, *i-broh*, *cnih*, *rih*, *flh*, *nih*, *feh*, etc., for *þoht*, *wroht*, etc. See remark on v. 336.

*ibid.* *eulne* would seem to be a provincial form of the A.-S. *hwilcne*, *gehwilcne*, which elsewhere in *Lazamon* is written *iwil*, vv. 18956. 25664. 25880. 29682. In *Ohd.* we have *eoknelih*, and in the nom. c. *eogalih*, *eo hwelih*, *gihuwelih*, *giuuelih*, etc. See *Graffa Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*, i. 519. iv. 1214. 1215, and *Grimms Deutsche Grammatik*, iii. 52.

v. 611. *betk* for *bet*, as in vv. 744. 971. 1361, and so *þeð* for *þet*, v. 1959, *þeð* for *þet*, v. 3786, etc. In three of these instances *th* is used for *ð*, as it is in a few other cases in the early text; namely, *mith*, i. 126, *sothscipe*, i. 128, and *biðhæchen*, ii. 59, and also in the later text, ii. 196. 240. 596. 609. iii. 17. Both texts almost invariably have the proper name *Uther* written with *th*, so that it may not altogether be ascribed to the carelessness of the scribe. In the *Saxon Chronicle* (if we may trust *Ingrams* text) *th* first appears in the year 1137, p. 368, and in the *Promptorium* we find *th* clearly distinguished from *þ*.

v. 612. *hende* perhaps may refer to *castle*, and not to *cmihten*. Elsewhere this epithet is applied to burgh, hill, wood, water, etc., as well as to man, woman,

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lion, clothes, body, etc., and seems to express both fairness in appearance, and mental qualities. In some instances it is written *hendi*, vv. 4833. 4899. 5523. etc., whence it would appear to be connected with the A.-S. *gehend*, whence also the modern adjective *handy* is derived.

v. 617. The verb is understood, and the translation should be corrected, "*marched* to the castle, together with his army." This is not an unusual construction. See the Sax. Chron. a°. 1114. p. 335, and the Legend of St. Juliane, in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 64<sup>b</sup>. The same ellipsis of a verb of motion takes place after the verbs *would* and *should*. Compare vv. 1526. 1703. 1771. etc., and Sax. Chron. p. 334.

v. 623. *ræmden*.—Is here and elsewhere, vv. 682. 1678. 4128. 9338. etc., in the sense of "rushed" or "assaulted," of which signification no example is found in A.-S. Dictionaries. It seems however connected with the A.-S. *aræman*, erigere, Teut. *ramen*, collimare, and Provençal *aramir*, attaquer. See Wachter and Raynouard.

v. 630. *blod-gute*.—Is considered a compound, as *blod-gyte* in A.-S., yet in the later text I find it written *blod iȝote*, as if a distinct noun and past participle. See vol. ii. pp. 379. 419. iii. 66.

v. 633. (*sec. t.*) *Dele* the conjectural reading. See remark on v. 266.

v. 635. *fael*.—Compare v. 5190. It appears the same with A.-S. *fyll*. See Kembles Beowulf, v. *feallan*, and Thorpes *Analecta*.

v. 641. *þreateð* seems an error for *þreatede*.

v. 649. *feiede*.—This is the only instance of the use of this verb. It seems to be the same as A.-S. *fegan*, to join, part. *fegde*. See *Cod. Exon.* p. 479.

v. 710. *þeon* is for *þon*, as in some few other cases.

v. 727. *quale-huse*.—Synonymous with *cwalm-hus*, in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 39<sup>b</sup>.

v. 731. *derne* is here probably an adverb, and should be rendered "secretly."

v. 734. *on sele*.—A.-S. *on salum*. Cædm. p. 184. *Elene*, v. 194. *ed. Grimm*. In some few passages, v. 15228. etc., it appears to signify "in amity."

vv. 735-6. Transpose the marks of punctuation, which are faulty in the MS. A line perhaps is wanting here.

v. 751. *lease* is an adjective. Read, "but they all were 'false [leasings], for," etc.

v. 757. *bache*.—In Geoffrey, "convallem," and in Wace, "valée." The same word recurs at vv. 2596. 5644. (where the later text reads *slade*) and in the pl. *bæchen*, v. 21776. It is not inserted in A.-S. Dictionaries, yet it ought to be

there, as is evident from the legend of king Kenelm, slain a°. 819 in the *Cow-dale* at Clent, on the borders of Staffordshire; the A.-Saxon verses on which run thus :—

At Clent in *Cu-bache*,  
Kenelm kine-bearn,  
Liþ under þorne,  
Heafode bireavod :

of which the Latin interpretation is,

In Clent, sub spina, jacet in *Convalle* Bovina,  
Vertice privatus, Kenelmus fraude necatus.

Compare Wallingford's Chronicle, MS. Cott. Jul. D. vii. f. 14<sup>b</sup>. Higden, p. 253. Bromton, col. 777, and Lelands *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 213. Hence may be corrected Stevensons addition to Boucher, in v. *Barn*.

v. 769. *bi-wiste*.—Means properly, "kept watch over," or "took charge of."

v. 790. *hiue*.—In the original, "*Haltement mon cor sonerai*." In the MS. it is doubtful whether the third letter be *u* or *n*, and the word does not occur again throughout the poem. I have considered it as connected with the old French *hui*, *huye*, which is found also in the Chronicle of Robert of Brunne :—

The Scoote, the Walah, w<sup>t</sup> alle ther here,  
Com w<sup>t</sup> grete noys & *hu*.—f. 36<sup>b</sup>. c. 2.

See Roqueforts Glossary, in v. *Hu*, and Michels Gloss to *Tristan*, in v. *Hui*. Hence the English "*hue* and cry."

v. 793. *blonken*.—See Kembles Glossary to Beowulf, vol. i. in v. *blonca*.

v. 807. Literally, "from his horse he threw *himself*."

v. 814. *fæiðe*.—We should probably read *þe fæi*, as elsewhere.

v. 816. *hæp*.—The translation here and in vv. 5911. 18335. may be erroneous; since by a comparison with v. 16308 and the text of Wace, vol. i. p. 369, *hæp* would seem to signify *multitude*, *host*, as in A.-S. So, in the legend of Elene, "*hæp* was gescyrted, *agmen* erat imminutum," l. 141. ed. Grimm. See also Kilian, v. *Hoop*. Yet in vv. 3857. 4894, in a similar form of expression, *hæp* or *heppe* certainly means *fortune*, from the Isl. *happ*.

v. 839. *þær* or *vær* appear errors for *wæl*, the slaughtered bodies, met with frequently in other passages.

v. 846. (sec. f.) *adealde*.—The pronoun *he* is often represented by *a* in the later text, vv. 1383. 2869. 2954. 3948. etc., and is so found in Robert of Gloucester, and in the modern provincial dialects, arising from an imperfect pronunciation.

v. 865. *runan*.—Incorrectly, for *runen* or *runan*. In the translation, read "say to 'me [myself]."

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v. 867. *leod king* should be united by a hyphen, and the version be, "this monarch," instead of "the king of this land."

v. 889. The construction of this line is the same in both texts, and in the translation the words "Some were agreeable to it," with the brackets following, should be omitted. The final *a* is written improperly for *e*, as frequently elsewhere; an error that A.-Saxon MSS. are not wholly free from.

v. 909. *þe*.—Contracted from A.-S. *oþþe*, as *þat* is, in the sense of until, from *oþþæt*.

v. 910. *wel idon*.—In the French text of Wace, "*saives hom*." This phrase is very frequently used, and is applied to inanimate as well as animate objects. Its general signification is *excellent* either for qualities of the mind, or for strength and appearance. In the early German and Dutch writers the same phrase is found, written *wol getan*, *wel gedan*. See the *Tristan* of Godfr. v. Strasburg, l. 45. Hartmanns *Iwein*, l. 6271. *Wigalois*, l. 1014, and Clignetts Notes to *Bydragen tot de Oude Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8°. 1819. p. 215. Compare also "*gedon man*," in Sax. Chron. a°. 1087. p. 293.

v. 912. The translation should be, "well he shewed it," or "made it known." Compare vv. 1625. 4992. 8925. etc. *Cudde* is often used in the pa. t. for *cūðde*, as also in A.-Saxon.

v. 919. *ʒe* is superfluous, and should be omitted.

v. 941. The compiler of the later text seems to have misunderstood the passage, unless it be a mere error of the scribe.

v. 954. *fondia* is an error of the scribe for *fondien*. Cf. v. 6614. etc. The French text reads,

Puis allons *guerre* mansions,  
Par aliènes *régions*.—vol. i. p. 26.

v. 964. *ifead*.—Compare vv. 9837 and 14459, for the latter of which the French text has *hais*. The same participle occurs at a later period in *Sir Perceval*, v. 1440, as *fade*. It is connected with the Low Lat. *faidum*, and A.-Norman *faidu*, hostility.

v. 969. *biswijelien*.—See *Diversions of Purley*, p. 548. ed. 1840. Junius and Skinner are certainly in error as to the etymology of *beguile*.

v. 977. *mæðe*.—In the French original, *manaie*, which is explained by Roquefort, *puissance*, *protection*, *pouvoir*. The word occurs again in the later text, v. 6234, as synonymous to *mon-scip*.

v. 978. *bicheorrep*.—This verb signifies not only to deceive, but to injure or harm.

v. 982. *wonien* is for *wanien*, to cut off, diminish. Both forms occur in A.-S.

v. 989. Literally, "if it is approved by you"; *seow* is dat. pl.

v. 996. *bursten* is dat. sing. as in v. 1347 and elsewhere, and should be so rendered. In the same line *hōra* is an incorrect form of *heora*, but *hore* is found in other compositions of the same age, as also *hom* for *heom*.

v. 1002. *wæde*.—This word was supposed to have some connection with A.-S. *wæled*, Matth. xv. 22, but it would rather appear to be an error of the scribe for *wædle*, and should be translated "poverty."

v. 1026. *witan* is here for the more regular form *witen*, A.-S. *witum*. The adj. *droglic* does not occur again, nor is it to be found in A.-S. dictionaries.

v. 1027. *heo* is for *he*, as elsewhere.

v. 1051. (sec. t.) A verb appears wanting here.

v. 1058. *Brutan* is an error for *Brutum*.

v. 1084. *lōðen*.—This word signifies *harm* or *mischief*, and would be better, perhaps, so translated. The same remark may apply to *lōðe* and *læðe*, vv. 2328. 18680.

v. 1088. Read with a hyphen *grund-fulled*, thoroughly filled; Fr. "bien chargées." So also *grund-ladene*, v. 1106.

v. 1107. *þat beste*.—Probably a mistake for *þa beste*.

v. 1112.—There is some obscurity in this line, and the compiler of the second text seems to have departed from the original. From a comparison with v. 1781, the meaning of the latter would seem to be, "that teameth, or produceth the wild fish"; in poetical language, "the monsters of the deep." In support of this interpretation, it may be remarked, that *wilde* is used in A.-S. to signify *wild animals* in a general sense.

v. 1124. *wunen*.—The letter *w* here, as in other instances, has the power of *wn*. This is not unusual in MSS. of the thirteenth century.

v. 1132. A line is wanting in the earlier text.

v. 1140. *þe Wree*.—So in Ulphilas the Devil is called *Unbutha*, and in Mæso-Gothic *Skamm*; in Old French he was named *Malfé*, or *Ennemi* (see Michels note on *Eustache le Moine*, p. 88); and in the Early English Legends in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. ff. 41<sup>b</sup>. 45<sup>b</sup>, he has the epithets of *Gra* and *Purs*.

v. 1150. *weoren*.—Delete the query on this word.

v. 1153. *weoren iswoned*.—In the French original, "venoient."

v. 1195. *lates*.—See Bosworths A.-S. Dictionary, vv. *whitan* and *white*, the Glossaries to *Syr Gawayne*, vv. *Lait*, *Lote*, and to the *Hule and Niztengale*, vv. *Lete*, *Ilete*, ed. Stevenson, 1838. Compare also the Legend of St. Margaret, MS. Reg.

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17 A. xxvii. f. 48, and *Lazamon*, vv. 12278. 14330. 15971. 18543. 30777. We meet with the same word in Middle English.

Sir Cador of Cornewayle to the Kyng carppes,  
Lughe one hym luffly, w<sup>t</sup> lykande *lates*.

*Morte Arthure*, MS. Linc. A. i. 17. f. 56.

With a dragone engowachede, dredfulle to achewe,  
Deuorande a dolphyne with dolefulle *lates*.—*Id.* f. 75.

A cognate form is *leches* or *lechen*, which is often met with.

v. 1207. *þurh-gengen*.—This word should be rendered “to get possession of,” as it is synonymous with *þurh-teon* in A.-S., and *thorh-reche*, Kyng Horn, v. 1291. The pa. t. *þurh-eoden* occurs at v. 5217.

v. 1210. *hæren*.—Instead of “honor” in the version, read “serve.” The more regular form is *hæren*, or *hærien*.

v. 1212. The regular punctuation is here interrupted, yet nothing appears to be wanting.

v. 1223. (*sec. t.*) *sulfe*.—The reading is very doubtful, from the injured state of the manuscript, but on looking at it again, the word seems to be *false*. Two lines in this passage are deficient in the text, as shown by the punctuation.

v. 1245. *teman*.—The sense of this verb here is established by the reading of the second text, as also in v. 7174 compared with vv. 9135. 24816. In A.-S. and the cognate dialects it seems to have no such meaning.

v. 1250. The translation was made on the supposition that *waldan* governs the gen. c. as in A.-S., but this does not appear, from numerous other passages, to be the case. The same phrase occurs v. 32233, where *londes* is certainly acc. pl.

v. 1253. *þæ* for *þa*, as in many other instances. See remark on v. 1860.

v. 1265. *teman*.—This word was supposed to be connected with the A.-S. *teaman*, *advocare*, *appellare*, but a subsequent passage, v. 16800, satisfies me that this is wrong, and that in both instances *teman* signifies *to worship*, and in a primary sense *to approach to*.

v. 1267. Perhaps we should read *an onlicnesse*, as in vv. 1141. 21155, yet in A.-S. we have *gelicnes*.

v. 1273. *water* appears an error of the scribe, which is corrected by the later text.

v. 1295. *wreche*.—Instead of “poor,” the meaning would be better expressed by “low” or “mean.” Paraphrased we should read, “the lowest man in the train of Brutus was clothed with gold and precious stuffs.” Cf. v. 19156.

v. 1301. In reality *þat ilke* means “the same,” and is constantly used, as in

A.-S., to express what modern grammarians call the demonstrative pronoun, *that*; whilst *þat* in the second text is the neuter article, *the*. Indeed, throughout the poem I have found no instance of this *demonstrative pronoun*; and although I am aware some of our best scholars in A.-Saxon and Early English have sanctioned its use in their versions, yet I am at a loss for any examples which ought not properly to be translated by the definite article.

v. 1313. *bunnen*.—In Old French, *bones*, *bondes*. See Michels Notes to his Preface to *Tristan*, p. lxxxv, and Du Cange, v. *Bonna*.

v. 1321. *stond* is an error for *stod*.

v. 1322. *merminnen*.—Instead of “mermen” here and further on, the translation should be “mermaids.” See Graff, *Althd. Sprachsch.* ii. col. 774, and the Legend of St. Katherine, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 26<sup>b</sup>. A curious description of the mermaid, contemporary with the poem of *Lazamon*, is printed in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 221. In modern German there is a distinction made between *meer-mann* and *meer-weib*. We find in *Beowulf* the term *mere-wif*, l. 3037, but it there means a marine female monster.

v. 1331. This line has been mistranslated, and should stand thus, “it hath the form of the Worse, full surely,” which corresponds closely to the text of Wace, “*Figure porte de diable*.” The author of the later version seems to have wholly misunderstood the meaning of the words.

v. 1341. (*sec. t.*) *bieres*.—This word occurs again, v. 4596, but has not been met with in A.-S. It is no doubt the same with the Isl. *bara*, Old Germ. *bäre*, Dut. *baar*, wave or billow. Perhaps the *bar* of a harbour is hence derived.

v. 1350. *wil-spel*.—Cf. vv. 17641. 30871. This compound is not in the A.-S. dictionaries, but I find it in the Old Saxon *Heliant*, pp. 15. 16. etc., “*uul-spel*, nunciatum quid ex optato.”

v. 1373. The first text reads literally, “large bones.”

v. 1388. *driht-folke*.—See remark on v. 111.

v. 1414. *at*.—Preserved as a Scottish idiom in the present day. So also in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1096. p. 314.

v. 1427. *þat eard*.—A mistake, doubtless, for *þan eard*.

v. 1447. *hit bileuen*.—Literally, “leave it.”

v. 1459. (*sec. t.*) *Corineus his*.—This is the general mode in the later text of expressing the genitive case by the aid of a pronoun, and it is the more worthy of notice, because, according to many writers, such a form is stated to be a corruption of the A.-S. genitival termination, which only began at the close of the sixteenth century. See on this subject an article in the *Critical Review* for 1777, vol. xliii. p. 10, and the acute observations of Lodge and Hare, in the *Cambridge*

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*Philological Museum*, vol. ii. The former says truly, "It does not follow that because one form of expression has been incorrectly derived from another, that therefore that form is absurd. The connexion between two forms may be a fiction, though the existence of both may be real," p. 245. The correctness of this view is confirmed beyond all doubt by the later text of *Lazamon*.

v. 1490. *farcost*.—It may also be rendered *proceeding*, and elsewhere, *business*. Cf. vv. 25562. 30173. 30735. 31914. It does not occur in A.-S., but seems connected with the Swedish *far-kost*, the instrument by which a journey is made. See *Ihre*, in voce.

v. 1497. *sum*.—The meaning is not clear, and I suspect some error. It is possible there may be a connection with the Ohd. *alsam*. See *Wigalois*, v. 4942.

v. 1534. *a dai*.—Cf. v. 26693. So in the Legend of St. Margaret, "ah as he wende *adei* his wei, he seh þeos seli meiden," etc., MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 38<sup>b</sup>.

v. 1538. *a-wai*.—Perhaps an error of the scribe for *a-wæc*, as in the later text.

v. 1545. *rimie*.—I have taken this to be the same as the A.-S. *kremig*, Old Sax. *bruomig*. It occurs again v. 20123. (where the MS. reads *runie*), and in both instances the later text explains it by "wild," "mad."

v. 1562. *wa wrðe*.—Literally, "woe be ever to the smith!" In regard to this phrase see Schmellers Glossary to the *Heliand*, p. 131. It continued to be used extensively in Middle English, and existed to the end of the sixteenth century or later. In the same line, *þene* acc. appears to be an error for the dat. *þone*.

v. 1565. *bearn*.—For "knight" substitute "warrior" in the translation.

v. 1570. *to fleonne*.—This is the future infinitive, which after *to* becomes a sort of noun, and in Middle English is very commonly changed into a verbal substantive in *ing*; a corruption which exists even in the poem before us, in both texts, as in v. 5561. etc.

v. 1589. *ridearen*.—More correctly, *rideren*. This is the proper term for *knight*s or *horsemen*, as distinguished from those on foot. Compare the Sax. Chron. ann. 1086. 1089.

v. 1591. *ohtliche*.—See remarks on this word in the *Gents. Mag.* for Dec. 1834, p. 591.

v. 1595. *gud*.—In A.-S. is only found in the sense of *war*, but in Gothic we have *goth*, goodly. Hence also the adj. *gudfull*, v. 2956.

v. 1604. *þeond*.—Other instances occur in both texts of the improper interchange between *þ* and *b*, as *þa*, v. 775, *duðeðe*, v. 6075, *þree*, v. 3444, *worþ*, v. 2965. etc.

v. 1629. *at ð* probably an error for *æð*. Cf. v. 2300.



v. 1653. See remarks on vv. 288. 532.

v. 1665. *to*.—If both texts did not unite in this reading, one might suspect the omission of a verb after *to*. It may perhaps be an error for *tuzen*, *tozen*, pa. t. pl.

v. 1671. *stal*.—In A.-Norman, *estal*. See Roquefort.

v. 1672. *beard*.—Instead of "nithings gesture," read "nithings taunt" or "upbraiding," and the same correction is required at p. 21. vol. ii. The translation was made on the supposition that *beard* was connected with the Germ. *gebährde*, Old Sax. *andbári*, gestus, habitus; but on reconsideration, the word appears to be derived from the same source as the Suio-Goth. *brigda*, exprobrare, *brigd*, contumelia, Dan. *breider*, *bebreider*, Swed. *bräda*, A.-Sax. *up-gebredan*, to upbraid. See Ihre, v. *brigda*.

v. 1705. *cofliche*.—A.-S. *cofliche*. It is preserved in Middle English. Thus in a fragment of an alliterative Life of Alexander, "The king was full curtais, and *coflich* hym grannts." *MS. Greaves*, 60. f. 5.

v. 1707. For *zan fengen* we should probably read *an-fengen* or *gan fengen*.

v. 1711. Translate, "many 'a knight [knights] slain!"

v. 1713. *haihte*.—We probably should read *þe haihte*, and both texts will then agree.

v. 1736. So in the Sax. Chron., "gewreca hire tionan," a°. 921.

v. 1740. *bil ibeat*.—The translation is conjectural, as the phrase does not again occur. Compare *bil-geslehtes*, Sax. Chron. a°. 938. p. 144.

v. 1746. *micelene*.—This may be an error for the usual form *muchelen*, which is elsewhere (vv. 3981. 5256.) joined to *ferde*, although the latter is a feminine substantive, and is often found with the same adjective in dat. fem., vv. 1527. 2637. etc.

v. 1793. *weoren at-stonden*.—Correct the translation thus, "where they had tarried."

v. 1798. *wil-dazes*.—Cf. *Cod. Exon.* p. 29. l. 7. ed. Thorpe.

v. 1799. For *walden* we should read *waldende*: see remark on v. 101.

v. 1805.—The words *alre lawerd* have been translated, as if *alre* were the representative of the A.-S. *ealdor*, as in *ealdor-begn*, *ealdor-man*, etc., instead of being the gen. pl. of *al*, A.-S. *eakra*. The correct version is, "lord of them all."

v. 1820. *hudlese*.—Lye and Bosworth have *hydels*, latibulum, from the Rushworth Gloss, but their references are inaccurate. In the Wycliffite version of Matth. vi. 4. we find in *hidles*, where the A.-S. reads on *diglum*.

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v. 1834. *tugen*.—The meaning is “drew or pulled up,” rather than “carried.” Robert of Brunne in the same passage has “up-drouh.”

v. 1845. *ſugen* is here used transitively, as in A.-S. *Levit.* xxvi. 8.

v. 1860. *demde*.—We find *æ* substituted for final *e* in some other instances, as *baluæ*, *ilkæ*, *unæledæ*, *caræ*, *hæ*, etc., and similar examples may be found in the Sax. Chron. ann. 1066. 1085. 1116. 1137, and in A.-S. charters as early as the ninth century. The same obtained in Old Saxon; see the *Heliand*, *Elench.* Orthogr. p. 183.

v. 1865. *ſuſde hine ſulſne*.—In Waoe, “*se rembraça, esterchi soi.*”

v. 1880. *luten*.—Translate thus, “Oft they ‘stooped [fell] down.”

v. 1884. *loches*.—Has the same meaning as *lates*, of which perhaps it is an orthographical variation. It occurs also in the Early English poem of the *Hule and Nixtengale*, v. 1138, which is explained by the editor, erroneously, *tricks, frauds*. In v. 22752 of *Lajamon*, it appears to refer to the *thoughts*.

v. 1886. *gristbatinge*.—This noun is found in A.-S. *Matth.* viii. 12, and it is used by Trevisa in the fourteenth century. The verb *grispation* is found in the Legend of St. Julian, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 68.

v. 1889. *iburste*.—This word should be rendered “incensed,” as appears from vv. 22284. 26360.

v. 1894. *wigeleden*.—Probably a mistake for *wigelen*.

v. 1896. A line is here wanting in the earlier text.

v. 1897. *budde*.—From A.-S. *bydan*, and preserved in the Scot. *thud*. See Jamieson, in voce.

v. 1899. *frommard*.—It is again so written (as pronounced) in v. 6439. In the like manner we have *uppard* for upward in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 68.

v. 1904. *mende*.—Literally, “complained,” A.-S. *mænan*.

v. 1914. *him*.—Apparently an error for the acc. *hine*. In this text *him* is only used for the dat. sing.

v. 1916. (sec. t.) *anoppe*.—In A.-S. *an-uppen*. See *Matth.* xxi. 7.

v. 1970. (sec. t.) *turne* is probably the contracted (or strong) form of the past tense *turnede*, in the same manner as *wone* for *wonede*, *cleope* for *cleopede*, *somme* for *somnede*, *answere* for *answerede*, *gadere* for *gaderede*, etc., all of which occur in the later text, and similar forms are found nearly two centuries later, in the Wycliffite Bible. In the earlier text also we meet with *æreke*, *lune*, *wune*, *make*, *cleope*, *dune*, etc., written by the first hand, but subsequently corrected in some passages

to *zarekede*, *lawede*, *wunede*, *makede*, *cleopede*, *danede*. We have also the forms *gadere*, *answare*, *help*, etc. left uncorrected.

v. 1984. *herræden*.—Perhaps a mistake for *heora ræden*.

v. 2027. *þe burh*.—Here and in several other instances *þe* is used before a feminine noun. In the line following *he* is probably an error for *heo*.

v. 2029. *wel idon*.—In the original, "*bien faite*." See remarks on v. 910.

v. 2038.—*heo* is the acc. s. fem., and not nom. pl. The translation should be, "and Trinovant named it." Cf. v. 2056.

v. 2087.—*eige* signifies here rather the *fear of punishment* than *threats*. Hence the English *awe*. Cf. Sax. Chron. a°. 1135. Yet in Ohd. I find *aigi*, *egi*, disciplina, Graff, *Althochd. Sprachs.* th. i. col. 103. The phrase might therefore perhaps be rendered "wholesome discipline." Elsewhere *æie* occasionally means "anger," as in vv. 4733. 16099. etc., and in the Legend of St. Katherine, v. 1502, edit. Morton. *Heste*, in the second text, is singular, and should be so translated.

v. 2091.—The name of *Brutus* seems omitted in the earlier text, by error of the scribe.

v. 2097. *bi-burien*.—More correctly, *bi-bureden*. Cf. v. 7627.

v. 2124. *me* is used in *Lajamon* as *man* or *mon* in A.-S., and as *on* in French. The same form occurs in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1137, and often afterwards, and in the semi-Saxon poem of the Grave, in Thorpes *Analecta*, p. 142.

v. 2126. *bi-swac*.—Here and elsewhere this verb certainly means "to destroy," although in other passages the more usual sense "to deceive or betray" is retained. In A.-S. and the cognate dialects it occurs only in the latter sense, yet in *Cædmon* we have the adj. *swic*, destructive, p. 120.

v. 2134. (*sec. t.*) *Locrin* is an error of the scribe for *Albanac*.

v. 2159. *here* seems used in this place and in v. 8245 for the A.-S. *hergað*. See Sax. Chron. a°. 894. p. 117.

v. 2168. A hyphen should perhaps be supplied in *wode burge*, and it would be equivalent to *wudu-bearwe*, wood-grove, in the Exeter MS. p. 208. In the later text, *borewe* means burgh.

v. 2174.—Correct the translation thus, "the 'land [fight] into Britain, to Locrin," etc.

v. 2191. *Scottie*.—Is the gen. pl. A.-S. *Scotta*, and should be so rendered. See remark on v. 17.

v. 2209. *muclæ am*.—We should probably read *muclan* (*muchelen*), and omit the article in the translation. Cf. v. 2162.

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v. 2210. *ihæred*.—Instead of "made war," it rather means "ravaged" or "harried."

v. 2221. *fæi*.—Throughout *Lazamon* it never has the sense of *cattle*, as in *Ohd.* and *Middle English*. See *Kemblers Gloss.* to *Beowulf*, v. *feoh*.

v. 2245. *þa* is the article, not the adverb. Read "the yet (still) lived."

v. 2251. *hond-fæst*.—In addition to what I have said on this word at p. 312, may be added, that it occurs in the Latin-English dictionary of the fifteenth century, called *Medulla Grammaticæ*, under "*Subarro*, to handfast." *MS. Eccles. Cant. D. 2.*

v. 2252. *hired monnen*.—Should be printed with a hyphen. In A.-S. *hired-man* means *domestic*, as it does often in *Lazamon*, but in other passages it means *attendant*, *courtier*, and sometimes *people*. It is synonymous with *hired-gume* and *hired-cniht*.

v. 2271. *ebure*.—A.-S. *æber*, notorious.

v. 2272. *geneðe*.—Is an adjective; in Old Saxon *gibig*, and in A.-S. *gifeðe*. See *Schmellers Gloss.* to the *Heliand*, in voce, and *Grimms* note on the *Andrea*, v. 489. 8vo. 1840.

v. 2282. *monine*.—Is probably the A.-S. acc. *monigne*. Cf. v. 3412. The query should be omitted.

v. 2283. The second text has "onsets," in the plural.

vv. 2298-9. Correct thus, "and thou 'repayest [wouldst repay] my great labor with injury; thou desertest my fair," etc.

v. 2301. *alþeodisc*.—The later version has the curious reading "elvish," as a term of reproach. This adj. only occurs once more in the poem, v. 21131, where it is used in its usual signification.

v. 2321. A line appears to be here wanting in the first text.

v. 2328. *þeos* is erroneously considered as the gen. absolute, and the line should be rendered, "that this enmity should be."

v. 2337. *hwiþe*.—Cf. vv. 3033, 4910, and see the remarks in the *Gents. Mag.* Dec. 1834. p. 593.

v. 2353. *hirede*.—Instead of "court" perhaps "assembly" would be here the better signification, but the word is used very variously to express a collective number of persons.

v. 2366. *dude*.—Literally, "should place."

v. 2369. *ponewoes*.—The mark of interrogation in the translation may be removed, since the sense is clear from vv. 14684, 29460. So also in *Apollonius*, "twa hund gildenra pænega," p. 27.

v. 2382. (sec. *t.*) *þc*.—The usual form is *þeo*.

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v. 2419. *tuklen*.—More correctly, *tuklten*. See vv. 2720. 22238. It does not occur in A.-S. in the sense it bears in *Lazamon*, of *manners*, *qualities*, or *habits*.

v. 2446. *cwke folk*.—Might be rendered better, "familiar folk." In the original French it is "parens." In the Legend of St. Katherine, p. 43, is a similar passage, " & se feole cwke men, ba & *uscumene*," rendered by the editor, "so many men, both *natives* and *foreigners*."

v. 2463. *bisee*.—Probably an error for *bissere*.

v. 2499. Translate, "the 'maiden [maid] Abren."

v. 2521. (sec. t.) Literally, "well it was to the folk."

v. 2533. *Malsi* here and below, are errors of the scribe for *Malin*.

v. 2579. (sec. t.) *for-hedde*.—I take this to be the same as *for-hæfde*, from *for-habban*.

v. 2607. *bi-swac*.—See remark on v. 2126.

v. 2638. *herjeden*.—Translate, "and they 'ravaged [conquered] France." See remark on v. 2210.

v. 2647. (sec. t.) *æt* is an error probably for *æde*.

v. 2666. (sec. t.) *þopir* is probably a mistake of the scribe for *þe oper*.

v. 2673. (sec. t.) *cleope* is the pa. tense, and should be so rendered. See remark on v. 1970.

v. 2722. *þeo* is for the relative *þe*. After this, one or more lines appear to be wanting here in the first text. In the second also the disturbed punctuation would indicate some omission.

v. 2725. (sec. t.) *ihedde*.—Perhaps we ought to read *bihedde*. Cf. v. 18010. The translation rests on the supposition that the word is derived from A.-S. *behawian*, but on a reconsideration of those passages in which the preterite *bi-hedde* occurs, I would rather take the A.-S. *hedan*, Dutch *behoeden*, Germ. *behüten*, to take heed, as the root. The word should in this case be rendered, "well heeded or taken care of." The text of Wace reads, "*Totes furent bien conrales*."

vv. 2736. 2739. The second text reads "are" in both instances.

v. 2742. (sec. t.) This line and the next should form only one.

v. 2753. *witen*.—For "advise" the translation perhaps should be "defend." Cf. v. 5279.

v. 2759. (sec. t.) See remark on v. 1805.

v. 2765. *heore* is no doubt a mistake for the adverb *here*, and should be so rendered.

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v. 2805. (*sec. t.*) Literally, "possessed the realm." The version is too free.

v. 2815. *æðelede*.—The primary sense of this verb would seem to be *nobly treated* or *honored*, but in other passages it appears to mean, *comforted* or *gladdened*. See vv. 2333. 3605. 6650. 22496. It does not occur in A.-S.

v. 2918. *seh*.—For "fell" read "came."

v. 2959. *þeus*.—Incorrectly, for *þus*.

v. 2960. *on æðelen*.—Mr. Thorpe translates the phrase, "among his nobility." I have been guided by the examples of the word in vv. 7030. 8995. etc.

vv. 2962. 2975. 3047. *þeo* is an error in the MS. for *þu*, as is also *þeow*, v. 2978, and *þew*, v. 3342.

v. 2965. *worj*.—See remark on v. 1604.

v. 2988. *þira* (*þire*) is no doubt right, since *gretting* is a feminine noun.

v. 2991. *leuoste*.—Apparently an error for *loueste*; as *seð* for *soð* in the next page. It must be remarked that throughout many leaves the MS. of the earlier text is written very incorrectly; and a new hand commences from fol. 16<sup>b</sup>. col. 2. It has not been thought worth while to point out all the orthographical inaccuracies.

v. 3002. We should supply *oðer* in the first text.

v. 3007. There is some deficiency in the MS. and we should probably read,

þa answærde Regau '  
mid rætfulle worden.

v. 3011. Correct as follows, "as is to me thy one limb, 'more than mine own life'!"

v. 3028. The meaning of this line is assumed, partly from the corresponding line of the later text, and partly from the circumstance, that *of soðe* is not, like *to soðe*, an adverbial form (as Mr. Thorpe has understood it), nor is it ever so used. *þær* means "well," and is found prefixed to the same adjective in vv. 5639. 14539. 18547. Cf. *Cædmon*, p. 196. l. 14.

v. 3033. *hiwe*.—See remark on v. 3237. The adjective *leaf-fulne* literally means "belief-ful," "faithful," but the modern *lawful* stands in its place, and is, in fact, the same word.

v. 3051. *ibide*, "expect" or "have," appears to be from A.-S. *bidan*, *abidan*, and not from *biddan*, to pray, although in the phrase *bidde* or *beden ære*, vv. 5526. 12379, the latter verb is certainly used.

v. 3054. *velden* is an error for *weldende*.

v. 3062. *þeo* appears superfluous.

v. 3064. In the original, "Ce quida, qu'ele eschermist—Ou par vilté de lui lessast."

vv. 3069. 3071. *iverbe*.—Literally, "became," but the ellipsis in the second instance scarcely admits of its being so rendered.

v. 3072. *supe*.—Incorrectly, for *swipe*.

v. 3079. *hærne* is an incorrect form of *hærne*, arising from the slurred pronunciation of *c*. It occurs again, vv. 3381. 3541.

v. 3090. *woldes*.—This omission of the final *t* is not unusual even in A.-S. manuscripts.

v. 3095-3098.—Lazamon has here fallen into error, since Gornioille was married to the king of Scots, and her sister Regau to the duke of Cornwall.

v. 3097. *Scottene*.—Is the gen. plur. as elsewhere. The translation should be, "the king of Scots." See remark on v. 17.

v. 3100. *waldinge*.—The correct reading should be *waldende*, in both texts. The first text affords an instance of the part. pres. having been confounded with the verbal noun in *ing*.

v. 3115. *mod-kare*.—Cf. *Beowulf*, v. 3553.

v. 3125. *sande*.—For "message" in the translation, read "messengers." In Wace, "*messages envoia*." *Sonde* is used by Lazamon in both numbers, and in vv. 3161. 31627. it certainly means "message"; and this appears to have been the original signification, since we find *sandes-man* used to express "messenger," both in A.-S. and Early English.

v. 3135. *feor* is incorrectly written, instead of *for*. There are many other instances of *eo* used for *o*.

*ibid.* *liðende men*.—This phrase means "travellers" in general, either by sea or land. See v. 4138. Thorpe renders it "mariners," but in A.-S. this would I believe be expressed by *sæ-liðende men*, as it is in Lazamon, v. 7821.

v. 3153. *Frauncene*.—See remark on v. 17.

v. 3160. *wel-deda*.—This was taken to be the gen. pl. A.-S. *wel-dæda*, Ps. lxxvii. 14; but from v. 24160 it appears to be dat. s. fem., and that the preposition *for* has been accidentally omitted.

v. 3167. *Dele* the conjecture on *toam*: in v. 3237. *twain* is an error of the scribe.

v. 3171. *for-huce*.—The verb is not in A.-S. dictionaries, but only the noun *huc*, reproach.

v. 3174. *unalede*.—This is, no doubt, a mistake for *unaðelede*, and it should be rendered "dishonored."

vv. 3177-8. See the same phrase of *land* and *leode* in the *Legend of St. Andrew*, v.

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2643. ed. Kemble, and in the verses on Edward the Confessor, in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1065. p. 256. In Early and Middle English it often occurs as *lond and lede*, or *lond and lith*, in which passages *lede* or *lith* is often used in a secondary sense, as *possessions*; see the instances quoted in my Examination of Singers Remarks on the Glossary to *Havelok*, p. 19. In Mhd. the same phrase is found. Cf. *Tristan*, l. 13934. *Iwein*, l. 7715.

v. 3185. *biswiten*.—For “deliver her to,” translate, “keep her for.”

v. 3187. *seoluen*.—“sole clothes,” i. e. her own clothes, and nothing more; “her clothes alone.” See similar phrases, vv. 11835. 12592.

v. 3197. (sec. t.) *welde-king*.—There appears some error here. Perhaps we may read *holde king*, as in v. 3223, or *weoreld-king*, as in v. 6328.

v. 3202. *þeos* is the article, gen. s. neut. and governed of *wilnede*, as in A.-S.

v. 3237. (sec. t.) The pa. pa. *ijine* is wanting after *hadde*.

vv. 3255. 3296. This is an adverbial phrase, with the noun in the gen. case. See the Exeter MS. p. 207, the A.-S. Gospels, Mark, iv. 27, Sax. Chron. a°. 1137, and Grimms remarks, *D. G.* vol. iii. p. 133. A similar phrase is, *wistres ne sumeres*, v. 2861. The translation should be, “by day and by night.”

v. 3256. Supply a hyphen here and elsewhere in *hired cinhtes*. Although this orthography is probably only an error of the scribe, yet we meet with the same form in the Saxon Chronicle, in the Bodleian MS. of *Kyng Horn*, in the Romance of *Havelok*, and in other places. It may be a question, if this has arisen from a simple metathesis of letters, as in other cases, or from some analogy between the Teutonic *chint*, *chinth*, child, and *chait*, boy, lad, knight. See Graff, *Alt. Sprachsch.* th. iv. col. 455, and Ziemann, *Mittelh. Wörterbuch*, in v. *Kint*.

v. 3282. *æðelene*.—It is possible that this rather difficult word may here be equivalent to “people” (dat. pl.), as it may also in v. 5482. It certainly bears that sense in v. 7852. as in Middle English. See Gloss. to *Syr Gawayne*, in voce.

v. 3288. *monne* is gen. pl., consequently the literal version should be “of men.” This remark may apply to many other passages.

v. 3290. *felle, fele*.—In the *Gents. Mag.* for Dec. 1834, p. 592, I conjectured that this was the same as *fere*, sound, Isl. *faer*, since the letters *l* and *r* are elsewhere interchanged in the MS. On second thoughts, however, I think *felle* is probably the A.-S. *fale*, true, steady, used with a latitude of signification.

v. 3294. *nan*.—No doubt, an error for *anan*.

v. 3301. *Andd*.—Read *And*. The second *d* only serves in the MS. to fill up the superfluous space at the end of the line. This is a common expedient of the ancient scribes, who often in such cases *expunct* the superfluous letter or letters many similar instances occur in the MS.



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v. 3304. *blæteliske*.—Is explained by Thorpe, in the *Analecta*, "bashfully, clownishly," as if from a Scandinavian root, and akin to the Scot. *blait*. This is, however, a mistake, as the sense is here certain from other passages. See also the A.-S. Gospels, Luke, xix. 6. (where the adverb occurs with the same verb, *fengan*) and the Early English legends in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. ff. 3. 54<sup>b</sup>. 56.

v. 3305. (*sec. t.*) *come* is an error of my transcriber for *conne*, which escaped me in passing the sheets through the press. The translation should be corrected, "and render us [only] ingratitude for our good-deed."

v. 3317. *bermen*.—See Gloss. to *Havelok*, in v. *Bermen*, and in A.-S. Jos. iii. 3. 15.

v. 3326. *spiche*.—Incorrectly, for *speche*.

v. 3332. (*sec. t.*) *hii hereþ* is, no doubt, a mistake for *hi-hereþ* (*i. hereþ*). The words "they hear" must therefore be omitted, and the mark ' transposed before "the."

v. 3339. *ac*.—We should read *æc*.

v. 3355. *þai* is an error for *þa*. Cf. v. 7873. Bosworth only gives the sense *to sing* to the A.-S. verb *geddian*, and so in Thorpe's *Analecta*, but in *Beowulf*, v. 1253, it is rendered *spake* by Kemble, and is often so used in *Layamon*.

vv. 3398. 3399. (*sec. t.*) The last words of these lines were, doubtless, *noupe* and *in dede*.

v. 3410. *laichen*.—More properly *lechen*, as in many other passages. See remark on v. 1884.

v. 3411. It would be better to render this line, "Alas! weal, Alas!" Cf. v. 3456.

v. 3428. A line is wanting in the earlier text.

v. 3432. *Scotte*.—Instead of *Scottelonde*, as queried at the bottom of the page, we should read *Scotten*, d. pl. [A.-S. *Scottum*], to the Scots, as in vv. 12128. 16249. 16255.

v. 3435. *wurdea*.—Meant, no doubt, for *wurðian*, A.-S. *weorðian*.

v. 3455. Notwithstanding the remarks in the *Gents. Mag.* Dec. 1834. p. 591, on the supposition that *æruu* is the same with A.-S. *eary*, Middle English *æroe*, I am now inclined to believe, that *æruu* is an error in the MS. for *ærm*, as in v. 6608 and often elsewhere, and should be rendered "wretched."

v. 3499. *alpie*.—In the Sax. Chron. a°. 1085, *ælpig*, contracted from *ænleþig*.

v. 3513. *iradmon*.—A mistake for *hired-mon*. Cf. v. 2350.

v. 3526. See remark on v. 2027.

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- v. 3546. *hængest*.—See Kembles Gloss. to *Beowulf*, vol. i. in v. *bloncs*.
- v. 3552. (sec. t.) *hoten*.—The marginal query applies to both texts. Cf. v. 2819.
- v. 3562. *heose* is a faulty orthography of *huse*.
- v. 3566. *baid* is probably an error for *bed*, and both texts will then read alike.
- v. 3571. (sec. t.) *feche hit*.—The MS. reads thus, but we should probably correct it, *seche hit at*.
- v. 3575. (sec. t.) *hol*.—Incorrectly, for *holde*.
- v. 3583. *eastrese*.—This word is not unusual in Old French writers in the sense I have given to it. See Roquefort, in v. *Estre*, and compare Robert of Brunne, pp. 89. 212.
- v. 3585. *hine* appears to be an error for *hit*.
- v. 3588. *fainen*.—A.-S. *fægnian*, which governs the genitive case.
- v. 3590. The translation would be clearer thus, "No man ever may know it, but that he," etc. i. e. Let no man know otherwise, than that Leir is newly arrived.
- v. 3597. *godere hæle*.—See remark on v. 490. The phrase means "advantage," or "benefit."
- v. 3598. *þas*.—Translate "this," not "the."
- v. 3605. *iaðeled*.—See remark on v. 2815.
- v. 3610. *æjene* is for *hæjene*. See remark on v. 159.
- v. 3633. *an hirede*.—Might be here more correctly translated "among the folk," as in other instances. Cf. v. 8219.
- v. 3635. *þeden*.—Instead of *weren*, we should read *þeden*, and the translation would then be, "there went pipes among." Cf. v. 5110.
- v. 3640. A line is missing in the first text, and the MS. continues to exhibit great faults in orthography.
- v. 3657. *swal*.—The same form occurs in v. 5435, and similar ones are *swulleð*, *swulden*, *swahte*, *to-swadde*, etc., all of which, although errors of orthography, arise from a provincial pronunciation still existing.
- v. 3659. (sec. t.) *þus*.—A mistake for *þis*?
- v. 3660. *o*.—An error for *ei* or *ai*. Cf. vv. 2392. 11324.
- vv. 3662-3. The translation of these two lines is conjectural, and far from satisfactory; but there appears to be some error in the MS.

v. 3666. This phrase is used very frequently by the Middle English poetical writers.

v. 3741. *herien*.—To harry or ravage. See remark on v. 2638. *Werri* in the later text, and *werre* in v. 3756, although not found in this sense in A.-S. dictionaries, would seem to claim a place, since the verbs *to war* and *worry* are thence derived. In Ohd. we have *werren*, and its cognates are found in other languages. In the Sax. Chron. a°. 1135. p. 365. we should probably read, "toc to *werrien* him," instead of *wessen*, translated so absurdly by Ingram, "took to Wessington!"

v. 3742. *wolde* has the verb *to go* understood after it. See remark on v. 617.

v. 3751. *æteles*.—May mean "territories" here.

v. 3783. *þat broþeran*.—A mistake probably for *þa broþeran*.

v. 3796. *hirede*.—May be better rendered "court," and so v. 3964.

v. 3803. *men*.—Perhaps an error for pl. *men*, but the same form occurs in vv. 13721. 31858.

v. 3820. *gaders*.—See remarks on v. 1970.

v. 3837. *bi-cherrest*.—See remarks on v. 978.

v. 3840. *abuggen*.—In Middle and later English is written *abeye*, *abie*, *abye*, and although explained in the Glossaries to *suffer* or *atone for*, means properly to *buy dear*, to *pay for*. See the note on *Æthelbirhts Laws*, vol. i. p. 11. ed. Thorpe, 8vo, 1840. The phrase occurs at length in *Lazamon*, v. 4799.

v. 3880. *iweren*.—For the conjecture *leo weren*, substitute *hi weren*, and so elsewhere in similar cases. In general the first text has *leo* for the plural pronoun, but *hi* is occasionally found.

v. 3920. *King Marke*.—This is clearly an error of the scribe for *Kinemark*, and need not have been noticed in the translation. Geoffrey has *Kinmarcus*, and the best copies of Wace, *Kinmarc*.

v. 3942. *swuh*.—Incorrectly, for *swuch*.

v. 3944. *sule*.—Perhaps we should read *sulde*.

v. 3962. *gled* and *kime* are faults of the scribe for *glad* and *kume*. Several others of the same kind have not been noticed.

v. 3965. (sec. f.) *cniþte* is gen. pl. after the superlative.

v. 3968. *þat* is an error for *þan*, dat. s. governed of *iquemed*.

v. 3980. *to-clipede*.—In all probability, the later text represents the genuine reading of the earlier one, and all that is wanted, is to supply *mid* in the line following.

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v. 3993. *on-mære*.—Probably a mistake for *mære*.

v. 4006. (*sec. t.*) *strike*.—This sense of the verb is retained in Middle English. See Examination of Remarks on Gloss. to *Havelok*, p. 22.

v. 4015. A closer version would be as follows, "and all divided [him], one imb from an other." Cf. v. 4227.

v. 4027. *on leode*.—"Among the people," or "in the land." See remark on v. 1.

v. 4033. Hyphens may seem to be required in *sa (sæ) grunde*, *see grund*, and similar compounds, but an objection arises to uniting composites of this kind, from the nouns being often of different genders, and the article preceding agreeing with the former of them. Examples of this are obvious in *sa brimme*, *sæ flode*, *se grunde*, *sæ oure*, *sæ stræm*, and *sæ stronde*, all of which are preceded by the *fem.* article, yet the nouns *brim*, *flod*, *grund*, *ofer*, *stream* and *strond* are of the *masc.* or *neut.* gender in A.-Saxon.

v. 4036. *roemes*.—See remark on v. 623.

v. 4042. The meaning of *hete* in this phrase is very doubtful, nor does the French text of Wace render any assistance. It occurs again in vv. 8752. 20441. 20728. 21893. 31875, and has been variously translated. On the whole I think it generally includes the idea of *hatred* and *strife*. Compare the second text, v. 9914. The only other instance of the phrase that has occurred, is in the Legend of St. Katherine, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 36, where we read, "Hihentlice iher ham, heouenlic lauerd; æfei from ham al uuel, worre ant weane baðe, & untidi wederes, *hunger ant euch hete*, þe heanið ham ant harmið." In the edition of this Legend by Mr. Morton, the phrase is rendered, "hunger and every *heat*, that depresses and harms them." In Bede, lib. ii. cap 12, the sentence "*hostium vitabam insidias*," is rendered by the Saxon translator, "*ƿ ic me his hete berh & wearnode*." Ed. Smith, p. 513. See also Grimms note to v. 78 of *Andreas and Elene*, 8vo, 1840.

v. 4062. *rehere*.—In Wace, "plus fort."

v. 4108. *Scot* is here for *Scotte*, gen. pl., and the line should be rendered, "with a great army of *Scots*." Cf. v. 2191.

v. 4111. *wæl*.—Translate, "the 'slaughter [heap] was the more!" See remark on v. 816.

v. 4113. Instead of "harried," read, "here slew."

v. 4132. On a closer inspection of the MS. the first hand appears to have written *Saððen*, and subsequently the second hand has erased the final *s*, and interlined the letters *e* and *i*, so as to make *Sendiðe*.

v. 4134. *alne*.—For *alcne*; the *c* being elided after *l*, as in *star*, *starlicke*, etc. See remark on v. 3079.

v. 4137. *ær* is for *hær*.

v. 4144. *þene* is, no doubt, an error for *þan*, dat. pl. *sweord* occurs again v. 30523 connected with *broþer*, and in both passages it appears to mean "sworn"; although there is some difficulty in supposing this a participle in the *weak* form, from *swearian*.

v. 4152. *somenede*.—For "summoned" read "assembled."

v. 4155. (*sec. t.*) *Brutus* is occasionally written in the later text for *Bruttes* (see v. 3767), so that here and elsewhere the translation should perhaps be "Britons." The first text should certainly so be rendered in this passage.

v. 4181. *wife*.—The same as *wife*, by the interchange of *ð* and *þ*. See vv. 4728. 28561.

vv. 4190. 4193. *ore*.—An incorrect form of *oure* or *ure*.

v. 4236. *twinseden*.—"Retreated" or "separated"? The word does not elsewhere occur, and its derivation is doubtful.

v. 4242. *for-wonde* would seem to be a mistake for *for-wounded*.

v. 4253. *ieode*.—Read, "since *the* Britons [conquered] it." Cf. Sax. Chron. a°. 921, and the parallel passage in v. 31647.

v. 4259. *leo* is for *he*.

v. 4268. *huse*.—It is possible this may be the A.-S. *husian*, in an active sense. In Wace, "r' alast."

v. 4312. *þeo*.—For "they" read "who."

v. 4318. *mæinde*.—This is incorrectly translated. It comes from A.-S. *mengan*, to mingle, and hence the common Middle English term *to brew bale*. Cf. v. 5016.

vv. 4332. 4336. 4348. *eræt, erat, eær, har*.—Incorrect forms of *earl* or *ært*.

v. 4374. We should no doubt read, *þes londes king*. (Cf. v. 1417.) The preceding line is also incorrectly written.

v. 4424. *þeos*.—Is gen. s. masc.; for "this" read "the."

v. 4463. (*sec. t.*) *nomen* seems to be an error for *nom*.

v. 4469. (*sec. t.*) *on walle* is here probably a mistake for *on-walde*, and the reading of both texts will consequently be the same.

v. 4472. *leo* is wanting before the verb.

v. 4479. *Norweine* is apparently the gen. pl., but in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1066. the form is *Norrena*. See remark on v. 17.

v. 4487. (*sec. t.*) *loue*.—See remark on v. 1970.

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- v. 4489. *weis*.—Incorrectly, for *wes*.
- v. 4525. *dranches*.—See Notes on *Havelok*, v. 31.
- v. 4567. A line is deficient in the first text.
- v. 4576. *on weðere*.—Incorrectly, for *on wiðere*.
- v. 4577. *sæ* is feminine, so for *he* we must read *heo*, or for *he wraðede* substitute *iwraðede*.
- v. 4579. The interpretation of this line and of v. 11978 I feel very doubtful about, and the text of Wace offers no assistance.
- v. 4590. *weht*.—Incorrectly, for *whet*.
- v. 4592. A line is here wanting in the later text.
- v. 4602. *swulche* is probably an error for *wulche* or *whuche*.
- v. 4607. (*sec. t.*) *his* is used in the later text for the more regular form of the article, *þes*, gen. c. sing.
- v. 4645. *Denemarkene* is the gen. pl. here and v. 5053, and expresses properly the people of Denmark. See remark on v. 17.
- v. 4681. *Dele* the conjecture on *a*, and correct the translation thus, "On me [and now] do thy 'mercy [will].'"
- v. 4690. *kinge* is an error for *þinges*.
- v. 4721. *ibiden* is here in the sense of "have," as often elsewhere. See remark on v. 3051.
- v. 4729. *folkede* is, perhaps, a mistake for *flokede*.
- v. 4738. *graneden*.—This verb has been doubtfully translated here and in another passage, v. 5199, as if it were connected with the Germ. *grenzen*, Swed. *graensa*, but it may perhaps be referred to the A.-S. *ge-reonian*, to conspire, Old Dutch *graenen*, to assemble in a body. In v. 23909 it appears synonymous with *munezi*, to urge or manage.
- v. 4749. The second text reads "him" for "them."
- v. 4766. *eorlene*.—See Kembles Gloss. to *Beowulf*, in v. *eorl*, and Prices note on Warton, vol. ii. p. 70.
- v. 4775. *leoðien*.—This verb occurs in the same sense in MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. f. 27; A.-S. *liðian*.
- vv. 4843. 4846. 4872. In all these instances *þeos* is the article, gen. s. masc., and not the pronoun, but there is considerable difficulty in making the distinction.
- v. 4893. *swiðe hende*.—In Wace, "de grant afaitement." See remark on v. 612.

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v. 4899. *hænde craftes*.—Although rendered “handicrafts” on the authority of the later text, and the evident connection there is between *hend* and *hendi* [Cf. v. 5523], yet the earlier version may simply mean “fair crafts.”

v. 4910. *hæge*.—See remark on v. 3237.

v. 4943. The construction of the first text differs a little from that of the second, and should be rendered, “*bliss* was in the court, *or* among the people, when Brennes took this maid; with much worship he dwelt,” etc.

v. 4945. *duweðe*.—See remark on v. 389.

v. 4984. *forð warð*.—An error for *forward*.

v. 4986. Some omission is evident, but the grammatical construction is also faulty, and difficult to understand.

v. 5015. *a* has been translated as an interjection, but it is, in all probability, a preposition, and the sense is, “On what *thing* wilt thou.”

v. 5018. Instead of “mayest thou expect,” it would be better to read, “wilt thou have.” See remark on v. 3051.

vv. 5027. 5029. *lou, leo*.—Horne Tooke would no doubt cite these instances as proofs of the derivation of *lo*! from the imperative of *to look*. See *Div. of Purley*, p. 264. ed. 1840. In further confirmation of this may be adduced the Early English Rule of Nuns, MS. Cott. Cleop. C. vi. f. 7, where *lo* occurs, and in the later copy, Nero A. xiv. *loki*.

v. 5054. *idrecched*.—“Distressed” or “injured,” from A.-S. *drecan*. In v. 4521 the same p. pa. occurs as *i-draht*, A.-S. *gedreht*.

v. 5113. Read, “Thus [There] became Brennes.”

vv. 5114. 5175. *whit* is an irregular form of *wip*, as in a few other instances, but this preposition is very variously spelt.

v. 5134. (sec. t.) The *s* in *hiere* is expuncted in the MS.

v. 5154. (sec. t.) *þar* is an error in the MS. for *þan*.

v. 5161. The same phrase occurs in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1052. p. 235.

v. 5178. *beiden* may be the past tense of *beien*, A.-S. *begean*, and equivalent to *drozen* in the later text. It was supposed at first to be the Germ. *beide*, both, but no other instance is found of such a form. Yet it may be, after all, an error of the scribe for *beiene*. Cf. v. 5222.

v. 5190. *cumene* is, no doubt, an error for *gumene*, and the line should be rendered, “there was destruction of men!”

v. 5192. *ȝ dæden*.—We should probably read *þan dæden*. Cf. v. 1759.

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v. 5196. *breoðeð*.—Compare vv. 5807. 30415. It appears to be connected with the A.-S. *breotan*, *abreopan*.

v. 5197. (*sec. t.*) *Dele* the conjecture on *owcupe*, since the dual form of the pronoun is never used in the later text; the compiler of which seems to have here made an error, arising from similarity of sound.

v. 5199. *greine*.—See remark on v. 4738.

v. 5233. Whether *leoden* or *londen* be right in this line, we must correct *þat* into *þan*.

v. 5234. *leoueden*.—Literally "loved" or "approved"; Germ. *beloben*.

v. 5253. *walde*.—For "one realm" read "any weald."

v. 5319. Literally "the son of each baron." A similar liberty has elsewhere been taken in translating.

v. 5361. *gereden*.—"made them ready" or "arrayed them." A.-S. *gerian*, *gyrian*.

v. 5389. *forn at* is equivalent to the A.-S. *at-foren*.

v. 5446. *on fore*.—The second text has here led me into error, and the translation should be, "come here 'in journey [before me] the highest," etc. Cf. vv. 5858. 28248.

v. 5447. *hæzete*.—Incorrectly, for *hæzte*.

v. 5486. (*sec. t.*) *comen* is probably an error for *come*, since the practice of *an-nation* is not apparent in this text.

v. 5489. *þon*.—We must read *þa þe*, or else, with the later text, substitute *stod* for *hafde*.

v. 5534. *fondien*.—For "engage" substitute "prove."

v. 5561. *flæinde*.—See remark on v. 1570.

v. 5610. *londen*.—Apparently an error for *londes*.

v. 5630. *fon on*.—Should be rendered "attack." Compare v. 1707. The A.-S. version of Josh. x. 9. reads "Josue him *þa feng on* mid gefeohte," for which the early Wycliffite version has, "*felle on him* feerlich," (*irruit*, Vulg.).

v. 5639. See remark on v. 3028.

v. 5640. *ham iwurden*.—See two other instances of the same idiom in vol. iii. vv. 25323. 29427. So also in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1103. p. 324, "*swa swa him and þam cyng gewearð*," as was agreed between him and the king.

v. 5655. *þa þe*.—Perhaps *þe* may be the relative, and be rendered "when that."



v. 5667. The verb seems to be omitted by accident.

v. 5668. *þene dæi*.—In the acc. case absolute. See Kembles note on *Beowulf*, v. 108. vol. ii.

v. 5695. *strales*.—This is the only instance of the use of this word, which in A.-S. means "arrows" or "missiles."

v. 5714. *waritreo*.—The same term is applied to the Cross, in the poem of *Cristes throwynge*, in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29. f. 224<sup>b</sup>. It is from the A.-S. *warg*, cursed, and *treow*, tree. The Cross is also called *warg-rod* in A.-S.

v. 5716. *þan* is a mistake of the scribe for *þa*.

v. 5732. *þat weoren*.—The same idiom as in German, *Es waren*. Similar instances occur in the Legend of St. Katherine, pp. 17. 30. ed. Morton. Cf. v. 14811.

v. 5741. *swiðe for þeonne*.—The French text has "*pièce avoit ja*," and the translation should probably be thus corrected, "The earls 'who should them defend,' Gabius and Prosenna, [they] were gone 'very' far thence into Lombardy, 'into the country,' after forces," etc. The conjecture also as to the division of the verses in the early text is erroneous, and I have little doubt they should be read thus :

þa eorles weoren iwende ;  
 swiðe for þeonne.  
 þe heom wite solden ;  
 Gabius and Prosenna.  
 into Lombardie ;  
 in to þon leode.  
 efter monkunne ;  
 þe heom mihten fulsten.

or

þe mid heom sculden fihten.

v. 5788. *fusden*.—This is an error for *fuhten*, or is used transitively, as in vv. 1511. 6881. and elsewhere, but in the latter case we must read *heom* for *heo*.

v. 5819. *na wiht ane mile*.—The meaning seems to be, that the conversation lasted only as long as a man might ride a mile. A similar phrase is met with in *Ipomydon*, v. 1465 :

He had not slepyd but a while,  
 Not the space of a mile.

and in *Florice and Blancheflour*, p. 101 (corrected by the MS.) :

Hire cussing lasts a mile,  
 And that hem thougt litel while.

v. 5835. *scare*.—This is, apparently, the French *escar*, *eschar*, disgrace, derision, contempt, used by Wace and by Hue de Tabarie. See vv. 20746. 29548. and Roqueforts Glossary.

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v. 5856. *ore tounen*.—*Ore* is, probably, an error for *heore*, as *houre* in the later text is for *hire*. The orthography of *tounen* for *teonen* is also very irregular, as again *toune*, v. 6013.

v. 5866. Wace reads,

Cil ont parmi trancié lor lances,  
Et lasquiés lor conssances ;

evidently meaning by the last word the badges or distinctions on the shields.

v. 5911. *hep*.—See remark on v. 816.

v. 5931. *monie*.—Should properly be *monies*, "of many kind," as in v. 1710, but, as before remarked, the final *s* is often omitted by the scribe.

v. 5950. (*sec. t.*) *wepne*.—This appears, on consideration, an error for *jerne*, or some similar word, and the translation for both texts will then be the same.

vv. 5955–6. *bes* and *pis* are forms of the article, gen. sing. In many other passages the same correction may be made.

v. 6055. *leoue*.—See remark on v. 1970.

v. 6070. *drunken*.—Probably an error for *drinken*.

v. 6094. *wiper*.—The conjectural reading, *witer*, is confirmed by vv. 9600. 16033. 19638. etc., and by the compound *unwitter*, v. 16023. The word does not occur in the A.-S. Dictionaries, except in the form of *witol*, yet we have it in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1067. p. 267. It is identical with the Isl. *vitir*, and exists in the Early and Middle English *witerliche*, *witterly*, Dan. and Swed. *witterlega*. In the same line for *wes þer* we should probably read *þes wes*.

v. 6096. *sakte and sibbe*.—Sax. Chron. a°. 1140. p. 372, "*sib and sakte* sculde ben betwýx heom."

v. 6097. *unstronge*.—This word here and in v. 7095 seems to have the sense of "bad" or "ill-disposed," yet there is no authority in A.-S. for such an interpretation. In the second instance it may also mean "poor" or "base," as in v. 10474.

v. 6138. *corneð and earne*.—The distinction seems to be here observed, which Rask has pointed out, *Gramm.* p. li, between the A.-S. verbs *grynan* to run, and *ærnan* to make or let run, i. e. to ride; and so also in vv. 8129. 24695. The strong verb *grynan* appears to be expressed in the texts of *Lajamon* by *cornea*, *urnaen*, *corne*, *érne*, and the weak verb *ærnan* by *ærnea*, *herne*, *earne*, *earnea*, *erne*. In several instances, however, the two verbs have been confounded. Cf. vv. 13683. 14666. Perhaps some light may be hence thrown on the law of Alfred, "Of Church-frith," in which occurs the expression "gif hie fah-mon *geierne* [*geyrne*] *opþe geærne*?" Price translates it, "if a fah-man flee to or reach one (a church)," and Thorpe, p. 64, conjectures that the words "*opþe geærne*" were originally a gloss. The use of such a gloss appears quite unnecessary, nor do I see

how *gearne* can be rendered by *reach*. May we not translate it, "if a fah-man *flee* to or *ride* to one"?

v. 6146. *sealled*.—Compare the Early English Rule of Nuns, MS. Cott. Nero A. xiv. f. 65<sup>b</sup>. "Hwon hit so bivalleð ðet me *asaileð* buruhwes oðer castles, þeo ðet beoð wiðinnen heldeð schaldinde water ut," etc.

v. 6162. *Denemarkene*.—See remark on v. 17.

v. 6165. *þan burjen*.—This noun is generally used in the first text with the feminine article.

v. 6167. *awælde*.—Perhaps we should read *acwælde*, as in the later text. Cf. v. 21631.

v. 6186. *ibone*.—The meaning of this word here and elsewhere appears to be, "prepared." The same phrase occurs in *Havelok*, and is incorrectly explained in the Glossary. Robert of Brunne also has *wel bone*, for "very ready." It is from the Suio-Goth. *bo-a*, to prepare, make ready, p. p. *boen*, Isl. *buinn*. Ihre quotes the same expression, "Hus aero *wael boin*," the house was *well prepared*. See also Jamieson, in v. *Bayne*.

v. 6266. *steowien*.—There is no such verb in the A.-S. Dictionaries, but it appears to be the same with the Goth. *staujan*, *stojan*, judicare. See Zahns Glossary to Ulphilas. The French text reads, "*sis justificoit*." In the Early English Legend of St. Katherine, the verb *stew* means "to stop" or "check," and is referred by the editor to the Germ. *stehen*.

v. 6275. (*sec. t.*) The second text may perhaps be translated, "though their lemman saw;" and the conjectural reading is then unnecessary.

v. 6331. *he* is, apparently, a mistake for *þe* or *þeo*.

v. 6358. *wandliche*.—This word does not occur again, and although translated "unstable," on the authority of "*wandeliche*, mutabilis," in Scherzsius, yet I think it probable it is an error of the scribe for *wunliche*, fair, goodly; an adjective often employed, and which in v. 10000 is written *wundliche*.

v. 6361. *þeawwe*.—This is the only instance in the poem of the word being applied to bodily qualities, nor has any other passage of an earlier date than the sixteenth century been found, in which it is so used. In modern Scotch I find the adj. *thowles*, feeble.

v. 6364. *kenschipe*.—For "authority" in the translation, read "courage."

v. 6369. *wamed*.—This word should have been rendered "wrathful," from A.-S. *weamod*.

v. 6375. *glad*.—In the French, "*sans ire*."

v. 6451. *agaste*.—Tooke and the lexicographers derive this word from *agaze*,

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but very unsatisfactorily, since the Goth. *us-geisjan* supplies at once the etymology. It does not occur in A.-Saxon, but is used in Early and Middle English.

v. 6502. *itase*.—A.-Sax. *getase*, meet, convenient.

v. 6505. *deaf*.—In A.-S. *dyfde*, and in the Early English Legend of St. Margaret, *def* and *defde*, MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. ff. 51. 55.

v. 6508. *weoðede*.—Apparently from the A.-S. *wæðan*, pa. t. *wæðde*, to drive.

v. 6516. *halden* is probably an error for *hælden*, and the translation should be corrected, "he shall fall the sooner."

v. 6538. For *a mete rā-hende* read *a mete-rum hende*. Wace has, "Unkes en lui n'ont *desmesure*." In the translation, 'most' should be omitted.

v. 6548. *Argal his*.—It is rare to find this form in the earlier text. See remark on v. 1459. It will be observed that the second text here, as in some few other instances, has the regular A.-S. genitive.

v. 6555. *what* is an error of the scribe for *wha*, as again, v. 6661.

v. 6556. *wæcche mon*.—Wace has, "les nobles homes *abaïssoit*." The A.-S. term includes the ideas both of abasement and poverty.

v. 6590. *þa leoden*.—No doubt, an error for *þa leoden*. In the translation, *fondede* had better be rendered "sought."

v. 6614. *fondien*.—Read "seek" instead of "try," in the translation, and for "whether" read "where."

v. 6621. *atlichen*.—Apparently from A.-S. *atelic*, deformis, or *liccetun*, simulare.

v. 6630. *on comelan*.—The translation of this difficult phrase here and elsewhere is purely conjectural, nor have I, after much time spent on it, been able to trace any satisfactory etymon. The other passages in which the phrase is found are vv. 10601. 11009. 20273. (where the second text reads *in teldes*, and the original of Wace has *el buschement*) 20905. and 30400.

v. 6652. *æðelde*.—See remark on v. 2815.

v. 6659. *dujeliche*.—Incorrectly, for *disjeliche*.

v. 6667. *hine bræid sæc*.—So, in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1003. "*þa gebræde he hine seocne*."

v. 6725. *þringe*.—Is here equivalent to *thane*, as appears from v. 6739. Elsewhere we find the terms *here-þringes*, *here-dringes*, warriors, which in v. 24736 is used for the French *contes*.

v. 6729. *wræð*.—The sense is determined by the later text, but I find no equivalent A.-S. verb. It appears to be the Goth. *wraton*, ire, iter facere.

v. 6750. *derne*.—We may hence correct Ingrams translation of "*derne sprece*," in the Sax. Chron. p. 335, and for "on an interesting subject," read "in private conversation."

v. 6752. *earne*.—See remark on v. 6138.

v. 6767. *him*.—This form is very rarely used in the early text for the acc. *hine*. It shows, however, the period at which the change took place to the modern form.

v. 6788. *æððelen*.—See remarks on vv. 2960. 3282.

v. 6823. *þerne*.—Translate, "all 'this [the] south end."

v. 6887. (sec. t.) *hehteste* is incorrectly written for *heheste*, as in vv. 2325. 8092.

v. 6895. *braid*.—In Wace, "*Bien sembla as bons ancissors*." This sense of the word does not occur in A.-S. Dictionaries, but is found in the cognate Icelandic verb *bregða*, and is preserved in the modern Scottish idiom. See Ihre, in v. *Braa*, and Jamieson, v. *Brade*.

v. 6901. *at*.—The usual form in this text is *ah*, and *at* is an error here and in vv. 6953. 7673. etc.

v. 6929. *duȝeðen*.—In the French original we have

Et tut perde sa *juventé*  
En beivre e en iveresce,

which would induce the suspicion that *duȝeðen* is here an error in the MS. for *ȝuȝeðe*, youth, and *weoren* be 3 pers. sing. It has, however, been rendered in conformity with the signification the word bears in v. 20851.

v. 6934. *greðe*.—Better, if written *gríðe*. See Jamieson, v. *graið*.

v. 6958. *hehde*.—The same irregular form occurs in v. 7430.

v. 6986. *and* is probably a mistake for *an*. We might render *blæð-fest* better, perhaps, "rightful," or "prosperous." Cf. v. 10100.

v. 6990. *custi*.—In Wace, "large de doner."

v. 7002. *coriun*.—The MSS. of Wace read *corun*, *choron*, etc. It is certainly an instrument of music, as is evident not only by the context, but by a passage cited from the *Estoire de Troie la Grant* by Roquefort, *De la Poésie Française*, p. 130, which if M. Le Roux de Lincy had seen, he would not have hazarded the erroneous interpretation of "chœur, chanson en chœur." In the Supplement to the *Glossaire de la Langue Romane* it is made synonymous with the *coruth* (named *chorus* by the Latin middle-age writers), and explained, "Sorte d'instrument à vent." Ellis interprets it, "a sort of trumpet." *Early Engl. Poetr.* vol. i. p. 48.

v. 7027. *a wiht*.—The MS. has *awiht*, and this seems correct. It should be translated, "aught," i. e. of any account. Cf. v. 26737, where the French

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text reads *bene*. See the Sax. Chron. a°. 1087. p. 295. In A.-Saxon *ah* is opposed to *naht*, and both are found in the modern Lancashire dialect, as "*nowt* that's *owt*," naught that's good. For the power of *a* in this and similar words, see Kembles Gloss. on *Beowulf*, in *d*. In the later text *fore* seems the same as Suio-Goth. *för*, bonus, Isl. *fær*.

v. 7033. (*sec. t.*) A noun seems to be wanting after the adjective *omoreste*, and if supplied, both texts would agree.

v. 7079. *ȝeht*.—Incorrectly, for *ȝet*.

v. 7081. *ner*.—No doubt, an error for *nes*.

v. 7084. Correct the translation, "in 'this [its] history."

v. 7095. *vnstronge*.—See remark on v. 6097.

v. 7125. *þene* is, apparently, an error for *þe*, acc. pl.

v. 7165. *an hond*.—This phrase, in connexion with various verbs, is often used in the sense of "speedily," "soon," or "now," in the same manner as the modern German *in die hand*. Cf. vol. ii. pp. 96. 106. 251. 264. Hence perhaps may be explained a line in the Early English Poem of *The Grave* in Thorpes *Analecta*, p. 142, which is not understood or wrongly interpreted by Conybeare and Guest.

v. 7182. *on some*.—For "together" read "in concord." Cf. v. 9514. etc.

v. 7185. *wærðe*.—Incorrectly, for *wæðe*, as in several other instances.

v. 7224. *ealde*.—This would seem an error for *helle*. Cf. v. 9159.

v. 7239. *þe sunne*.—Elsewhere the feminine article is used, but I have already remarked the occurrence of *þe* with feminine nouns. See remark on v. 2027.

vv. 7254. 7262. 7342. *Bruttes*, *Bruttis*.—Incorrectly, for *Bruttus*.

v. 7265. *cwððed*.—Incorrectly, probably, for *cwððeð*.

v. 7334. (*sec. t.*) *host*.—This, if not an error of the scribe, is a singular instance of contraction.

v. 7348. *weore*.—The letter erased is the pleonastic *n*, as again vv. 17963. 18154.

v. 7359. *bilaiuen*.—Correct "'wilt' believe" into "'wilt' leave."

v. 7447. *Norð Walene*.—Is the gen. pl. See Sax. Chron. a°. 607, and remark on v. 17.

v. 7448. *mode*.—We should read *modi*.

v. 7480. In the translation, for "hew" read "hewed," and for "resound" read "resounded."

v. 7487. *asloð*.—See remark on v. 317.

v. 7489. (sec. t.) *leþerede*.—So in the Legend of St. Katherine, "*kðerede al o blode*," p. 83, explained erroneously by the editor.

v. 7495. *feond*.—The "enemy" here alluded to is Cæsar.

v. 7505. (sec. t.) *starliche*.—See remark on v. 4134.

v. 7524. *blakede*.—"Blenched" or "became pale." Cf. v. 19799.

v. 7526. *ne na bræð*.—There is some error here, which renders the sense obscure. The particle *ne* is, probably, redundant.

v. 7615. A line is wanting in the later text.

v. 7623. *bi-gon*.—For "inlaid" read "covered." See *Rychard Coer de Lion*, v. 2656. ap. Weber, and a poem in the *Reliquis Antiquas*, vol. ii. p. 19.

v. 7644. This line should be rendered, "threatened *the* host of each land."

v. 7675. *blðtere*.—In the A.-S. Orosius, ii. 5, this adjective is used in the cognate sense of *effeminate*, and it seems to be allied with the Isl. *bleyta*, *blautr*, Scot. *blate*, pusillanimous.

vv. 7706-7708. This passage is obscure, and perhaps for *him* we should read *heom*. The French text seems to countenance this, in reading, "*Et assés plus lor a promis*," vol. i. p. 202. There is some difficulty also in *ioan*.

v. 7735. *zifuen witen* seems equivalent here to the phrase *are witan*, to confer honor, in Bede, lib. ii. c. 20. p. 521. ed. Smith.

v. 7739. *answare*.—See remarks on v. 1970.

vv. 7780. 7782. 8012.—In these passages, and indeed generally, the word *cniht* means simply *man*, as in A.-S., but the term *knight* has been usually retained for reasons which have influenced the principle on which the translation has been made. The same may be said of some few other words.

v. 7798. (sec. t.) For *ton* read *ten*, which is evidently *rhythmi gratia*, as in some other instances, vv. 16687. 19025. 21900. 22524.

v. 7812. *æfter*.—Literally "through" or "along," as in the Teutonic.

v. 7842. *æf*.—Incorrectly, for *qf*.

v. 7854. *rameden*.—May also be rendered "shouted." Cf. v. 5795. This and the preceding verbs are in the past tense.

v. 7855. *wundre*.—Apparently the same with the Early and Middle English *wondreth*, misfortune, or damage, from the Isl. *vandraedi*, Suio-G. *wandraede*, discrimen, maxima difficultas.

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v. 7859. *lof*.—This nautical term occurs several times in *Lazamon*, and always as a substantive, applied to some part of the ship, the agency of which was used to alter its course. It is used in a similar manner by Wace, in the *Brut*, vol. ii. p. 141, and in Douces fragment of the *Roman de Tristan*, v. 1594. See Michels edition, in Gloss. v. *Lof*. The term is also preserved in modern German, Swedish, Dutch, Spanish, and English, but signifies only, when used as a substantive, the *weather-gage*, and is more usually employed as a verb, "to get the weather-gage," or "bear up to the wind." From Falconers *Marine Dictionary* we also learn, that this word *loof* is applied to "the after-part of a ships bow," and so, in the *Dialogues on Marine Affairs*, written by Capt. Nathaniel Butler in 1634, we read, "The *loofe* is counted that part aloft which lyes right before the chesse-trees," etc. MS. *Sloane*, 758. f. 50<sup>b</sup>. Matthew of Paris, when speaking of the expedition of Hubert de Burgh against Eustache le Moine, says, "Perrexerunt igitur audacter, obliquando tamen *dracenam*, id est, *loof*, acsi vellent adire Calesiam." *Hist. Maj.* ed. Wats, p. 250. ed. 1684; and Otterbourne at a later period writes, "sed providentia probitateque naucleri obliquantis *dracenam* subito, navemque girantis," etc. The latter passage is quoted by DuCange in his Supplement, and he explains *dracena* by *gubernaculum*. Robert of Brunne retains the term *lofe* in his translation of Wace, quoted previously in the "Notes," p. 395; and in the Household Account of the 19 Edw. II., in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, No. 122. p. 51, I find the following entry, "Païé à Alisandre de Hanworthe, burgeis de Lynne, pur i. mast novelle de rouge sapyn, de c. pees longe, un *loffe*, une verge, et une bowe-spret, *apertenant à dit mast*, pris vi<sup>l</sup>. xvii<sup>s</sup>. vii<sup>d</sup>." In order to illustrate further this term, I shall adduce three passages, the second of which has never been in print:

That noble schyp was al withoute,  
With clothys of gold spred aboute,  
And her *loof*, and her wyndas  
Off asure forsothe it was.

*Rychard Coer de Lion*, v. 69.

Then he tron on tho tres, & thay her tramme reechen;  
Cachen vp the crossayl, cables thay casten;  
Wijt at the wyndas weren her ankres,  
Sprude spak to the sprete, the spare bawe-lyne;  
Gederen to the gyde-ropes, the grete cloth falles;  
Thay layden in on ladde borde, & the *lofe* wynnes;  
The blythe brethe at her bak, the bosum he fyndes;  
He swengea me thys swete schip swefte fro the hauen.

*MS. Cott. Nero A. x. f. 84.*

The winde blowes out of the west, thou gentle mariner, a,  
Look to the *looffe* wel, beware the lee still,  
For deadly roches doe now appeare, a.

*Pammelia*, No. 55. 4to. 1609.

v. 7909. *icunde*.—Means territory acquired by heritage, as in several other passages. So in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1087. p. 295. "Normandige ⁊ land was his



*gecynde*," which is translated properly by Gibson, "jure hereditario." Cf. vv. 20459. 25047.

v. 7911. This line should be translated, "hateth you so greatly."

v. 7936. *feollen*.—Correct thus, "and 'Rome-men fell [*the* Romanish felled]."

v. 7947. (*sec. t.*) *nihles*.—Apparently, here and in v. 7977, an error for *nihle*.

v. 7953. *leode*.—Incorrectly, for *lude*.

v. 7957. *fæjeden*.—Apparently connected with Isl. *faegia*, Mhd. *fegen*, to clean or polish.

v. 8013. (*sec. t.*) *bi* appears an error for *beo*.

v. 8038. *imunten*.—Had better be rendered "purposed."

v. 8039. *to-ȝere* has not been found in the A.-S. Dictionaries, although it would seem to claim a place there. It is used by *Lazamon* frequently in the sense of "now," "presently," and so also in the Middle English Romance of *Ipomydon*, v. 271, and in *Chaucer, Cant. Tales*, v. 5750, which is erroneously explained by *Tyrwhitt*.

v. 8067. *under-nomen*.—For "understood," translate "accepted."

v. 8077. *cure*.—"the best choice," i. e. the most chosen. *Cure* is elsewhere often used, and always as a noun. In A.-S. the verb only is found.

v. 8084. *þechene*.—This appears the same with the A.-S. *þæcele*, *þecete*, lamp, light.

v. 8086. *iboned*.—I have considered this word cognate with Sw. *bonad*, amictus, Isl. *bunadur*, vestitus, habitus, but it should probably be rendered "adorned." Cf. v. 25788.

v. 8088. *hahliche*.—Not "high," but "nobly," "royally."

v. 8094. *aððeles*.—Incorrectly, for *aððele* (*aðele*).

v. 8118. *ȝifuðe* is here a noun, but elsewhere an adverb. It should be rendered "wealth."

v. 8129. *ærnen*.—See remark on v. 6138.

v. 8144. (*sec. t.*) *sceremigge* is written for *sceremingge*, or for the inf. *sceremi*.

vv. 8152-4. Correct the translation thus, "and 'with the [his] staff struck violently, 'and smote'' Herigal on the [upon Ergals] ribs, so that the staff [it] brake in the middle. Then quoth," etc.

v. 8212. *slæ ne na*.—Perhaps we should read *slæn na*, as the double negative seems unnecessary.

v. 8219. *herede*.—Incorrectly, for *hirede*. In *Wace, curt*.

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v. 8227. *him seide*.—Is used reflectively, as *iwarð him*, just above, and in the translation "to" should be omitted. See remark on v. 1653.

v. 8238. *ane*.—From the reading of the later text, we might suppose this a mistake for *azene*.

v. 8245. *here*.—See remark on v. 2159.

v. 8264. *mid ærkðe*.—"With fear," i. e. out of fear, influenced by fear.

v. 8289. *ah to don*.—Literally, "ought to do." In the French text it is "doit soffrir."

v. 8303. After "indited," in the translation, add, "and thus it spake forth [sooth] right."

v. 8313. & *þe*.—I do not find in the early text any other instance of *and* or *an* used to express *if*, but in the later text we have two examples, vv. 3524. 10608. In Robert of Gloucester, Robert of Brunne, and Chaucer, *and* or *an* frequently occurs in the sense of *if*, and so also in the *Paston Letters*, vol. iii. p. 212. In later times it generally took the form of *an*, and the Scottish poets used it in a similar manner. See the quotations in Jamieson, in v. *An*, Chalmers Gloss. to Lyndsays Works, and Tookes *Divers. of Purley*, p. 53. ed. 1840.

vv. 8322-4.—In the translation, for "love" read "have loved," and for "make" read "have made."

v. 8341. The paragraph apparently should begin with *Seoððen*, and the translation be, "After that or since we had thee overcome, and thy folk slain and captured, now is Cassibelaune," etc. Compare v. 8826.

v. 8357. *þa king*.—Irregularly, for *þe king*.

v. 8417. *iwarð him*.—Became. In the translation, "to him" should be omitted. See remarks on vv. 1653. 8227.

v. 8428. *atwaie wond*.—Perhaps for *awaie wond*, or simply, *at-wond*.

v. 8520. *sa*.—Incorrectly, for *sæ*.

v. 8542. *ærnen*.—"riding"? See remark on v. 6138.

vv. 8548. 8554. In the translation, read, "that 'are [is] hateful," and after "sooth" add, "that I say [to thee] here."

v. 8585. *slæde*.—In the French, *valée*.

v. 8622. *bi-diemen*.—Perhaps we should render the line, "'and awaited [abiding] their while": *wille* is used for *wile* in v. 4190, but I find no other instance of the verb *bi-diemen*, and we may possibly read *idemden*, as in v. 10441.

v. 8663. *heom to*.—The verb is probably understood, as in v. 27386 and elsewhere, and the conjectural reading unnecessary.

v. 8669. Translate, "When the folk would flee."

v. 8675.—For "Britains king," read "*the* Britons king"; and so elsewhere. It is the gen. pl.

v. 8697. (*sec. t.*) This line seems redundant, or otherwise an additional line is wanting.

v. 8717. Literally, "*it* was altogether [little] the better for them [him]."

v. 8723. (*sec. t.*) *mep* might also be translated "mead."

v. 8727. *for-rad* seems to have here a stronger signification than that which it bears in A.-S. Compare vv. 12098. 12115. 14867. In all these passages it may perhaps be rendered "injured," or "destroyed," as it certainly must in v. 25505.

v. 8745. *ær-dæden* should be rendered "offences." So in A.-Sax. Luke, ch. xxiii. v. 41. *wyt bi uncer ær-dædum onfoð*.

v. 8752. *hate*.—See remark on v. 4042.

v. 8795. The original reading *riht is* would appear to be the better one.

v. 8798. *molde* appears an error for *wolde*.

v. 8816. *ȝif* is wanting in the earlier text.

v. 8849. The second *and* is here redundant, and the translation should be corrected thus, "fell to his feet, 'and sought the ground.'"

v. 8881. *wurde*.—Incorrectly, for *worde*.

v. 8911. *þeo*.—Incorrectly, for *þu*.

v. 8948. Translate, "all ready [done]."

v. 8959. *forlorne*.—Should be rendered "set aside" or "broken."

v. 8982. The paragraph in the first text should begin with this line, and the translation be corrected thus, "Cassibelaune, 'who was king of this land,' he lived never after but seven years; when his end-day came," etc. In the second text, vv. 8982-3 are, by error, made to bear reference to Androgeus.

v. 9072. *wunne* may also be rendered "joy."

v. 9073. *walden*.—Incorrectly, for *waldend*.

v. 9121. *leod-ronen*.—In v. 15499 this word means incantations, as it does also in A.-S., but here it seems to denote popular rumors, and should be so rendered. In v. 14553 the later text reads, *deorne runing*.

v. 9245. In the later text *to-drese* is not an error for *to-rese* (Cf. v. 15483), but from the A.-S. *dreosan*, to fall. It would appear doubtful if hyphens are necessary, but we have elsewhere the pa. t. *to-ræs*.

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v. 9269. *wīðer-happes*.—See remark on v. 405.

v. 9282. (*sec. t.*) *seine*.—A.-S. *segen*, Cædm. p. 188. Bede, lib. iii. c. 11. p. 535. Dutch *sein*, Fr. *en-seine*.

v. 9306. *hæen* is for *æen*, "own," and the translation must be corrected.

v. 9339. *remden*.—See remark on v. 623.

v. 9419. *freche*.—This word would be better rendered "bold," from A.-S. *frece*, M.-Goth. *fræck*. See Gloss. to *Beowulf*, and *Ihre*.

v. 9435. *bīþrungen*.—Only the simple verb *þringan* is in Bosworths Dictionary, but in Otfrid is the same participle, *bithwungan*. See Schilters *Thesaurus*, in voce. It is found elsewhere in Early English.

v. 9454. *sceld-trome*.—This term is common in Middle English, and was preserved so late as the sixteenth century, under the form of *schiltrom*, which Hollinshed explains, "round battailes, in forme of a circle." It probably means the same as the Latin military term *testudo*.

v. 9469. In the translation read, "and 'with the [to these] knights."

v. 9476. *me bi-uoren*.—Correct the version, "the emperor before me won."

v. 9479. *nut* or *isit* has been translated as if connected with A.-S. *geniht*, abundance, but it had better be regarded as an adjective, and rendered "useful" or "needful," A.-S. *nyf*.

v. 9600. *wīter*.—"witty" or "prudent." See remark on v. 6094.

v. 9670. (*sec. t.*) *þan* is, no doubt, an error for *þe*.

v. 9710. In the translation, for "these tidings" read "this tidings."

v. 9726. *þere leodens king*.—See remark on v. 151.

v. 9744. *lof*.—See remarks on v. 7859.

v. 9739. *atliche*.—Incorrectly, for *ahliche*.

v. 9798. *to-stopen*.—The translation is conjectural, and instead of being a participle, it may be the pa. t. of *to-steppan* (as *to-steppen*, v. 17406), and the lines be rendered, "boldly advanced with steels edge."

v. 9811. *her men* (so written in the MS.) should have been printed *hærmæn* (for *hærmæn*), and the translation be corrected thus, "'sorry was her heart, filled with harm.'"

v. 9823. *seon men*.—It thus appears in the MS., but perhaps we ought to read *seoumen*, for *sceomen*, and the translation may then be amended, "if from shame he will be clean."

vv. 9837. 9843. *iuæid*, *iued*.—Better, if rendered "at enmity." See remark on v. 964.

v. 9846. *Fore*.—Literally, "proceeding," Cf. vv. 10118. 15578.

v. 9925. (*sec. t.*) *eye* is probably an error for *eny*, unless it be a contracted form, as *æi*, *ei*, in the earlier text.

v. 9929. *blæðe*.—Other instances of this word occur in vv. 16762. 18737. 23620. 30768. It is probably connected with the A.-S. *bleate*, deletus, Goth. *blautgan*, delere. See Kemble's Gloss. to *Beowulf*, v. 5643. See also Wachter, in v. *Be-leiden*. Cf. v. 7675.

v. 9934. *ærde*.—For "ran" translate "rode," and see remarks on v. 6138.

v. 9945. The phrase "comen to hirede," here and in similar cases, seems to mean "to assemble together." See remark on v. 2353, and Sax. Chron. a°. 1095. p. 313, where the same phrase occurs.

v. 9965. *fæhtes* is used improperly for *fæhte*, as in a few other passages.

v. 9970. (*sec. t.*) *þane* appears an error for *þe*.

v. 10000. *wundliche* is incorrectly written for *wunliche*.

v. 10023. *cæðel*.—See Kilian, *Etymologicum*, in v. *Kateylen*.

v. 10030. Translate, "They gan soon to plough."

v. 10039. *græilichen*.—This is either a contracted form of *græiðlichen*, (as in numerous other instances where *ð* is elided,) or an error of the scribe in omitting the letter *ð*.

v. 10055. *æore wæi*.—The later text reads "away."

v. 10097. *Bruttes* is an error for *Brutus*. See remark on v. 7254.

v. 10100. *blæðfast*.—See remark on v. 6986.

v. 10106. (*sec. t.*) *þissere* must be a mistake for *þime*.

v. 10124. The literal construction is, "Then *it* longed to the king."

v. 10134. For *þa* we should read *þan*.

v. 10163. The later text reads "exceeding well."

v. 10201. *dikten* is followed here by a dative case, as also in v. 11155.

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v. 10233. *muchere*.—There is no necessity for a conjectural reading, since the forms of *muchere* and *mochelere* are both used; *muchele* would be incorrect, as *winne* is a fem. noun.

v. 10237. *folc*.—Elsewhere *folc* is neuter, as in A.-S.

v. 10246. For *þat*, the second text has *þo*, "when."

v. 10275. *a-bæileden*.—This word does not occur again, but it seems to be connected with A.-S. *abælian*, or *abylgean*, for I find the noun *bælignis*, injury, from the same root.

v. 10328. *Scotte wærd*.—Perhaps we should read *Scotte-wærd*, and the Solway Frith or Frith of Forth be alluded to. See Note on vol. i. p. 93. v. 2191. Or, supposing *wærd* to be the A.-S. *waroð*, shore, coast, the text may stand as it is, but the translation be corrected.

v. 10329. *seoððe* is an irregular form of *sæð*.

v. 10365. The later text reads, "thus made."

v. 10413. *aforen on*.—"before," i. e. in front of. Cf. vv. 26647. 28313. In the last instance Wace has "contre lui."

v. 10447. (*sec. t.*) *and* appears to be an error for *ac*.

v. 10474. *unstrong caht*.—Wace has, "*asses ert de bas parage*," and Bede, "*genere quidam infimus*," lib. i. c. 6. "

v. 10538. *bi tehten*.—Should have been rendered, "gave" or "committed."

v. 10569. *bi-bozen*.—For "come to," read "left" or "abandoned." Cf. vv. 12252. 27965.

v. 10601. *comela*.—See remark on v. 6630.

v. 10659. *Scotte*.—"the Scots." Cf. v. 12128.

v. 10703. *bærde*.—Instead of "gesture" this word should be rendered "upbraiding" or "reproach." See remark on v. 1672.

v. 10706. *Bruttene*.—This is not an adjective, but gen. pl. of the noun. See remarks on v. 17. The translation here and in p. 24 requires correction.

v. 10748. Perhaps we should here read *West*, but see remark on v. 15468.

v. 10761. For *goðliche* we should probably read *godliche*, and supply the pronoun *hine*.

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v. 10903. *and* appears superfluous here. For *ancrist* or *amcreos* Geoffrey has *cives*, and the Cotton MS. of Wace, *citeins*. In the printed edition it is *crestien*, and a similar reading would appear to have been the cause of the error in Lajamon.

v. 10943. *derf*.—Instead of “hardy,” perhaps “cruel” or some similar epithet would be more appropriate. This adj. is not in A.-S., but is found in the Northern dialects. See Jamieson, in voce.

v. 11024. *heo* is here for *he*, as in other passages.

v. 11043. *weorlð-seli*.—The same compound, “*woruld-gesælig*,” occurs in Thorpes *Analecta*.

v. 11046. *læueden* would be better rendered “honored,” A.-S. *loftan*.

v. 11075. *bihozeden*.—Means literally, “cared for,” or “looked to.”

v. 11087. *kingen* is gen. pl., and *king*, in the second text, is the contracted form, and not the nom. case. Cf. v. 26082.

v. 11108. *menden*.—Should be rendered “complained,” as elsewhere, and so in the later text, v. 11138.

v. 11168. *peo* in the early text is for *þa*, as often elsewhere, and the translation should read, “When the Jews sought it, etc., then was she,” etc.

v. 11259. *iscipen*.—Has been translated as a participle, but is probably a noun and preposition, *i scipen*, in ships.

v. 11296. *Norwæogen*.—A noun, not an adjective. Cf. v. 12011.

v. 11329. *bi-winnen*.—Apparently a mistake for *bi-nimen*.

v. 11378. The same apposition of terms occurs in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1087. p. 293, “*rice menn ne heane*.”

v. 11396. *mid carte*.—“With a cart,” i. e. in a cart or carriage, A.-S. *cræt*.

v. 11420. *i Cornwale*.—Here, as elsewhere, *i* or *in* stands for *of*. See particularly v. 16975.

v. 11638. The hyphens in *fair-lac* and *fair-lock* should be omitted, and in the translation, for “presents” we should read “fair present.” Cf. v. 17749.

v. 11648. *ende*.—For “world” in the translation read “land.”

v. 11704. *clond*.—Suio-G. *kland*, infamia. See Ihre. Hence perhaps the Fr. *esclandre*.

v. 11710. In the version, insert [then] before “hight,” and for “run” read “ran.”

v. 11715. *prude*.—Correct the translation, “assumed ‘there’ much pomp.”

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- v. 11791. *af-neow*.—A.-S. *edneowe*, renovatus.
- v. 11824. *leo* in the text is probably an error for *he*, and the translation then will be, "well he it held."
- vv. 11831-2. Better, if translated, "and should place folk of each craft in sundry (separate) ships."
- v. 11835. *þa seoluen*.—"the shipmen alone." See remark on v. 3187.
- v. 11848. *Lixieine*.—Incorrectly, for *Luxieine*.
- v. 11876. *þissi*.—The conjectural emendation should have been *þissere*. See vv. 7130. 11266.
- v. 11879. *mære*.—May here mean "elder."
- v. 11917. (*sec. f.*) *here-word*.—Synonymous with A.-S. *hære-lof*.
- v. 11960. *scepen*.—Incorrectly, for *scipen*.
- v. 11978. Cf. v. 4579, and note.
- v. 11980. For "gan weep," the second text has, "there wept."
- v. 11983. *to-driuen*.—Should have been translated "dispersed." Cf. v. 32216.
- v. 11986. (*sec. f.*) *er* is evidently an error for *euer*.
- v. 11993. *cleopien*.—There is clearly some error here, and the marginal conjecture does not seem so probable, as if we should follow the later text, and read *ou heo cleopeden*.
- v. 12007.—The verb wanting is probably *woolken*. Cf. v. 12040.
- v. 12023. *in* signifies "of" in both texts, as in vv. 11420. 27206. [Cf. Sax. Chron. a°. 1140.], and should be so rendered. Wace has, "rois de Hongrie," and "de Scyse sire," for which the printed edition falsely reads, "d'Escocce."
- v. 12047. *Forð wit nu*.—The verb *go* is understood after *forð*, as in several other passages. It is supplied in the later text, v. 16117. The translation should be printed "Forth go we."
- v. 12062. For *nuwe him to* substitute *nu we him to*, as in the MS., and *dele* the conjectural reading. The phrase is repeated in vv. 27386. 27808.
- v. 12075. *þan dægen*.—Is plural (A.-S. *a þam dagum*, Luc. i. 25), and should be rendered "those days": *ilke* is, apparently, understood in both texts.
- vv. 12098. 12115. *for-radde*.—See remark on v. 8727.
- v. 12101. (*sec. f.*) *hedde*.—Erroneously, no doubt, for *bi-hedde*. Compare the later text, v. 25900.
- \* v. 12120. *cnihte*.—It should be *cnihten*, dat. pl., but the same irregular form occurs in a few instances elsewhere.



- v. 12211. For "nothing" the second text has "nought."
- v. 12278. *lades*.—Incorrectly, for *lates*; see remark on v. 1195.
- v. 12304. *an elating*.—See the Sax. Chron. a°. 1088. p. 300, and *Kyng Ali-saunder*, v. 200. ap. Weber.
- v. 12335. *gadelinges*.—In A.-S. only means "companions," but here is a term of reproach, and so also in Early and Middle English. See *Reliq. Antiquæ*, i. 180, Wrights *Polit. Songs*, p. 237, and Webers Glossary.
- v. 12348. *cheorlene*.—gen. pl. In the translation, for "churlish hand," read "the hand of churls."
- v. 12393. *Bi ofelen iwurhten*.—"For evil deeds," i. e. undeservedly. In A.-S. *buton gewyrhtum*, John xv. 25. Cf. v. 24189.
- vv. 12484. 12491. (sec. t.) *oure*.—Incorrectly, for *your*.
- v. 12497. *ibiden are*.—See remark on v. 3051.
- v. 12517. *cæppen*.—This word occurs again in the singular *keppe*, v. 19949. It is derived from the Isl. *kappi*, heros, athleta, and is synonymous with *kemp*, champion. Probably the vulgar term *chap* is hence borrowed.
- v. 12612. *arædde*.—Instead of "rule," might be better rendered "free." Cf. v. 12878.
- v. 12711. *an hond*.—See remark on v. 7165.
- v. 12752. *scere*.—Two similar instances of the use of this word occur in the Sax. Chron. a°. 963. Lye quotes these passages improperly under the verb *sciran*, and in Bosworth they are wholly omitted.
- v. 12754. This line is very obscure.
- v. 12801. (sec. t.) *ende*.—Incorrectly, for *hende*.
- v. 12805. *ibon*.—Should perhaps be rendered "prepared." See remarks on v. 6186.
- vv. 12828. 12832. *wuden*, *straten* and *walden* are plurals.
- v. 12847. *ræje* is, perhaps, an error for *ræjere*, dat. sing. fem.
- v. 12860. Correct the translation thus, "'and bade the guides to ride before [that guides should ride] to the waters."
- v. 12871. *kinga*.—Improperly, for *kinge*.
- v. 12874. *seole*.—Incorrectly, for *soule*.
- v. 12887. *Bruttene*.—See remarks on v. 17.
- v. 12959. (sec. t.) The verb is omitted.

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- v. 12968. (*sec. t.*) For *coman* we should read with the MS. *com in*, "came in."
- v. 12991. *heu*.—Incorrectly, for *hou*.
- v. 13036. *spæc-huse*.—The French text has *parlar*.
- v. 13043. *ælde* is, probably, a mistake for *ældre*.
- v. 13088. *uorien*.—From A.-S. *forðian*, either by contraction or by omission.
- v. 13091. (*sec. t.*) *alles*.—Correct the version, "how it 'all [altogether] were."
- v. 13107. *weien* appears to be an error for *wæges*, walls. Cf. v. 13144.
- v. 13182. *amoolde*.—Properly, "power" or "authority." Cf. Sax. Chron. a°. 1106. p. 329.
- v. 13203. Translate thus, "'The Britons knew not at all [None there knew] what."
- v. 13258. *on þonke*.—"In will," or "grateful."
- v. 13321. *Densemonne*.—Danes, gen. pl. See remarks on v. 17.
- v. 13362. In Wace, "de grant feinted."
- v. 13386. Translate, "'for [and] I will."
- v. 13499. *biwiten*.—Literally, "keep."
- v. 13504. *whar* is the contracted form of A.-S. *hwæðre*, and kept its ground in Middle English till the fifteenth century. In like manner we have *þær* for *þyðer* in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1127. p. 356.
- v. 13592. The later text has "the head."
- v. 13656. *scipinge*.—The verb *scipien*, to reward, occurs v. 20012, but I do not find it in A.-Saxon.
- v. 13703. (*sec. t.*) *liþe*.—Another instance of the change of *j* into *þ*.
- v. 13767. (*sec. t.*) *an hond*.—See remark on v. 7165.
- v. 13769. *cost*.—Cf. v. 18166, where the later text has *read*, and see the Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, in voce. Hence is formed the adverb *nedescost*, necessarily, in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, v. 1479, which is so misinterpreted by Urry and Tyrwhitt. See also MS. Cott. Dom. viii. f. 161<sup>v</sup>.
- v. 13785. *under þan*.—In the French, *entre tant*.
- v. 13816. The usual sense of *spilede* in *Lazamon* is "spake," A.-S. *spellian*, but it here seems to have a different meaning, apparently from A.-S. *spilian* (omitted by Bosworth), *scurrilibus jocis vacare*; cognate with the Dutch *speelen*, Germ. *spielen*, etc.

- v. 13854. *tiðende*.—Here signifies "customs." Cf. v. 14325.
- v. 13881. *luste* is an error of the scribe for *lyfte*.
- v. 13886. *alc an*.—Here and in v. 14593 we should read *ælcan*, dat. sing.
- v. 13904. *weoli*.—Signifies "bounteous," from A.-S. *welig*.
- v. 13935. This line would be more correct if written, *Monen heo ȝifuen*, but similar inaccuracies are not unfrequent.
- v. 13966. *bi-līneð*.—Incorrectly, for *bi-leueð*.
- v. 14002. *iuæld*.—There is some error in this word, or we must supply the word *habbeð*.
- v. 14058. *londes* is probably an error for *londe*.
- v. 14122. *Bruttes* is gen. sing. and refers to Aldroein. The line should be rendered, "the noble Briton." Cf. v. 21146.
- v. 14151. *hīren*.—Incorrectly, for *heren*.
- v. 14187. *anes* seems a mistake for *an*, or else we must read *bules*. It is singular that *bul* is not in A.-S., although found in the kindred dialects.
- v. 14252. Correct the translation thus, "eighteen great ships." In Wace we have, "Vindrent *dishuit nés cargies*," i. 327.
- v. 14262. *gistninge*.—I do not find this noun in A.-S., but it is common in Early and Middle English.
- v. 14282. *hetten* may be an error for *letten*, as in the later text.
- v. 14294. *ibon*.—See remark on v. 6186.
- v. 14304. *farrest*.—Incorrectly, for *fairest*.
- v. 14310. *kīne* is an error for *kume*; cf. v. 14827; yet in A.-S. we have *cyme*. In the later text *comes* is used irregularly, as in v. 4373.
- v. 14394. *mærȝeue*.—For "ample" read "nuptial," as in vol. iii. p. 249. The error arose from the incorrect form *mærȝeue*, compared with the Sax. Chron. a°. 1125, "*micele gife and mære*." Wace has *doaire*. With regard to the *morgan-gifu*, see Bosworth's A.-S. Dictionary, in voce.
- vv. 14405–8. In the MS. these four lines are punctuated so as to form only two, with final rhyme.
- v. 14431. The expression "all that knew of book" refers to the *Clergy*, and not to the *Christians*.
- v. 14469. *wed-broðer*.—See the Note in p. 354. The term occurs also in the Laud MS. of *Kyng Horn*, No. 108.

He tok wit him another,  
That was Hornes *wed-brother*.

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v. 14482. *bræt*.—A.-S. *beorft*, Cædm. p. 130. In the later text, v. 18650, it takes the form of *beort*, and in Middle English, *thurt*. In Barbour it is spelt *thurst* (see remark on v. 4), which is quite misunderstood by Jamieson.

v. 14539. *ȝer witele*.—See remark on v. 3028.

v. 14585. *lwie*.—For “praise” substitute “worship.”

v. 14618. *bidden* appears to be governed by *wulleð*, so that the translation may read thus, “greet; and will pray Christ [be Christ now] that is Gods son, ‘to be’ to us in help!”

v. 14630. *king*.—Incorrectly, for *kinges*.

v. 14692. *pare* seems a mistake for *pan*, as *water* is always neuter.

v. 14722. The verb *at-stonden* also means *to stand out, to resist*, as in *Beowulf*, v. 1776. So in the Early English Rule of Nuns, “*etstondeð one aȝean þe ueonde, resiste diablo.*” MS. Cott. Nero A. xiv. f. 66.

v. 14745. *æchere* is an error for *ælchere*, as written elsewhere in the early text.

v. 14790. *king* is omitted by the scribe, as is manifest from the rhyme.

vv. 14809. 14874. *make* and *answare*. See remarks on v. 1970.

v. 14841. *sel*.—In the translation, “‘prosperously’” has been accidentally omitted. Cf. v. 5058.

v. 14867. *wor-radde*.—See remark on v. 8727.

vv. 14937. 16273.—*Brutene*.—gen. pl. Britons; but there is much difficulty in distinguishing it from *Bruttene*, gen. s. Britain.

v. 14981. (*sec. t.*) *smere* appears to be superfluous, and without meaning.

v. 15044. *hir*.—Incorrectly, for *here*.

v. 15050. *soluer*.—Incorrectly, for *seoluer*.

v. 15079. *kenedom* for *kinedom*.

v. 15174. *iwarð* for *iworð*, as in some other instances.

v. 15208. Perhaps this should be rendered, “that they should not disagree.” See remark on v. 5640.

v. 15233. *bi-swoac* is certainly the right reading, and the translation of both texts should correspond.

v. 15263. *lift*.—This is the earliest instance that has occurred of the use of this word, which is not found in A.-Saxon, but is evidently borrowed from the Belg. *lufte*, Fries. *leeft*. See Outzen, *Gloss. der friesischen Sprache*, 4to. 1837, and an

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article in the *Quarterly Review* for Feb. 1836, p. 376. It occurs in several other passages, but in v. 21244 we have the A.-S. form *swiðren*.

v. 15279. *ipeuen*.—A.-S. *geþafian*, to permit.

v. 15332. *burhȝes*.—In Wace, *fortelesces*. Here and in some other passages *burh* means a fortified place, as in A.-S.

v. 15343. *halidom*.—This word is always used by Lajamon in the sense of "relique" (except that in the later text it stands once for "rood," v. 22101), but it has other meanings in A.-Saxon. See the Sax. Chron. pp. 287. 363. 371, and Bosworth.

v. 15373. *ferden* is incorrectly written for *fereden*, or perhaps we should read *for-ferden*.

v. 15409. The later texts read "with honor."

v. 15468. The *West-Wealas*, according to Florence of Worcester, were the inhabitants of Cornwall. See the Sax. Chron. ann. 813. 835. It would seem, however, from this and another passage in Lajamon, v. 17632, that by the *West Welsh*, he understood the counties bordering on St. Georges Channel. If the reading *West* is to be admitted in v. 10748, the inhabitants of Cornwall are there separately spoken of.

v. 15482. *arædden*.—Literally, "restored."

v. 15509. *weien-læten*.—In Ælfrics Glossary we have *wege-læton*, trivium, and in the A.-S. Gloss in Mones *Quellen und Forschungen*, etc. 8°. p. 427, is *wegge-læte*, compitalia. The word is still preserved in the later Wycliffite version of the Scriptures, Gen. xxxviii. 14, II. Kings, i. 20, where the Vulgate reads *in bivio itineris* and *compitis*.

v. 15571. *whu*.—Incorrectly, for *whi*.

v. 15695. *for* appears to be superfluous.

v. 15703. *wunsele*.—Compare *winsele* in Cædmon, p. 270, and *Beowulf*, l. 1383. 1536.

v. 15723. *uncuðe*.—In the translation, for "unusual" read "uncomfortable," which is still the provincial meaning of *uncuðe*.

v. 15734. *unwiht*.—In Early English *unwiht* is often used for the Devil. See MS. Reg. 17 A. xxvii. ff. 1. 5<sup>b</sup>. 51<sup>b</sup>. etc.

v. 15736. See remark on v. 3051.

v. 15757. Perhaps *leod-spelle* may here mean magical spells, in the same sense as *leod-rune* elsewhere.

v. 15851. The conjectural reading should be *þe*, not *bi*.

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v. 15885. *wolden to grunde*.—A phrase often repeated, in which *wolden* seems used adverbially, and it may be rendered "down to the ground." Cf. v. 23984 (*sec. t.*).

v. 15942. *middernihte*.—This form of the dat. sing. occurs twice elsewhere (*midre-niht*, Exeter Book, p. 54), but we have *middel-niht*, v. 20607, as in *Beowulf*, l. 5561. In Mhd. it is *mitter nacht*, Wigolais, v. 267. Germ. *mitternacht*.

vv. 15946-7. It is doubtful if the hyphens before the infinitives should be used, but see remark on v. 9245.

v. 15961. *iler*.—A.-S. *geler*. The word is still preserved in the dialect of the western counties, and also in Hampshire and Wiltshire.

v. 15971. *lates*.—"gestures" or "looks." See remark on v. 1195.

v. 16007. Literally, "dearest of men to me."

v. 16026. *tacned* is probably for *tacneð*, and both texts will then agree.

v. 16034. (*sec. t.*) *wost*.—Perhaps an error for *woldest*, but in v. 18747 we have *sost* for *soldest*.

v. 16062. Correct the translation, "from Brittany [of the Britons] arrived."

v. 16099. *suenien*.—In the MS. it appears to be written *suenien*, but as the *s* and *n* are sometimes not easily distinguished, the verb has been considered as connected with the A.-S. *swindan*, Ohd. *suinen*, Low Germ. *swinnen*, Swed. *swinna*, decrescere, minui, consumere. The corresponding lines in Wace are,

Comme sangler fiers en bataille  
Les traïtors *devorera*.

v. 16099. *eiȝe*.—Should be rendered "anger." See remark on v. 2087.

v. 16101. *witen*.—In two former instances, vv. 1026. 1046, this word has been translated in the plural, as it ought probably to be here and in v. 16535, as in A.-S. to þam *witum* geseðð, ad supplicium ducta, Gen. xxxviii. 25, but in v. 16603 it is in the singular, and of the fem. gender, as in Frankish, whereas in A.-S. *wife* is neuter. Its meaning is usually "punishment," "torture" or "death," but in v. 20462 the original French text reads *honie*, which connects *wife* there with the Ohd. and Mæc.-Goth. *eduwit*, opprobrium.

v. 16109. (*sec. t.*) *sohtere*.—See remarks on v. 38.

v. 16111. *to hirede* here and in some other passages seems to be used adverbially, meaning *in a host*, or *all together*. Cf. v. 25416.

v. 16116. The verb is understood, and should have been printed in Italics.

v. 16133. *heo* is an error for *heom*.

v. 16139. This line is very obscure and requires some correction. Perhaps for *wæc* we may read *wæh* (Cædm. p. 83), and translate, "all it covered the plains."

v. 16219. *slælden*.—Cf. v. 6147.

v. 16234. Translate, "the 'noble [strong] earl."

v. 16303. *cnaue*.—In the translation, for "knave" read "child." In Wace,  
*Enfes est, qui's a à garder.*

v. 16308. In the original thus :

Rien ne valt *li gent* que on maine,  
Qui a foible et fol chavetaine.

See remark on v. 816.

vv. 16328–9. *ferde* is fem. gen., to which *leo* and *hire* may refer ; and if so, the foot-note is unnecessary, and the passage should be rendered, "'where it was in field,' but otherwise [it] was disposed 'to it' ere," etc.

v. 16372. *hær wude*.—The same expression is used by Wyntown and Douglas, and in the latter it is a translation of Virgil's *immanem silvam*. Jamieson derives it from A.-S. *haer*, hair, but it is more likely from A.-S. *har*, hoar, grey. See Cædm. p. 185, and Boeth. ed. Rawl. p. 155. Compare also the phrase "holtis hair" quoted by Jamieson, in v. *Hair*.

v. 16457. *hom*.—Incorrectly, for *heom*, and again, v. 21177.

v. 16500. See the same phrase in the Sax. Chron. a°. 959, which is falsely translated by Ingram.

v. 16525. *cleope*.—See remarks on v. 1970.

v. 16548. *iuræinned*.—Perhaps an error of the scribe for *iuræmmed*, "done," from A.-S. *gefremman*, to perform.

v. 16572. *buzzen*.—Incorrectly, for *buzen*.

v. 16584. A hyphen is required in *drikte-folke*. See remarks on v. 111.

v. 16594. *non* must here, as in Swedish and Danish, signify the repast taken at noon, "nooning."

v. 16621. *hæued* is for *hæueð*, 3 p. s. pr. t.

v. 16631. *þe* seems an error for *þa*, then, or for *and*, as the later text.

v. 16687. (*sec. t.*) *ton*.—See remark on v. 7798.

v. 16701. *to-swadde*.—See remark on v. 3657.

v. 16703. *tarueden*.—A.-S. *torþan*, jactare ; "torfedon toward þan weofode." Sax. Chron. p. 185.

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- v. 16717. *swored*.—Incorrectly, for *sweord*.
- v. 16762. *blaðe*.—See remark on v. 9929.
- vv. 16789. 16799. 16861. *an hond*.—See remark on v. 7165.
- v. 16800. *temden*.—See remark on v. 1245.
- v. 16868. *ræhliche*.—Should be rendered “sternly” or “fiercely.”
- v. 16914. for *þus* we should probably read *þas*.
- v. 16949. *stronge*.—Perhaps for *strongniē*. Cf. v. 5981.
- v. 16963. *eerstowe*.—A.-S. *leger-stow*. In the French, *cemeterie*.
- v. 17037. Correct the translation thus, “noblest of all kings, greeteth thee; ‘all this vast land standeth in king Aurelies hand,’—[and] ‘he’ beseecheth,” etc.
- v. 17093. Correct thus, “for the coming of ever any man that came to him.”
- v. 17103. *cuðlahte*.—The only instance hitherto known of this verb in A.-S. is given by Somner, and admitted on his authority into Lye and Bosworth.
- v. 17113. *wlat*.—A.-S. *wlitan*, to behold, Mœs.-G. *wlita*, circumspicere.
- v. 17119. Correct, “to understand of the worlds ‘course [duration].” Cf. v. 17167.
- v. 17129. *iscire*.—“inquire.” Such appears the sense of this verb here, although in two other passages, vv. 16822. 18417, it means simply “to speak.” I find in A.-S. dictionaries no corresponding sense of the verb *scirian*, but it is remarkable, that the Bodleian MS. of Boethius, cap. 39. § 12. (p. 134. ed. Rawl.) reads *scyrian* instead of *spyrian*, as the Cotton MS.
- v. 17304. *to þan anes*.—“For the nonce,” for the purpose. Cf. v. 21506. Here we have clearly the derivation of the phrase which has puzzled so many etymologists. See Prices note on Warton’s *Hist. of Engl. Poetr.* vol. iii. p. 75. ed. 1840, and my Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, in v. *Nonez*.
- v. 17317. *baluwenen*.—Incorrectly, for *baluwen*, but this duplication of the final syllable *en* is found in some other instances.
- v. 17401. “All clean,” means altogether, every one.
- v. 17409. *syge*.—Had better be rendered “success.”
- v. 17485. *wærf*.—In Wace, “feste tint, si se corona,” but I can find no authority in A.-S. or the kindred dialects for such a signification.
- v. 17501. *heze wurðede*.—Should have been printed *he ȝewurðede*, which is an error for *he iwurðede*.
- v. 17547. Translate, “be ‘thither’ my companion.”



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v. 17602. *wunseles*.—Mansions or "wine-halls." See remark on v. 15703.

v. 17618. *feore*.—Used again in vv. 30601. 30604, and also in the contrary sense, *unfere*, v. 6780. It occurs in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1016. p. 195. "*y ælc mann þe feor wære, forð gewende*," where the Cotton MS. Tib. B. iv. reads *fere*. Ingram mistakes the sense, in rendering it "however *distant*," and the word is therefore excluded from Bosworths Dictionary, although he has *un-fere*, from the Sax. Chron. a°. 1055.

v. 17651. We should probably read *Appas he*.

v. 17653. A line is here wanting in the later text.

vv. 17659. 17739. *mainde*.—Translate "mingled." See remark on v. 4318.

v. 17723. (sec. t.) *soch* may be an error of the scribe for *swike*. Cf. v. 17693.

v. 17773. *on swæute*.—Cf. vv. 17802. 25581. The sense is always the same, "in slumber" or "deep sleep." The editor of the Legend of St. Katherine, p. 77, seems mistaken in rendering the expression "in dream."

v. 17809. *beouste*.—This word should have been printed *beonste*. It appears here to be an error of the scribe, but in v. 26093 the same word occurs in the sense of "habitation"; probably from A.-S. *byan*.

v. 17854. *æjeneden*.—Should have been printed *æjen-ieden*, "returned."

vv. 17874–6. Translate, "at the gleams end was a dragon fair; from the dragons mouth," etc.

v. 17883. Correct thus, "bright 'exceedingly [enow]."

v. 17946. (sec. t.) *moreliht* seems a mistake for *morewelihht*.

v. 18010. *bihedde*.—See remark on v. 2725.

v. 18023. *him* is here reflective, and the line should be rendered, "where Uther he came." See remarks on v. 532.

18026. The hyphens in *to-biliue*, *to-bliue* are inserted erroneously, and in the following line *and* is not redundant, as conjectured. The verb of motion is understood here, as in vv. 18026. 27808.

v. 18061. *an earnest*.—This may also be translated, "in earnest," as in A.-S. Matth. v. 18. The phrase is literally, "that *it* was to the Britons," etc.

v. 18069. *isih*.—3 p. sing. pr. t.; in the translation, for "saw" read "seeth."

v. 18111. *arnde*.—"rode." See remarks on v. 6138.

v. 18159. *icunde*.—See remark on v. 7909.

v. 18187. (sec. t.) *varen*.—Incorrectly, for *varende*.

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v. 18206. (*sec. t.*) In the translation, read "dragons [like to the dragon, all of red gold]."

v. 18214. *hire-mærke*.—More correctly, *here-mærke*. Cf. v. 18869.

v. 18250. *bi heore liue*.—The later text here would seem to point out the true derivation of the adverb *beliue* or *bliue*, respecting which some futile conjectures may be found in Jamiesons Glossary, in v. *Belyve*.

v. 18275. (*sec. t.*) *beop* for *bep*, according to the usual forms of the later text. See remarks on v. 336.

v. 18335. *hælp*.—Incorrectly, for *hæp*. See remark on v. 316, and correct the translation.

v. 18356. *wel idon*.—In Wace, "saiges et cortois." See remark on v. 910.

v. 18367. *on*.—Would be better rendered, "favor." See the article in the *Quarterly Review* for Feb. 1836, p. 372.

v. 18417. *scire*.—Is here used in its usual sense of "speak," but see remark on v. 17129.

v. 18451. Cf. v. 818, and note.

v. 18533. (*sec. t.*) *pare*.—This is the fem. article, but in A.-S. *mete* is masc. gen. and so also elsewhere in both texts of *Lajamon*, which would induce one to suppose *pare* a mistake for *pæne*. In the later text, *hire* is always the form of the pronoun, gen. pl.

v. 18650. Correct the translation, "needed .not the knights, by day or night, but to guard," etc.

v. 18707. *hende*.—See remarks on v. 612.

v. 18715. For *iderued* we should probably read *idreued*. Cf. v. 171.

v. 18764. So also in a poem written in 1264,

Sire Simond de Mountfort hath *swore bi ys chynne*.  
Wrights *Political Songs*, p. 70.

v. 18789. (*sec. t.*) *scoue* is an error of the scribe for *seoue*.

v. 18869. *mark* is elsewhere used (as in A.-S.) by itself, vv. 19099. 19125. 31220, yet it is probable that *heore mæren* and *hire marke* are here compounds, and should be written *here-mæren*, *here-marke*. See v. 27469, where the same error occurs, and has been corrected in the early text, and compare vv. 18214. 21568.

v. 18934. The later text reads, "one such craft."

v. 18936. *gareres* appears an error for *cheres*: Fr. *chere*, Flem. *cierre*, vultus.

v. 18956. *iwil del*.—See remark on v. 596.

vv. 19023. 19035. *monne* and *wifmonne* are gen. pl. governed by the superla-

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tive, but in the later text the regular form seems often to give way to the nominative sing.

v. 19047. (*sec. t.*) *eod.*—Incorrectly, for *eode*.

v. 19141. *isohten.*—The conjectural reading is unnecessary.

v. 19167. *an skentting.*—The same expression occurs again, v. 30625, where it simply means "amusement," and where Wace has, "à grant joie." The word has not been found in A.-S., which seems surprising, since in the Early English poem of the *Hule and Nijstengale*, we not only meet with the noun several times, but also the verb *skente*, to make merry. It would seem to be connected with the Swedish *skanta*, lascivire. See Ihre, *Swenskt Dialect Lexicon*, 4to. Ups. 1766.

v. 19192. *hateð me.*—This use of the pronoun continued down to the seventeenth century. See instances in Nares, in v. *Me*.

v. 19210. Translate, "then were in Britain joys enow," etc.

v. 19297. *oder* is for *oðer*.

v. 19300. *of-læien.*—In Wace, "de longhes gardes anuiés." In the *Kings Quhair*, a similar phrase occurs in *very for-lyin*, st. 11.

v. 19368. *sa.*—Incorrectly, for *sæ*.

v. 19396. (*sec. t.*) *alle scines.*—Incorrectly, here and in v. 24496, for *alles cines*, but written according to pronunciation. Similar instances are not unusual in poems of the thirteenth century.

v. 19412. *lættan.*—Translate thus, "and thought very 'contemptuously [much derision] of Loth." A.-S. *lættan*, putare.

v. 19425. *wuredē.*—An error, probably, for *wundede*.

v. 19453. *imonnen.*—Incorrectly, for *monnen*.

vv. 19479. 19576. etc. *Vder.*—Incorrectly, for *Vðer*.

v. 19514. *her* is an unusual form of the gen. pl. *heore*.

v. 19580. *itah* is written for *itah̄t* (as in many other instances *h̄* is used for final *ht*), and might be rendered literally, "taught."

vv. 19609–19611. (*sec. t.*) The punctuation here is faulty, and should be made uniform.

vv. 19641. 19662. *monnes* appears here and in v. 28253 to be the gen. pl. (instead of the usual form *monnen*, A.-S. *monna*); and perhaps these are among the earliest instances of the termination of the gen. pl. in *s*, which in modern English is so absurdly followed by an apostrophe.

v. 19799. The verb *blakien* also signifies "to become pale," but here it stands expressly for Waces "noircist."

v. 19801. *swellen.*—In the translation, for "burst" read "die."

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- v. 19876. *flamen*.—Literally, "put to flight."
- v. 19944. *ber-cnihtes*.—Incorrectly, for *bur-cnihtes*.
- v. 19989. *iuæid*.—See remarks on v. 964.
- v. 20032. Translate, "In those days," and cf. v. 12075.
- v. 20058. *ualden* is an error for *fallen*.
- v. 20093. *arkreððe*.—Incorrectly, for *arkreððe*, which elsewhere has the form of *ærhðe*.
- v. 20123. *runie*.—See remark on v. 1545.
- v. 20165. *floc* is a provincial form of the A.-S. *flyg*; in Mhd. *vluc*.
- v. 20233. Insert in the translation the words, "ere the king were aware," after "Arthur."
- v. 20249. *aðelest*.—The later text reads "wisest."
- v. 20273. *on comele*.—See remark on v. 6630.
- v. 20319. *culde*.—The translation is conjectural, as the word has not been traced elsewhere.
- v. 20375. *hude*.—Is, in all probability, the same with the A.-S. *hude*, *hyde*, Dan. and Sw. *hud*, Dut. *huid*, all of which are feminine nouns. It means either "skin," or "hide of land." In either case, it is used with a certain latitude of expression.
- v. 20441. *hæte*.—See remarks on v. 4062.
- v. 20459. *icunde*.—In Wace, "heritage." Cf. v. 7909.
- v. 20504. *deh*.—A form of *deð* or *doð*, as *beh* for *beoð*, *soh* for *soð*, *lah* for *loð*, etc. In v. 21482 we have *doh*.
- v. 20532. *beorkes*.—The meaning is very doubtful. The French text gives no assistance, and the word does not occur again.
- v. 20572. Translate, "yet had it not"; *heo* in the previous line was overlooked.
- v. 20635. *uten*.—This is perhaps among the latest instances of the use of the A.-S. *utan*, which is defined "a verbal conjunction, used with the infinitive, to express a desire or intention." Thus in Gen. xxxiii. 12. *Uton faran*, Mark xiv. 42. *Uton gan*, let us go, etc.
- v. 20678. *dunede*.—For "became dun," I would read "dinned" or "resounded," as in vv. 21230. 27441. The former translation was made on a supposition that *dunede* here (A.-S. *dunnian*) was synonymous with *falewede*, as used in vv. 16414. 18318. Compare the disputed line in the A.-S. Ode on the Victory

of Athelstan, "feld *dennade* [*dunnade*?] *secga swate*." See Prices note on the passage, in Wartons *Hist. Engl. Poetr.* vol. i. p. lxxi. ed. 1840.

v. 20665. (*sec. t.*) *þare* is, no doubt, a mistake for *þan*, since *wode* is masc. elsewhere in both texts, as in A.-S.

v. 20697. *ho*.—Incorrectly, for *heo*.

v. 20700. (*sec. t.*) *þare* is an error for *þan* or *þe*. Cf. vv. 4211. 8127.

vv. 20704. 21826. *gruden* is an error in the MS. for *gunden*.

v. 20712. *holme*.—Its meaning in A.-S. as also still in Scotland is a river-island, or spot surrounded by water.

vv. 20715-16. Correct the translation, "the Britons (*lit.* folk of Britons) all surrounded the woods."

v. 20728. *hete* would here seem to have the sense of *thirst* or *drought*. In Wace we read "Qu'il ne *burent* ne ne mangierent." In v. 21875 it might also bear this meaning, but in other passages certainly not. See remarks on v. 4042.

v. 20746. *scare*.—See remark on v. 5835.

v. 20830. *sad*.—Consult the note on *wiges sad* in the poem on Athelstan's victory, *Hist. Engl. Poetr.* vol. i. p. lxxii. ed. 1840. In the Shropshire dialect *saded* is still used in the same sense of "satiated."

v. 20856. *stefenen* is the dat. sing. fem.

v. 20863. *wirste* is the superl. of *feor*. In the Sax. Chron. a°. 1131. p. 362, the comp. *firrer* is found, which Ingram entirely misinterprets.

v. 20886. (*sec. t.*) *ine* is, no doubt, an error for *hinene*.

v. 20905. *comela*.—See remark on v. 6630.

v. 20935. "board" is here used for "ship" (as in A.-S.); hence the phrase "on board."

v. 20957. *wlozen*.—For "drove off," translate "flayed." The verb in the early text is from A.-S. *flean*, *flog*, and in the later text is replaced by *hilden*, A.-S. *be-hyldan*, excoriare.

v. 20958. (*sec. t.*) *þar* is an error for *þe* or *þa*. Cf. v. 1940.

v. 20960. *bironsten* here may be better rendered "took charge of."

v. 20968. *clibben*, incorrectly, for *clubben*.

vv. 21011-21315. The portion of the poem comprehended in these lines has been printed by Mr. Guest, in his "History of English Rhythms," 8vo, Lond. 1838. vol. ii. pp. 114-122, accompanied by a translation, the variations of which from

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my own will be seen by comparison ; but the more important I deem it right to point out.

v. 21016. Here and elsewhere Guest translates the neuter article by the pronoun *that*, and this practice is authorized by our A.-Saxon scholars, yet I can find no ground for such a license.

v. 21022. *heo* is for *he*, and *blawen* 3 pers. sing. with the pleonastic *u*. Guest, however, renders the line in the plural, and consequently is forced to render *his* falsely in the next line but one by *their*.

v. 21029. (*sec. t.*) *broc*.—This is the modern term *brag*, the meaning of which was originally the same with *threat*. Gawin Douglas writes it *braik*. The verb in Mhd. is *brogen*, which is connected with A.-S. *bregan*, *broga*, etc.

v. 21037. *riche*.—"place" or "territory," acc. sing. fem. In the same sense *riche* is used in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1102. p. 323. Cf. v. 30955. Guest has, as I judge, erroneously, considered *riche* to be here an adjective in the nom. case plural.

v. 21072. *dede* is dat. sing. fem.

v. 21128. *isemed*.—For "it all beseemed," translate "disposed it all." Compare the same phrase in vv. 24103. 27431. It is the A.-S. *geseman*.

v. 21130. *ibroide*.—Guest is certainly mistaken in translating this word "wide-spread." It means properly "interwoven." Cf. vv. 23764. 29252. This is also the sense of *gebroiden* in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1104. p. 325, which is rendered by Matthew of Westminster, "mirabiliter *implicati*." Lye and Bosworth translate it improperly "placed," and Ingram "described." In the Early English poem of the *Hule and Nystengale*, occurs *broiden* for braided.

v. 21179. *wunderliche*.—Translate, "marvellously."

v. 21214. *ifæied*.—Compare v. 14459, and remarks on v. 964. Guest has rendered it "fey-men."

v. 21221. *orl*.—Incorrectly, for *eorl*, and again, v. 24400.

v. 21225. *ræie*.—Guest is greatly in error in connecting this adjective with the Middle English noun *ray*, king. It is of very frequent occurrence, and is the same with A.-S. *repe*.

v. 21228. The same expression is in Cædmon, p. 146. l. 16.

v. 21235. *to-chan*.—A.-S. *to-cinan*, diffindere.

v. 21263. *mæste*.—For "beech-wood" in the translation, read "oak-grove." In the Laws of Ina, § 49, *mæsten* occurs in the same sense, vol. i. p. 132. ed. Thorpe.

v. 21269. *læc*.—The meaning of this word seems clear, as confirmed by v. 28522, and it would seem to be a strong form of the preterite from A.-S. *læcan*, which is only found in compounds. Guest translates it as if from A.-S. *læcan*, ludere.

v. 21301. *ga!* is here of the fem. gender, as in A.-S. and the kindred dialects; but in A.-S. the word is used to express both sexes. The pronoun is used first in the masc. gender and then in the fem., one of which must be wrong. In the later text, the masculine form is used in both instances. It would be better perhaps to correct *he* into *leo*, and translate, "where 'she [he] guards the hill; high upon *the* hill *she* fighteth with horns, when the wild wolf approaches towards 'her [him]."

v. 21308. *imane*.—Literally, "fellowship."

v. 21325. *bi-georede*.—Translate "begird," instead of "armed."

v. 21412. The meaning of this line is very obscure.

v. 21434. *lið*.—For "lie" read "lieth."

v. 21493. Translate thus, "[and] quickly 'he' proceeded full surely," etc.

v. 21505. *wæjen*.—A.-S. *wæg*, a wedge; in Lancashire still pronounced *weigh*. Cf. v. 21596.

v. 21506. *to þan ane*.—See remarks on v. 17304.

v. 21568. *leore-mærken*.—See remark on v. 18869.

v. 21602. *læderlic*, incorrectly, for *læderlic*.

v. 21709. *wraest* is probably an error for *præst*.

v. 21725. *clisoden*.—A.-S. *glisian*, Isl. *glæsa*, Germ. *gleisen*, to glisten.

v. 21746. *nikeret*.—This passage is quoted in the additions to Bouchers Glossary, in v. *Auld Nick*. Consult also Keightleys *Fairy Mythology*, on the *Necks*, vol. i. pp. 235. 257. edit. 1828. The word is found in Robert of Brunne, as synonymous with *mermaids* (see Notes on v. 1322), and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled in 1440, the term *Nykyr* is still retained, and explained *Sirenæ*.

v. 21773. *walleð of*.—This would seem to be an error for *walleð i*, to express, with the later text, the words of Wace, "*dedens caoient*," vol. ii. p. 60.

v. 21807. *leieien* is erroneous, for *leien*.

v. 21886. *on sið*.—Instead of "in affliction," the phrase *on sið* may be rendered "in journey." In the A.-S. Laws of Alfred, ed. Thorpe, vol. i. p. 81, "*æghwele mon be on siðe wære*" is rendered, "every one who was of the party."

v. 21893. Wace here has, "*De faim muerent et de mesaise*." See remarks on vv. 4042. 20728.

v. 21935. *lumen*.—Here and in v. 23390 incorrectly written for *limen* or *leo-men*.

v. 21985. *mire* appears an error for *mine*, since *worden* is dat. pl. and neut. gend.

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v. 22071. A hyphen is wanted in *ær-witte*. In this compound *ær* appears to be the same as A.-S. *or*, in such forms as *or-mod*, *or-wen*, etc. Compare *ær-wene*, v. 27537, and see Prices note in Warton, p. lxxx. ed. 1840.

v. 22077. *suggen* is an error for *sungen*.

v. 22087. *forð*.—Cf. v. 18556, and see remark on v. 617.

v. 22112. In Wace,

Por les iglises maintenir,  
Et por les mostiers restorer.

v. 22124. The sense of this line is doubtful, and a plummet-mark in the margin of the MS. would indicate some error.

v. 22130. (*sec. t.*) Part of a line is here wanting.

v. 22132. *bi-wæiued*.—Has been considered an error for *bi-ræiued*, which is of constant occurrence, but it may possibly be connected with A.-S. *bewæfed*, covered, and, metaphorically, oppressed. Cf. v. 130.

v. 22155. *icunde*.—In Wace,

Artus lor a lor fies randus,  
Et lor eritages creus.

See remark on v. 7909.

v. 22162. We should certainly read *a fultume*, and the brackets in the translation are unnecessary.

v. 22178. *Muræiue*.—Hitherto the forms of this word in the earlier text have been *Muraine*, *Moraine*, *Murcine*, *Muriene*, *Muriane*, *Muræine*, but at this part of the MS. another hand is distinctly visible, which has substituted the *f* or *u* (*v*) for *n*. The same diversity occurs in the French manuscripts, between *Murcif* and *Murain*. Geoffrey has *Morianorum*.

v. 22202. I do not understand this line, or the meaning of *bæd*. Is it the A.-S. *beada*, a counsellor or persuader?

v. 22287. *ruokeden*.—For "got ready" read "rocked" or "rolled." Geoffrey of Vinesauf says, "*Rotantur lorice, ne rubigine squalescunt*," which was done by rolling the mail in sand. See the Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, in v. *Rokked*.

v. 22340. (*sec. t.*) *hire* is here a noun, and has the same meaning as in v. 7831. This form is still retained in the provincial dialect of the west of England. The foot-note is therefore superfluous, and the translation should be corrected to "covered with iron."

v. 22497. *to cnihte dubben*.—In the Sax. Chron. a°. 1086, the phrase is "*dub-bade* to ridere."

v. 22511. This form of phrase is very common in A.-S. For "as" the later text reads "how."



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v. 22606. For *ziules* we should probably read *gaueles*, and the translation would be "as thing of tribute."

v. 22616. *Winent-londe*.—So in the MS. but incorrectly, for *Winet-londe*, as in v. 22648.

v. 22760. (*sec. t.*) *wyde*.—There appears some error here. Cf. v. 14283.

v. 22762. *laflen*.—A.-S. *lafel*, a bowl, Gen. xlv. 2. The word has not been found in later English.

v. 22806. (*sec. t.*) Part of a line is omitted.

v. 22836. (*sec. t.*) *luggen*.—Incorrectly, for *liggen*.

v. 22848. (*sec. t.*) *sire*.—Is no doubt the same as *scire* in the earlier text, v. 18417, and elsewhere.

v. 22946. *idiht*.—The sense would be clearer, if rendered "placed." Perhaps *bi ane* does not mean "seated separately," but "equal."

v. 22981. *writen* may be singular, and refer to *Lazamons* own work.

v. 23008. *ohi*.—See remarks on v. 7027.

vv. 23034. 23040. 23052. I have already observed, and now again repeat, that *bas*, *þeos*, *þis* and *þes*, are, in lines of this construction, the definite article, genitive case.

v. 23071. *haleweie*.—Means properly *balsam* or *balm*, but may have been used for any sweet medicinal drink. See *Mortons Glossary* to the "Legend of St. Katherine," and *Ways* note to the *Promptorium*, in v. *Haliwey*. To the passages quoted by these writers, add one from the *Early English Rule of Nuns*, MS. Cott. Tit. D. xviii. f. 44, and another in the *Land of Cokaygne*, MS. Harl. 913. f. 4<sup>b</sup>. The derivation of the word I take to be from the A.-S. *hæl*, healing, and *hwæg*, whey.

v. 23106. *oðem*.—In *Wace*, "serourge," and in *Robert of Brunne*, "my mounh."

v. 23176. (*sec. t.*) *seolure* is an error of the scribe for *seolue here*.

v. 23332. (*sec. t.*) *for-lede* may be meant for *forþ-lede*.

v. 23345. (*sec. t.*) *slebbe*.—In the A.-Saxon Psalter in Trin. Coll. Cambridge, Ps. cii. v. 13, *figmentum* is rendered *slyðe-mod*.

v. 23346. *læðe*.—Incorrectly, for *læðe*.

v. 23425. *world* is used for "age," as the Latin *sæculum*, Fr. *siècle*.

v. 23440. *an uest*.—Translate "quickly," instead of "the nearest way."

v. 23492. *ʒeoumereden*.—For "murmured," I would read "groaned."

v. 23532. The verb *dihten* has such an indefinite signification, and is applied so

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variously, as to make it often a matter of difficulty to translate. Here it appears to mean "to put in order," i. e. to secure or render strong against the expected attack.

v. 23554. *mōnien*.—This is a misprint for *mōmen*, which is an error in the MS. for *mōnen*.

v. 23593. *þere*.—This, if not an error for *þe*, should be rendered "there."

v. 23627. The hyphens in *to-dælen* and *to-dikten* should, perhaps, be omitted.

v. 23635. The construction seems to require the verb in the infinitive, and we should probably read *iwiien*.

v. 23654. *bitelen*.—This verb seems connected with the A.-S. *getælan*, to dispute, Suio-Goth. *tala*, Mhd. *teilen*.

v. 23670. (sec. t.) *swindene*.—Apparently from A.-S. *swindan*, to be enervated, to languish.

v. 23761. *cheisil*.—A.-Norm. *chainsil*, étoffe de lin, ou de chanvre. See Michels note on the *Roman de la Violette*, p. 122. Other instances of its use are in *Kyng Alisaunder*, v. 279; *Sevyn Sages*, v. 1814.

v. 23762. *pallene* had better, probably, be considered an adjective, and translated "purple." Cf. Sax. Chron. a°. 1074.

v. 23764. *ibroiden*.—"interwoven," i. e. chain-mail. See remark on v. 21130.

v. 23868. (sec. t.) *onseale*.—Perhaps the conjectural reading is unnecessary. Cf. v. 26446. The word might be rendered "unlucky," A.-S. *ungeselig*.

v. 23871. *æite*.—The small islands in the Thames near Eton are still called *sits*. See also Todds Johnson, v. *Ait*. Skinner and Ash suppose it a contracted form of *islet*, but erroneously.

v. 23899. *stel-boze*.—This I now regard as a compound, and the meaning to be "stirrup," equivalent to the Germ. *steigbrigel*. Yet *bowe* seems used for "saddle," in the "Souls Address to the Body," l. 188. ed. Singer.

v. 23909. *græneden*.—See remark on v. 4738.

v. 23921. *muneðeden*.—For "made ready," translate "spurred."

v. 23933. *puinden*, *pungde*.—In Wace, "pognoit." Hence A.-Norm. *punian*, to pound. In *Kyng Horn*, v. 1083. MS. Laud reads, "He *pugde* hym ofer the brigge."

vv. 23935-6. Wace has, "Jà fust li bataille finée."

v. 23939. *kept*.—Seems to mean here, "intercepted" or "encountered." Cf. vv. 26184. 27714, and see Jamieson in v. *Kep*, who gives examples of both senses, and Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, v. *Kepe*.

v. 23941. (sec. t.) *þare* is an error for *þane*.

v. 23954. *ileired*.—Literally, "covered," as in v. 4213.

v. 24080. *lingen*.—Incorrectly, for *kinges*.

v. 24180. *bruc* governs the genitive here and in v. 19775, as in A.-Saxon, but elsewhere is followed by the accusative.

v. 24198. *eode of tune*.—A phrase of frequent occurrence in Early and Middle English. See Ritsons *Ancient Songs*, p. 31, *Sevyn Sages*, v. 2703, and *Gawan and the Grene Knyȝt*, v. 1049. It is purely A.-Saxon, "*þæs þe lencten on twa geliden wæs*," ap. Lye. Cf. v. 24242.

v. 24244. *reche*.—Incorrectly, for *riche*.

v. 24278. *sunde*.—Apparently an error for *beo*, 3 p. sing. subj.

v. 24332. *Cadwaðlan*.—The conjectural reading is unnecessary, and in the translation, "*Cadwal*" should be substituted for "*Cadwalan*." Wace has *Cadual*, and Geoffrey *Cadwallo*.

v. 24334. *biwunnen*.—Should have been rendered "taken possession of." In Wace we read, "*Et ostex saisir et porprendre*," vol. ii. p. 102.

v. 24471. *weje*.—Perhaps a mistake for *weiden* (cf. v. 21869), but see remarks on v. 1970.

v. 24512. I am not quite satisfied about the meaning of this line. In the early text "their" is almost always represented by *heore*, and not by *hire*, which is the fem. pronoun. In the translation, the parenthetical words should be omitted, since "sought" means "came to," and *guene* is acc. sing. In Wace, "*Fist à la feste à soi venir*."

v. 24573. *Bruttes*.—For "*Brutus*" translate, "*the Britons*."

v. 24600. For *irisen* read *irinen*, as in the MS.; A.-S. *gehrinen*, adorned; and correct the translation.

v. 24601. *sunde*.—Should be rendered "viands," as in v. 25990. A.-S. *sand*, ferculum. Wace has "escueles."

v. 24625. See this phrase in the Sax. Chron. a°. 1125 and a°. 1127. It is common in Middle English.

v. 24647. *on* may be superfluous, and *iqueðen* the past part., "had all declared," as in the next page.

v. 24653. *fah*.—See Gloss. to *Beowulf*, in v. *fáh*.

v. 24655. *untuhle*.—Means any bad usage, custom or habit.

v. 24657. *Englene* is a noun gen. pl., not an adjective.

v. 24668. *idiht*.—For "formed" read "conditioned." In Wace it is,

Ne jà chevalier n'ī eust,

*De quel parage que il fust*.—vol. ii. p. 110.

Conybeare avoids the difficulty, by reading "ne were he nought so well *dight*." *Introd. Ess.* p. lxviii.

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v. 24678. *biuittene*.—In Wace, “plus castement en vivoient.” Cf. v. 24863. Conybeare quite mistakes the sense, in rendering the line, “and then were the better (people) wise.”

v. 24770. *waldoð*.—Incorrectly, for *weldeð*.

v. 24922. *lute* in the early text is an adjective. Translate thus, “few men well [little a man may] speed.”

v. 24942. For “tales” the later text has “speech.”

v. 24948. *a-sunden*.—Should be rendered here “asleep.” In Wace, “Pièce avons esté *endormi*.” Cf. v. 19317.

v. 24990. *æt* is the dual form of the pronoun, and here improperly used for *æ*.

*ibid.* *irad*.—“Of good counsel” would be better than “well skilled.” A.-S. *geræd*, *prudens*. Wace has,

Tostans vous ai trové *fèle*,  
En *affaires* et en *conseils*.—vol. ii. p. 122.

v. 25018. *oscunnen*.—A.-S. *ascunian*, *odi*. Cf. v. 4066.

vv. 25033-4.—The early text is faulty, as appears by the corresponding line of Wace, “Tréu leur fist à force randre,” the sense of which is correctly given in the later version. It would appear that the scribe of the first text had been misled by the phrase *eode an hond*, which means either “to advance quickly,” or “to submit.” See the A.-Sax. *Orosius*, p. 196, and the *Hule and Nizlengale*, p. 60.

v. 25047. *rihte icunde*.—That is to say, “right heritage.” Wace writes, “Tréu volent par *heritage*.” This seems the proper meaning of *icunde* in many passages. See remark on v. 7909.

v. 25099. (*sec. t.*) *balnesse*.—Incorrectly, for *baldnesse*.

vv. 25118. 25152. *Bruttene* is gen. pl. “Britons.”

v. 25131. The first text has “his” for “these.”

vv. 25178. 25207. *lede* would appear an error for *lende*, but in Wace is, “Jeo *manrai*.”

v. 25194. *awreken*.—I would rather translate this word “reject,” from the A.-S. *wracian*, Plat. *wraken*, Swed. *wräka*, of the same meaning.

v. 25235. *iniðered*.—Wace has “honi.”

v. 25247. The later text reads “all” instead of “still.”

v. 25254. *mondes*.—In the MS. this word was originally written *monðes*, which is a mistake for *modes*. See *mod-sorg*, in *Cædmon*, p. 47.

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- v. 25332. The early text reads "held" for "went to" of the later version.
- v. 25333. Correct the translation thus, "ere they might agree what they would do," and see remark on v. 5640.
- v. 25359. *ahsien*.—Instead of "possess," read "obtain."
- v. 25456. (*sec. t.*) *men* is, apparently, an error for *man*.
- v. 25466. *selcæðe*.—In Wace, "mervillos."
- v. 25529. *beide*.—In v. 29089 this verb has the meaning of "summoned," and such perhaps may be the sense here.
- v. 25545-6. Translate thus, "sails there *they* hoisted, ropes there *they* righted; weather *they* had 'best [fairest] of all."
- v. 25556. *idræcched*.—For "frightened" it would be better to substitute "disturbed"; Wace has, "s'esperî."
- v. 25562. *fare-coste*.—Literally, "business" or "matter." See remark on v. 1490.
- v. 25572. (*sec. t.*) *weldene*.—Incorrectly, for *weldende*, as *bernene* is for *bernende*, v. 25593.
- v. 25578. Translate, "prosperity 'be [is] given."
- v. 25594. *sælde*.—Should be rendered "consumed." Wace reads, "de ses eles flame jetoit."
- v. 25595. *feure*.—Incorrectly, for *fare*.
- v. 25618. *lim-mele*.—The A.-S. adverb *malum* continued to be used in composition as late as the end of the fourteenth century or later. It is still retained in *piece-meal*.
- v. 25658. *reordi*.—The meaning of this word is not so obvious. In Wace the expression is, "mult corporus."
- v. 25664. *iwidel*.—See remarks on v. 596. *ewelde* appears, on consideration, an error for *awalt* (cf. v. 25880), and if so, the translation should read, "the land he 'wasted [wasteth] wide, etc., 'the land he destroyeth [he it wasteth] in every part."
- v. 25689. *þe* is for *þene*, acc. sing., as in some other passages.
- v. 25706. For *mare na* we should perhaps read *na mare*.
- v. 25786. *þu* appears an error for *þe*.

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v. 25788. *ibon*.—Cf. v. 8086.

v. 25812. *irust*.—We should, no doubt, read *ibrust*. Cf. vv. 3639. 14296. It appears the same with the Barb. Lat. *brusdus*, *brustus*.

v. 25832. *hit* is probably omitted before *weore*.

v. 25872. *ihanked*.—Perhaps connected with Isl. *hank*, vinculum.

v. 25887. *bare halle wah*.—It would appear as if *bare* were gen. sing. fem. to agree with *halle*, but *hilewoþ* in the second text causes me to suspect some error, and I should prefer reading *þa hele-wah*, the "roof-wall." We have the plural *hele-wages* in the fragment of the Semi-Saxon poem in Thorpes *Apalecta*, p. 142, and in the coeval poem printed by Singer, *helewowes*, l. 239. In a French and English poem of the thirteenth century, preserved in MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B. 14. 39. f. 122<sup>b</sup>. I find,

Et plus pur lever le meisere.

And more to rare vppe the *helewoghes*.

v. 25894. Translate, "'noblest of [of noble] race."

v. 25911. *mon-radene*.—Is used here in quite an unusual sense.

v. 25916. *mone*.—For "force" read "intercourse," since *mone* or *imone* appears to be the A.-S. *gemana*, Dan. *gemeene*, copula, consortium.

v. 25932. *ihæd*.—Perhaps *ilæd* is the correct reading.

v. 25951.—I do not understand *hire* in this line, and there appears some deficiency.

v. 25976. (*sec. t.*) The conjecture on *bis* may be omitted, since the *s* is added for the rhythm, as in the parallel cases of *ton* and *son*. See remark on v. 7798.

v. 25983. We should read *of þas* or *þa*, and render this line and the next, "knew not of the tidings, that should come to his swiving."

v. 25984. *wife-þinge*.—The translation was made from a supposition that this word was the A.-S. *wif-þegn*, but this is wrong, since it is certainly A.-S. *wif-þing*, res cum muliere, coitus; but in another passage, v. 31128, it means simply "wedding."

v. 25989. *bivaled*.—In Wace, "soilliés de cendre."

v. 26016. Translate, "so keen, that should come near them" (Arthur and the giant).

v. 26056.—The word *cheuele* has been translated "hair," supposing it to be the Fr. *cheveu* (see Roquefort), but on reconsideration it had better be rendered "jowl" or "jaw," from A.-S. *cheaf*. In Wace we read, "Les deus sorcile li entama." In the *Reliq. Antig.* vol. i. p. 220, we have *chaucles*.

- v. 26072. We should read *þe eotend*.
- v. 26082. Translate, "of all 'Britons [kings]." In the next page *Bruttene* is also gen. pl.
- v. 26088. *beonste*.—See remark on v. 17809.
- v. 26107. *aneouste*.—May be rendered "quickly," as also in vv. 26325. 26773. 27768.
- v. 26125. *þa þe* is probably an error for *þa þeo*, and both texts will then correspond. *þeo* occurs for *hi* elsewhere, cf. vv. 6420. 25699.
- v. 26130. (*sec. t.*) *nom* is here used in an unusual sense.
- v. 26162. *heolden*.—Incorrectly, for *holden*. The translation should be amended thus, "and his faithful companions."
- v. 26184. *kepen*.—See remark on v. 23939.
- v. 26198. *hine* is evidently superfluous, and should be omitted also in the translation.
- v. 26212. For "emperor" the first text reads "king."
- v. 26233. *at-stonden*.—May also mean "resist" or "stand out."
- v. 26242. See Notes to *Havelok*, v. 959, for other examples of this phrase.
- v. 26354. *akimed*.—In the "Legend of St. Katherine," p. 69, *ikimet* or *bikimet* occurs in the same sense, and is misunderstood by the editor. Has this word any connection with the Shropshire provincialism *kimit*, disordered in the brain? See Hartshornes Glossary, *in voce*, 8vo, 1841.
- v. 26421. *isome*.—Translate, "with concord;" A.-S. *som*.
- v. 26433. *beute*.—Incorrectly, for *bute*.
- v. 26446. *unisele*.—The sense of *bad* occurs also in the *Hule and Nistengale*, v. 1002, but the word may perhaps here be rendered "unlucky." Cf. v. 23868.
- v. 26450. *at*.—The regular form in the early text is *ah*, but *at* is occasionally used; perhaps erroneously, for *ac*.
- v. 26467. *kenne*.—No other instance of the verb in this sense has been found. The alliteration forbids us to read *renne*.
- v. 26508. (*sec. t.*) *blife* is probably an error for *blive*.
- v. 26539. *to-þere*.—Instead of "for ever," read "now."
- v. 26546. Should have been rendered, "how 'that' the 'Romanish man [Roman] lay."

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- v. 26553. *grundien*.—Literally, "fell you to the ground;" A.-S. *agryndan*.
- v. 26566. *swelt*.—There is some error here. We may either read *þe spere wælt*, or *þat he swælt*.
- v. 26569. *scenden*.—Should be here translated "reproach."
- v. 26611. *liue*.—We should, no doubt, read *on liue*.
- v. 26636. In Wace, "*gens armées*."
- v. 26648. For *feollen* we should, perhaps, read *feolden*.
- v. 26681. The later text reads "aware" instead of "wrath," and it is not improbable that *wrað* in the first text may be an error for *war*.
- ibid.* From this line the scribe has inadvertently repeated the passage from v. 26663 inclusive, and it is not uninteresting to remark the variations made by one and the same hand in transcribing the same lines. In the re-transcription occur, vv. 26663-4. *ihaten* and *hah*; v. 26667. *muchelie strenðe*; v. 26669. *lute heo þer nomen*; v. 26670. *heo þer slozen*; v. 26671. *heolden*; v. 26672. *þa oðere after*; v. 26674. *uæsten aȝan* (but the second hand has struck out the final *n* in *uæsten*); v. 26675. *men* is omitted; v. 26676. *fuhite*; v. 26678. *hors*, by the original hand; v. 26679. *monie*; v. 26680. *ipene*; v. 26681. *iwræð*. It would hence seem that little reliance can be placed on the *verbatim et literalim* accuracy of the transcribers of the thirteenth century, or, what is more probable, that the language was then in such a state of fluctuation, as to render such variations a matter of no moment.
- v. 26688. For *igēa* we should perhaps read *igan*, "gone."
- v. 26690. *ræze strenȝe*.—Incorrectly, for *ræzere strengðe*, as in many other passages.
- v. 26727. The second text has "them" instead of "him."
- vv. 26807-10. Although rendered as participles, it will be seen that the first two verbs are in the infinitive mood, and the last two in the past tense.
- v. 26897. *īpoȝene* is no doubt for *īfoȝen*. Cf. vv. 10099. 19903.
- v. 26917. *riſeden burnen*.—Perhaps this line may be rendered, "they rubbed their burnies." Cf. v. 22287, and "*garas hrysedon*," in *Leg. of St. Andrew*, v. 254. ed. Kemble.
- v. 26935. *diȝelen* appears here to be used adverbially, and we should then read, "secretly aside."
- v. 27021. *har mon iblowen*.—*har* is for *hard*, with the final *d* elided, as in other cases, cf. v. 4166. The translation of *iblowen* is conjectural.
- vv. 27078-82. Correct the translation as follows, "there [then] was the emperor and his host greatly afraid. The Britons had slain as many as to them seemed good; backward they 'then' went" etc.



v. 27109. I am doubtful of the meaning of *afare*, and Wace here lends no assistance. The later text reads *al forfare* (by error printed *alle fare*), "all be destroyed."

v. 27114. *senature*.—Incorrectly, for *senature*.

v. 27222. *beo*.—This form is rarely used in the indicative for *beoð* or *beon*.

v. 27257. We should, no doubt, read, *be Denisce king*. The conjecture is unnecessary, and the translation will stand thus, "Æscil the Danish king [the king of Denmark]. Lot held 'the one [there one], who" etc.

vv. 27280-85. Correct thus, "beside; these [that] should on two sides advance to 'the' fight; to these two earls, who were brave knights, Arthur had troth;—the earls were true."

v. 27301. The first text reads "coveted."

v. 27378. *sculle*.—Incorrectly, for *scullen*.

v. 27412. *biwinnen* is, probably, a mistake for *biwunnen*.

vv. 27462-3. Literally, "Then 'cracked spears, shivered shields [shields gan shiver, strong spears crack]; helms" etc.

v. 27469. (*sec. t.*) *hire-markes*.—See remark on v. 18869.

v. 27475. For *at-urnen* we should perhaps read *ut urnen*; but cf. vv. 18267. 19119.

v. 27537. *ær-wene*.—See remark on v. 22071.

v. 27557. *þa* and *þat* before *blod* is apparently the relative pronoun (for *blod* is neut. gen.), and should be rendered, "opened, so that blood" etc.

v. 27573. *þer to longe*.—Translate, "there too long."

v. 27578. *Setor*.—He is previously named *Sextorius*, and in Wace *Sertorius*, whence it is clear, that the reading should be *Sextor* or *Sertor*.

v. 27731. *main strong*.—A hyphen should be inserted. In A.-S. *mægen* is compounded with many other adjectives.

v. 27754. *& feollen*.—& is superfluous, and has led to a misconstruction. The passage should be rendered, "the [high] standards fell, the 'folk [busy knights] down sank." Cf. v. 27822.

v. 27770. *Dele* the conjecture on *beire*, which is the gen. pl., A.-S. *begra*. The translation should therefore be corrected, "they assembled anon the folk of them both."

v. 27775. *þere* is the article gen. pl.; translate, "brake 'the ranks of the French [their ranks]."

v. 27785. *sciuren*.—In Wace, "Des escus volent les *asteles* (*morceaux*). The mark of interrogation in the translation is unnecessary.

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v. 27796. The first text reads "towards him."

vv. 27827-9. Two lines appear to be wanting in the early text.

v. 27852. *bitillen*.—No other instance of this verb occurs, and I am tempted to read *bihelen*.

v. 27875. *Dele* the conjecture on *to*, since *þas kaisere* is in the dative case, and correct the translation thus, "he caused *the* three kings to be borne to Lucas the emperor, and caused biers to be made." The three kings alluded to are those mentioned in p. 96.

v. 27888. Instead of *fulle*, as conjectured, we should perhaps read *ich wulle*.

v. 27901. *alle* is probably an error for *alre*.

v. 27919. Perhaps for *tumde* we should read *temde*. Cf. vv. 1245. 7174, and the translation may then be, "and he thereto proceeded."

v. 27937. *fluten*.—In A.-S. this verb has no other sense than to float on the water. Hence *to flit*.

v. 27959. *þe* is, apparently, a mistake for *þer*.

v. 28068. *þa leo*.—In A.-S. the gender of *leo* does not appear to be fixed, but in all the cognate dialects it is masculine. In the early text, the feminine pronoun *hire* is twice used in reference to it, but the later text has *he* in the first instance.

v. 28123. *þat no weneick*.—Translate, "that should I ween."

v. 28199. For *wæi-sið* we should no doubt read *wæi-sið*.

v. 28219. *a beoð*.—For *a* we should read *leo*, and translate, "while she is alive." Guenever is referred to.

v. 28358. *gyrran*.—For "jar" in the translation, read "jarred" or "whirred," from A.-S. *gyrran*. Cf. "strengas *gyrron*," in *Leg. of St. Andrew*, v. 748.

v. 28499. *warnæde*.—Should have been rendered "protected," and the words in parenthesis omitted.

v. 28574. *fosterlinges*.—The knights of Arthurs Round Table are more particularly here alluded to.

v. 28617. *haleweige*.—See remarks on v. 23071.

v. 28637. *bon*.—Incorrectly, for *beon* or *beo*.

v. 28651. *Anglen*.—This is evidently an error for *Brutten*. It should not have been followed in the translation.

v. 28779. *ames sune*.—In Wace, "Les deus fils son oncle ocist."

v. 28840. *þane sunne*.—This noun is feminine in v. 28854, as in A.-S., therefore we should perhaps read here *þa sunne*.

v. 28950. *haldenden*.—*halden* would be the correct reading, not *haldeden*.

vv. 28956–62.—A misapprehension has arisen here, in consequence of the line of the later text, *wende fram þan londe*, having been considered the collateral of v. 28960, whereas it corresponds with v. 28956. The passage should be thus printed:—

þer weoren twenti and ahtē ⁊	eahte and ....ti eorlene sonas ⁊
of eorlene streone.	to þan sipes .....
snipten from londe ⁊	soue hundred .....
seouen hundred scipen.	w...e fram þan lon..

and the translation should be thus corrected: “‘there were’ eight and twenty of earls’ offspring [sons]; seven hundred ships’ swept [proceeded] from the land, ‘in the foremost flock, without the ships following! Forth floated with the waves the innumerable folk’; all the islands” etc.

v. 28978. *hune*.—From the Fr. *hune*, mast-top. See Lescallier, *Vocabulaire des termes de Marine*, 4to. Par. 1799.

v. 29138. In Wace, “*Enfans en bras esboeler*.” *MS. Cott.*

v. 29230. *of* seems to be wanting, before *Gurmunde*.

v. 29252. *Dele* the mark of interrogation after “woven,” and see remarks on v. 21130.

v. 29254. *cuht*.—The MS. has *tuhst*, which will require “drew” in the translation instead of “cut.”

v. 29280. *mæjen*.—In Wace, “*Es tas de blé et es buisons*.”

v. 29348. *imæjen*.—Perhaps an error for *imænijen*. Cf. vv. 2033. 24027.

v. 29519. The marginal Latin note has been half cut away by the binder, as in some other instances, and is very incorrectly written. It is borrowed from Bede, lib. i. cap. xxiii.

v. 29556. *wraðere hele*.—See remarks on v. 490.

v. 29563. The meaning of *geiden* is doubtful. It has here been taken for A.-S. *geode* (*geyde*, Sax. Chron. a°. 617) from *gegangen*, to approach with hostile intention. At the same time, I strongly suspect that *stænen* in v. 29564 may be a mistake for *scornen*, in which case *geide* might bear the sense of *shouted*, as it does in v. 27750.

v. 29573. A line in the later text is wanting.

v. 29586. *iteled*.—Should have been rendered “reproached” or “derided”; A.-S. *italan*. In addition to what has been said in the illustrative Notes, p. 420, respecting this legend of *longtails*, see the Latin narrative in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 230.

v. 29749. *cantel-cape*.—See the Sax. Chron. a°. 1070.

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- v. 29795. The letters erased are *Aðel*, part of the name of *Aðelberte*.
- v. 29802. *swetle*.—Incorrectly, for *swiðe*.
- v. 29812. *furcuðest*.—Error of the scribe, for *forcaðest*.
- v. 29893. *and and unrihtes*.—Instead of reading *mid unrihte*, we ought, no doubt, to read *and adun rihtes*, so that both the texts will agree.
- v. 29930. *sæi*.—Incorrectly, for *sæ*.
- v. 30066. *twooward*.—Incorrectly, for *toward*.
- v. 30163. *bi-þohte*.—We should certainly read *bi-sohte*, as in the later text.
- v. 30177. *wið and wið*.—For "against and against" substitute "again and again," and compare v. 20747.
- v. 30256. This line is missing in the early text.
- v. 30284. *on siðe*.—In Wace, "*Porquoi es tu si commu ?*"
- v. 30400. *on cumelan*.—See remark on v. 6630.
- v. 30523. Compare v. 4144.
- v. 30537. *un-balde*.—"disheartened" or "enfeebled."
- vv. 30583-9-96. It would be better to translate *brede* by the general term "meat," although there can be no doubt that this noun was immediately derived from the A.-S. *brædan*, to roast.
- v. 30603. *inoted*.—From A.-S. *notian*, frui.
- v. 30625. *a skenting*.—See remarks on v. 19167.
- v. 30668. (*sec. t.*) The words wanting are probably *he wolde*.
- v. 30731. *pic*.—In Wace, *bordon à pèlerin*.
- v. 30778. *hateren*.—See Ways note on the *Promptorium Parv.* in v. *Hatyr*.
- v. 30882. For *þan* we should read *þa*.
- vv. 30974-6. (*sec. t.*) In all probability the singular pronoun is intended to be used throughout, in which case *heo* in the first instance is an error for *he*, for the plural form in this text is always *hi*.
- v. 31082. *bide are*.—See remark on v. 3051.
- v. 31156. *leoden*.—This word seems here to be used in its secondary signification of *possessions*. See remarks on v. 3177.
- v. 31304. *bi-tald*.—The meaning appears to be, "although I have now conquered the land, by the defeat of Edwine, yet this Oswald hath seized on it."

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v. 31516. *ginge* is probably an error for *kinge*. Cf. v. 31576.

v. 31566. *hiredes*.—Incorrectly, for *hirede*.

v. 31590. *for-wal*.—In Wace, *enfermité*. The word has not been found elsewhere.

v. 31627. *sonde* is here dat. sing. fem., and should be translated "message," as in v. 3161. See remark on v. 3125.

vv. 31653-7. The paragraph is wrongly marked, and commences with v. 31655. The translation should read thus, "it was named Britain; now have we not of the land but the west end. When *the* Britons had inhabited here well many winters, then came" etc.

v. 31663. *ȝiuene* is an error for *ȝiuen*.

v. 31676. *hannen*.—Apparently A.-S. *hynan*, to injure, Germ. *höhnen*. In Wace,

Laissez l'un à l'autre *estrangler*,  
Et l'un à l'autre *defoler*.—vol. ii. p. 287.

v. 31685. *luken*.—The verb here implies motion, as connected with A.-S. *alu-can* or *læcan* (cf. v. 30274). If *to-luken* is to be taken together, it should then be rendered, "tear in pieces," which seems inappropriate, being followed by *alegen*.

v. 31697. *a* may be the adverb "ever." Cf. v. 6236.

v. 31700. *haten on*.—Has been considered equivalent to A.-S. *onhætan*.

v. 31734. *nipen*.—A.-S. *hnipan*, concidere.

v. 31765. *hire*.—Incorrectly, for *here*.

v. 31769. *metseunge*.—See the Sax. Chron. a°. 994. p. 170.

v. 31804. *of-fugred*.—See Taylor's note to the *Diversions of Purley*, p. xlvii. ed. 1840, and to the examples there cited add one in *Reliq. Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 276.

v. 31809. *þat quale*.—In A.-S. *cwale* appears to be feminine, as in Dutch. *þat* is probably here not the neuter article, but should be rendered, "so that."

v. 31875. *hette*.—See remarks on v. 4042.

v. 31885. *moren*.—In A.-S. we have *moran*, mulberries, and in the *Hule and Niztengale*, v. 1326, *more* is equivalent to *root*.

v. 31981. *tiden*.—Incorrectly, for *tidende*.

v. 31984. *þar*.—Perhaps we should read *þat*.

v. 32037. *þas* is probably a mistake for *þa*, and again, v. 32216.

v. 32047. *cristin*.—Incorrectly, for *cristen*.

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v. 32155. *weteð*.—Incorrectly, for *witeð*.

v. 32160. *halsi*.—See Prices note on *Pierce Plowman*, ap. Warton, vol. ii. p. 66. ed. 1840.

v. 32181. *care*.—"care" or "sorrow."

v. 32213. *scipenen*.—Perhaps an error for *scipen*, as *cliuenen* is for *cliuen*, v. 32217.

v. 32228. *leafeden*.—Should probably be rendered "loved," but the more regular form of this verb is *luweden* or *lufeden*.

### ADDENDUM.

v. 3055 (*sec. t.*) *hoþt* is, no doubt, formed by the same analogy as *noþt*, and *a fest* should be printed *a fest* (*auest*, v. 5043). The sense will be then "while thou hast aught." For this correction the Editor is indebted to Mr. Thorpe. The usual forms in the earlier text are *oht*, *ahht*, *awiht* (vv. 7027. 17169.) and *noht*, *no wiht*, *na wiht*; whilst the later text has *oht* always (except in the above instance) and generally *noht* or *noþt*, but *no wiþt*, v. 3182. On the A.-S. forms see Rask's Grammar, p. 61, and remark on v. 7027.

## G L O S S A R Y.

*To those forms which occur in both texts a dot · is prefixed, and those found only in the later text are included in brackets. Such words as appear faulty are marked with an obelisk †, but forms clearly erroneous are often omitted. The abbreviations commonly used are, f. feminine, m. masculine, n. neuter; g. genitive, d. dative, acc. accusative; pr. present tense singular; imp. imperative mood; p. past tense singular; pl. plural; ab. subjunctive; p.pr. participle present; pp. participle past; a. adjective; ad. adverb; ppn. preposition.—As the vowels a, æ, e, ea, eo, o and u are frequently interchanged, several forms are generally entered under one.*

·a, *art.* a, i. 3, 12, 51, 57, 107. ii. 510, 612.  
iii. 21, 106 *et passim.* v. an.  
[a], *he*, i. 59, 122, 125. ii. 369; †a, †ha, *she*,  
*her*, i. 135. iii. 127; *they*, i. 228, 238, 149.  
iii. 127.  
·a, *ppn.* in, on, to, at, i. 49, 82, 97, 214. ii.  
546. iii. 6, 12, 15, 29, 87; †æ, i. 132, 326.  
In the later text it is replaced generally  
by in, but also by an, on, o, of. It is  
used frequently with a noun to form ad-  
verbs, as, ·a-bedde, ii. 234, 312; ·a-dai,  
a-dæi [a-day], i. 65. ii. 224, 401. iii. 62;  
a-foten, a-uote-n [a-fote], i. 252. ii. 15,  
637. iii. 7; a-fure, iii. 79; a-hond, ii.  
78; a-life, a-līne [a-līfue], i. 64. ii. 78.  
iii. 231; ·a-lond-e, i. 6, 24. ii. 412. iii.  
19, 229; a-niht, i. 241. v. an, on.  
a, *ever*, i. 163, 191. ii. 54, 60. iii. 121; †æ,  
i. 54; †æge, ii. 633.  
abac, abake, ·a-back, *ad. back*, i. 277. ii. 571.  
·a-bacward, *backward*, ii. 419.  
abad, abed, v. abiden.  
a-bæileden, *p. pl. harmed*, ii. 3.  
abbe, abbeþ, v. habbe.  
abbed, abbeod, ·abbod, *abbot*, ii. 119, 124,  
125. iii. 192; d. abbede [abbod], ii. 123,  
126.  
[abbey] *abbey*, iii. 191; *pl.* [abbayes], iii.  
192.

abed, *p. prayed*, i. 188. v. beoden, bidde.  
abeh, v. abuze.  
abeod, v. abiden.  
abeoten, v. abute.  
abiden [abide], *to abide, await, sustain*, i.  
67. ii. 206. iii. 46; *imp.* ·abid, ii. 484;  
*pl.* ·abideð, ii. 119; *p.* abad, abed, a-  
beod [abod, a-baod, a-bide], i. 68, 132,  
242, 322. ii. 124, 228, 493. iii. 134, 226;  
*pl.* abiden, iii. 226; *p.pr.* [abidende, a-  
bidinge], i. 367. ii. 424. v. ibide.  
a-biggen, *to buy*, i. 393. v. abugge.  
abiten, *to bite*, iii. 75; *pr.* ·abiteð, ii. 471.  
v. biten.  
ablenden, *to blind*, ii. 189. v. blende.  
abod, v. abiden.  
·abolþe, abolþen, abolwen [abolwe], *pp. en-  
raged*, i. 67, 72, 273. ii. 584. iii. 29, 108,  
126. v. bælh, on-bolþen.  
a-borst, v. an-burste, iburst.  
aboue, abouwe, v. abuze.  
abræc, *p. brake*, i. 150; *pp.* abroken, i. 31;  
*pl.* abrokene, iii. 29. v. breken.  
abræid, *p. drew*, iii. 55. v. bræid.  
·abugge, abuggen, *to pay for, buy dear*, i.  
348. ii. 128, 638. iii. 57, 217; *pr. sb.*  
·abugge, ii. 520; *p.* ·abohte, ii. 61, 88;  
*pp.* aboht, ii. 97. iii. 102. v. bugge, and  
*Glossar. Rem.* p. 463.

aburhjen (?), *to save*, ii. 427.  
 abute-n, abeoten [a-boute], *ad. about*, i. 27, 242. ii. 100, 170. iii. 22, 26, 168.  
 'abute, abuten, abouten, †ibuten [aboute], *ppn. about*, i. 28. ii. 273, 277, 372. iii. 35, 171.  
 abuze [aboue, abouwe], *to submit*, i. 172. ii. 4, 367, 545; *p. abeh, retreated*, i. 223. *v. buze*.  
 ac, *v. æc, ah*.  
 a-chaped, *v. ascapede*.  
 acwelle-n, acwelde, *v. aquelle*.  
 acweþe-n, *v. aqueþen*.  
 a-dai, a-dæi, *v. a*.  
 adde, *v. habbe*.  
 †adefed, *pp. destroyed*, ii. 460.  
 admirail, admiral [admirel], *chief*, iii. 103; *g. 'admirale*, iii. 104.  
 adonward, *v. adunward*.  
 'adrede, adreden, *to dread*, i. 372. ii. 335, 540; *pr. pl. 'adredeð*, ii. 124; *pp. 'adrad*, adræd, 'adred, i. 380. ii. 32, 132. iii. 116; *pl. adradde, adredde* [adrad], i. 323. ii. 581. iii. 116. *v. drede, of-dred*.  
 [adrenche], *to drown*, i. 64; *p. 'adrenge*, a-drente [a-dreint, †adrcind], *drenched, drowned*, i. 93, 109. iii. 19; *pl. adrenten* [a-dreinte], ii. 456, 484. *v. adronc, drenchen*.  
 a-dreþt, *v. idraht*.  
 adroh, *p. drew*, i. 319, 360. ii. 266. iii. 57. *v. draþen*.  
 adronc, *p. was drowned, sunk*, i. 93; *pl. a-dronken, adruncke, adrunken* [adrongke, ha-drongke, adronke], i. 105, 335, 343. ii. 422; *pp. adronken, adrunken* [a-dronke], i. 94, 105. *v. drenchen*.  
 'adun, a-dune [a-doune, ha-dun], *ad. down*, i. 24, 52. ii. 402. iii. 19. *v. dune*.  
 aduneward [adun], *ppn. down*, i. 81.  
 'adun riht, 'adun rihtes, *downright*, ii. 351. iii. 64, 199. *v. dunrih*.  
 'adunward, adonward [dunward], *ad. downward*, i. 396. ii. 214.  
 æ, *f. river, stream*, i. 60; *d. i. 60*.

æc, ac, ec, 'eke, æke [eak-e, eck, heck, heke], *also, eke*, i. 26, 119, 142, 159, 341, 383. ii. 69, 70, 71. iii. 19, 80.  
 æche, æchere, *v. ælc*.  
 æchen [eche], *to increase*, ii. 121.  
 ædie, eædi, 'eadi, 'edi [edie], *blessed, beautiful*, i. 100, 283. ii. 269, 385.  
 ædmeden, aðmeden [edmode], *mercy, hospitality*, i. 427. ii. 494; *d. ædmeden, æðmoden*, i. 283. ii. 581.  
 ædmode, *v. edmode*.  
 ædwit, *reproach*, i. 248.  
 æfen, æuen, auen, eauen, euen [heue], *evening*, i. 48, 245. ii. 397. iii. 62, 71; *d. eue* [heue], ii. 319.  
 æfer, æfre, æuer-e, auer-e, 'euere, cæuere, ceuer, efer, eouere [efre, †fer], *ever, continually*, i. 24, 54, 279, 308. ii. 75, 150, 563. iii. 7, 26, 31, 57, 95; *longe bið æuere*, ii. 366, 367, 450, 550. iii. 123, 394.  
 æfne, 'efne [eafne], *ad. even*, ii. 158. iii. 29, 52, 93; *æfne also*, ii. 360; *an hæfne*, i. 279.  
 æfne [efne], *a. equal*, iii. 165; *d. iii. 239; pl. ii. 540*.  
 æft, afte, 'eft, efte [east, heft], *afterwards, eft, forthwith*, i. 138, 324. ii. 207. iii. 66, 153, 206, 286; *eft seoððen* [eft suppe], *eftsoons*, iii. 15.  
 æfter, eafter [hafter], *ppn. after, along, by*; i. 2, 17, 67. ii. 151, 549. iii. 52.  
 æfterlinges, *underlings, inferiors*, ii. 378.  
 †æh, but, iii. 278. *v. ah*.  
 æh, ah, *v. aþen*.  
 æh-senen, æh-seone, æh-sene [ehacene], *d. eyesight*, i. 131, 351, 414.  
 æht-e, 'aht, ahte [hahte], *brave, good, strong*, i. 184, 196, 301, 327, 347. ii. 98, 113, 268; *d. æhte*, i. 227; *pl. æhte* [hahte], i. 202. ii. 111; *d. ahte*, ii. 98; *comp. ahtere*, i. 185, 320. *v. oht*.  
 æhte, ahte, *v. ah, aþen*.  
 æhte-n, ahte-n [hæhte, heahte], *f. treasure, wealth, goods*, i. 36, 56, 152, 153, 375. ii. 41, 139. iii. 4; *d. æhte, ahte*, i. 5,



254. ii. 18. iii. 154; *pl.* *æhte-n*, *ahte-n*, *aihte*, *axte* [*hahte*, *heahte*, *heaphte*, *heaptes*, *hehte*, *hepte*], i. 37, 44, 46, 64, 94. ii. 81, 91, 370, 402, 552, 636. iii. 139, 232; *d.* *æhten*, *ahten* [*hahte*, *heapten*], i. 56. ii. 337, 638. iii. 222.

*æhte-n* [*eahte*, *ehte*], *eight*, i. 167. iii. 53, 159.

*æhtene*, *eighteen*, ii. 172.

*æhjere*, *v. aje*.

*æi-e*, *ai-e*, *ei*, *any*, i. 101, 182, 282, 308, 366. ii. 47, 79, 108. iii. 8, 52, 106; *g.* *æies*, *aijes*, ii. 226, 288, 612. iii. 23, 59.

*d.* *æi-e*, *ai*, ii. 48, 199, 205, 531. iii. 228, 254; *pl.* *æi*, ii. 79.

*æie*, *eie*, *eije*, *eje* [*eaye*, *eye*], *m. awe*, *dread*, *anger*, i. 80, 202, 235, 389. ii. 63, 252, 329, 624. iii. 79; *d.* *æie*, *æije*, *eije* [*eye*, *heye*, *heije*], i. 88, 353, 414. ii. 250, 362, 484. iii. 167. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 455.

*æielese*, *pl.* *void of dread*, ii. 391.

*æie-leste* [*heye-leste*], *d.* *absence of dread*, ii. 386.

*æine*, *æni*, *ænie* [*eni*, *eny*, *heni*], *any*, i. 22, 157, 284, 354. ii. 64, 113, 540. iii. 254. *v.* *æi*.

*æt-e*, *d.* *island*, ii. 580, 586.

*æiðer*, *aiðer*, *eiðer*, *eiber*, *either of two*, *both*, i. 80, 167, 307. ii. 245. iii. 76, 241, 274; *aure eiber*, i. 184.

*æt-lond*, *eit-lond*, *eyt-lond* [*illond*, *yl-lond*], *n.* *island*, i. 48, 76, 87, 309. ii. 192, 573; *d.* *æt-londe*, *ait-londe*, *eit-londe* [*ilond*, *illond*, *ylond*, *yllond-e*], i. 48, 76, 313. ii. 76, 192, 580. iii. 236; *pl.* *æt-londes*, *æt-lond* [*eyllondes*, *yllond*, *yl-londes*], i. 408. ii. 489, 523. iii. 159; *g.* *eit-londe* [*eitlond*], i. 91; *d.* *æt-londe* [*yllond*], ii. 489.

*æiwaer*, *æwher*, *everywhere*, ii. 134, 323. *v.* *eower*, *iwaere*.

*æizes-ful*, *powerful*, ii. 329.

*ælc*, *alc*, *alch*, *elc*, *elche*, *æche* [*ech*, *ecche*], *each*, i. 77, 85, 106. ii. 123, 197, 538, 614. iii. 7, 151, 295; *g.* *ælches*, *ælccches*, *alches*,

*elches*, *elccches* [*ecche*], i. 226, 226, 329, 344, 423. ii. 300, 329, 361, 379, 389. iii. 163. *d.* *ælche-n*, *alche*, *elche-n* [*ecche*], i. 73, 106, 257, 298, 423. ii. 153, 168. iii. 51; *d.* *f.* *ælchere*, *alchere*, *æchere*, *elcher*, *elchere* [*echere*], i. 27, 57, 73, 98. ii. 192, 452, 640. iii. 139, 185, 210; *acc.* *m.* *ælc-ne*, *ælchene*, *ælkene*, *alcne* [*ech*, *echne*, *echene*], i. 8, 176, 182, 342. ii. 15, 183, 357, 560. iii. 176; *acc.* *f.* *ælche*, *alche* [*ecche*], i. 184, 204, 227, 302; *ælcan*, *talken* [*ech*], *each one*, i. 182. ii. 125; *d.* *ælcan*, *alc an*, *elc ane* [*ech one*], ii. 156, 186, 592.

*æld*, *ald-e*, *olde* [*hold-e*], *old*, i. 14, 125, 127, 137, 270, 304. ii. 50, 361, 398, 623. iii. 30; *d.* *alden-e*, ii. 160, 501; *acc.* *æld-en*, *ald-e* [*halde*, *holde*], i. 144, 304, 390. ii. 623; *pl.* *ælde*, *alde-n* [*holde*], i. 300. ii. 120, 590. iii. 137, 176; *d.* *ælden*, *alde-n*, *elde*, *holde*, *olden* [*eolde*], i. 123, 289. ii. 40, 168, 341, 413; *comp.* *ældre*, *aldre*, *æaldre*, *eldere* [*eldre*, *heldre*, *heoldre*], i. 139, 162, 167, 170, 183. ii. 168. iii. 156; *pl.* i. 159, 350; *sup.* *ældest-e*, *aldest-e*, *eldust* [*eldest*, *heldest-e*, *huldest*], i. 89, 115, 296. ii. 527, 554, 558.

*æld-e*, *ald* [*ealde*, *heolde*], *f.* *age*, ii. 37, 57, 590. iii. 28; *d.* *ældde*, *alde*, *halde* [*helde*, *heolde*], i. 127, 134. ii. 37, 391.

*ældede* [*holdede*], *p.* *aged*, i. 124.

*ælder-e*, *alder-e*, *aldre* [*eldere*, *eldre*], *chief*, *chieftain*, i. 132, 134. ii. 83, 270, 311, 355, 378, 562. iii. 103, 141; *d.* *ældre*, ii. 299.

*ældere*, *ælderen*, *ælderne*, *ældre*, *ældren*, *alderen*, *aldren*, *elderne* [*ealdrene*, *eldre*, *heldre*, *eolde*], *pl.* *ancestors*, *parents*, *elders*, i. 310, 311, 314, 405. ii. 97, 420, 465, 481, 619, 630. iii. 48, 194, 207, 280; *g.* *ælderen*, *ælderne*, *ældre*, *ealdren*, *eoldrene* [*eldre*, *eldrene*, *hilderne*], i. 13, 254. ii. 168, 357, 509, 610; *d.* *alderen*, *aldren*, *eldren* [*ealdre*, *eldre*, *heldre*], i. 244, 294. ii. 396. iii. 151.

ældrihten, *the Almighty*, iii. 126.  
 ælles, 'alles, elles [helles], *else, otherwise*, i. 38, 101. ii. 82, 185, 218, 266. iii. 49; elles whare, iii. 135.  
 ælmes-monnes, almes-monnaes, *g. pl. almes-mens*, ii. 400, 401. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 495.  
 ælpi, *single, only*, ii. 92; *d.* 'alpi, alpie, i. 149. ii. 134; *acc. m.* ælpine, iii. 264. *v.* læpi.  
 æluene, *v.* alfe.  
 æm, eam, am, em [ham], 1 *p. pr. am*, i. 20, 136, 148, 312. ii. 55. iii. 29. *v.* beon.  
 æm, æem, 'hem, eam [heam, héem], *uncle*, i. 347, 376, 379, 383. ii. 41, 43, 53. iii. 100; *g.* æmes, emes, eames [hemes, hem his], i. 11, 375. ii. 56. iii. 264; *d.* æme, eame [eam, heam], i. 379, 385. iii. 10; *pl.* æm-mes [heames], ii. 40.  
 æmteden [emtede], *p. pl. emptied*, iii. 220.  
 †æn [a], *ppn. on*, i. 344, 430. iii. 167. *v.* a, an.  
 ænde, ende [eande, hende], *f. end, close, place, land*, i. 11. ii. 130, 364. iii. 273; *d.* ænde-n, 'ende, enden [eande, heande, hende], i. 84, 118. ii. 92, 154, 542. iii. 11, 96, 160, 266; *pl.* endes, i. 334; an ænde, on ende [a þan ende], *at last*, i. 293. ii. 234.  
 ændede, ende, 'endede [eandede, hendede], *p. ended, died*, i. 255, 349. ii. 256, 303. iii. 67; *pp.* iended [ihended], i. 371. ii. 540. iii. 262.  
 ændswere, ænsware, andsware, andswere, andsweore, answare, ensware [answer], *answer*, i. 126, 168, 188. ii. 79, 143. iii. 47, 194, 217. *v.* andswærien.  
 æne, ane [one, alone], *alone, singly*, i. 126, 276, 375. ii. 19, 580, 628. iii. 3, 19, 143.  
 ænes [ene], *once*, ii. 435. iii. 175; to þan anes, to þan ane, *for the nonce*, ii. 301, 479. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 492.  
 ænglen, englenne [eanglene], *g. pl. angels*, i. 387. iii. 14; *d.* ænglen, englen [englene], ii. 591. iii. 181. *v.* engles.  
 ænglis, engliſc, englis, *English*, i. 269. iii. 178, 274; *d.* iii. 180, 190. *pl.* ængliſce,

angliſce, engliſce [eangliſce, engles, engliſſe], i. 84, 304. iii. 181, 186, 191; *d.* iii. 191, 283.  
 ænne, *v.* an.  
 æoure, æouwer, *v.* eou.  
 †ær, here, i. 176. ii. 624. *v.* her.  
 ær, ever, ii. 175.  
 ær, ære, ar, eær, eære, 'eare [are, ear, er, ere, hare, hear, héér, her, here], *before, first, previously, ere*, i. 16, 28, 67, 168, 177, 189, 238, 282, 402. ii. 116, 542. iii. 45, 80, 116, 127, 147; *comp.* ærer, arer [ere, hear], *previously, ere*, ii. 308, 527. iii. 4; *sup.* 'æreat, ærst, eæraſt, eærst, erruſt [eareſt, ereſt, herest], i. 2, 112, 151, 181, 186, 269, 382. ii. 174, 443, 533. iii. 5, 94.  
 ærchebiſcop [archebiſſop], ii. 103, 504. iii. 191; *g.* ærchebiſcopes [archebiſſopes], ii. 103; *d.* ærche-biſcope, arche-biſcope, erche-biſcope, iii. 193, 209, 210; *pl.* ærchebiſcopes [archebiſſopes], i. 435. ii. 601.  
 ær-dæden [erdede], *d. pl. offences*, i. 373.  
 ærd-e, ard, earth, land, ii. 138, 146. iii. 168, 177; *d.* ærd, ærde-n, ard-e, eard, earde, eærd, eærde, erde, i. 61, 69, 116, 117, 168, 177, 212, 316. ii. 7, 20. iii. 86, 155, 233, 258. *v.* erþ.  
 ære, are [ore], *mercy, favor*, i. 126, 182, 227. ii. 92, 199. iii. 41, 44; *d.* i. 176. iii. 210, 285.  
 æremite, armite [heremite], *hermit*, ii. 363, 364, 365; *d.* ii. 370; *pl.* heremiten, eremite [heremites], iii. 114, 197.  
 ærendrake, erendrake [herendrake, herindrake], *messenger*, i. 28, 354. ii. 622.  
 ærheſt, *v.* arð.  
 ærhcſcipe [harþſipe, ȝearſipe], *d. difficulty, fear*, ii. 93, 378.  
 ærhðe-n, ærhþen, arhredðe [arhþe], *d. dread, fear*, i. 353. ii. 377, 419, 486, 566. iii. 33.  
 ærien [herie], *to plough*, i. 427.  
 ærm, wretched, poor, i. 282. iii. 27, 137; *d.* *acc.* ærmen, ii. 575. iii. 105; *pl.* ærm,

ærmen, ii. 494. iii. 220; *sup.* ærmest [harmest], ii. 199, 444. iii. 269.

ærm [arm], *arm*, iii. 119; *pl.* ærmes, armes, earmes [harmes], i. 79, 81. iii. 207; *d.* ærmen, armen [harmes], i. 95. iii. 268.

ærme, *v.* harm.

ærmi [harmi], *to arm*, ii. 217; *p.* [armede], i. 369.

ærmīng, *sorrow*, ii. 275.

ærmliche, *miserably*, i. 402.

ærmliche, armliche, *d.* piteous, grievous, ii. 447; *d. pl.* i. 26, 45. ii. 262.

ærmðe-n, *harm, misery*, ii. 252, 514; *d.* ærmðe-n, ærmþe, ermden, i. 5, 31, 361. ii. 434, 445. iii. 267.

ærn [erne], *eagle*, i. 120; *pl.* ærnes, arnes [hearnes], ii. 489, 490, 498.

ærnde, arunde, erende, ernde [earende, herende], *errand*, i. 61, 188, 312, 429. ii. 621, 640. iii. 3, 47.

ærne-n, æarne, ernen [earne, earnne, erne, ernne, herne], *to ride, to run*, i. 70, 288, 347, 364. ii. 144, 189, 223, 231, 467, 615. iii. 54, 59; *pr. pl.* ærneð [erneþ], ii. 161; *imp. pl.* ærneð, ðærne, [hern-ep], i. 262. ii. 264; *p.* ærnde, arnde [earnde, hearnde, hernde, hernede], i. 277, 396, 399, 423. ii. 217, 335, 467. iii. 78; *pl.* ærnde-n, arnde-n [earnde, ern-den, hearnde, hernde], i. 175. ii. 93, 99, 112, 147. iii. 54, 60, 78, 218. *v.* eorne, and *Glossar. Rem.* p. 470.

ærned, *pp.* earned, ii. 591.

ært, eart, 'art, cært, ðært, ðerat, ðert [hart, hert, ðhar], 2 *p. pr.* art, i. 41, 61, 64, 95, 131, 165, 185, 209, 265. ii. 108, 372. iii. 26. *v.* beon.

ðærnu, *wretched*, i. 147. *v.* ærm.

ær-wene, *pl.* presumptuous, iii. 97.

ær-witte, *unwise*, ii. 503. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 500.

æst [east], *d.* east, iii. 96, 131.

æst [east], *ad.* eastward, ii. 553. iii. 14.

æstene, *d.* eastern, iii. 91.

æstre, æster-e [easter], *Easter*, ii. 352, 591, 594.

†æt, †æst, *v.* at.

†æt, †at, *but*, i. 294, 327, 405, 409. ii. 11. iii. 51. *v.* ah.

æten, eten [eate-n, heote], *to eat*, ii. 138, 367, 545; *pr. pl.* etep [hetep], i. 144; *imp. æt*, iii. 228; *p. æt* [eat, hate, heat], i. 372. ii. 516, 542. iii. 31, 228; *pl.* æten [eote-n, heten], i. 166. ii. 137, 173, 567; *pp.* iæten, ieten, ijeten [sheote, ijeate, ijeote], i. 285. ii. 201, 285, 615. iii. 278.

æð-e, eð [eþere, heþ], *easy, easier*, i. 69, 95, 232, 349. ii. 515, 562. iii. 51.

æð, að, oað [hoþ, oh, oþ], *m.* oath, i. 28, 30, 185. ii. 415, 416, 621; *d.* æðen [oþe], i. 181. ii. 378; *pl.* æðes, aðes, aðes, að-ðes [oþes], i. 99, 175, 220. ii. 388; *d.* aðen [oþes], i. 220. *v.* aþe.

æðel, aðel, *n.* land, territory, i. 202. ii. 258, 262, 424; *pl.* æðeles, ii. 336.

æðele-n, aðelan, aðele-n, aððelen [aþele], *d.* dignity, honor, virtue, power [A.-S. æðelo, nobilitas], i. 159, 300. ii. 18, 21; *d. i.* 9, 124, 125, 289, 395. ii. 453; *pl.* æðelene, aðelen-e, i. 184, 383. ii. 115.

æðel-e, æððele, aðel-e, noble, good, i. 3, 29, 124, 237, 256, 278, 428, 431. ii. 58, 256, 284; *g.* aðele-n, aðeles, i. 114. ii. 166, 269, 464. iii. 103; *d.* æðelen, aðele-n, i. 1, 3. ii. 353, 611. iii. 10; *d. f.* æðelere, i. 141, 369. iii. 212; *pl.* æðele, ðæðela, ðæðelan, aðele, aðelene, i. 2, 33, 207. ii. 17, 97, 236. iii. 42, 63; *comp.* aðelere, ii. 488; *d.* aðelen, ii. 618. iii. 83; *sup.* æðelest-e, aðelest e, i. 110, 288. ii. 269, 383. iii. 7, 18.

æðelene, *v.* aðeles.

æðelien, *to honor, comfort*, ii. 521; *p.* æðelede, aðelede, i. 119, 283; *pp.* iæðeled, iæðeled, i. 153. ii. 558.

æðelinge, *v.* aðeling.

æðmodliche, *earnestly*, iii. 44.

æuen, *v.* æfen.

æuen-time, auen-time [eue-time], *d.* even-time, ii. 112, 325.

æuer, *v.* æfer.

æuer-ælc, euer-elc, euer-ulc, †æueræche  
[euerech], *every*, i.101, 196. ii.147. iii.2;  
*g. æuerælches, æuerælches* [euereche],  
ii.490, 541; *d. æuerælche, euere elchen,*  
*auer ælche, auer alche, euer ælche*  
[euereche, euereuche], i.73, 250, 368.  
ii.15. iii.11, 285; *d. f. æuer alchere*, i.  
251; *acc. m. æuerælčne, æuer-alcne,*  
*auerælčne, auer alche* [euerechne, euer-  
eche], i.187, 257, 329, 332, 424; *æuerre*  
*wulcne, acc. whosoever*, ii.216.

æuer mare, auer-e mare, auere mære  
[eueremore], *evermore*, i.82. iii.114,  
134, 248; *æuer seoððe, auer seoððen,*  
*auer seoðen* [euere suppe], *ever since*,  
i.429. iii.162, 286.

æure, æuwer, v. eou.

æx, eax [ax, hax], *axe*, i.99, 196, 276. iii.  
119; *d. æxe, eaxe* [axe], i.98. ii.287;  
*d. pl. axen, axes*, i.319. ii.468, 515.

æxe, æxede, v. axien.

æxle, v. exle.

æjen, æjere, v. aje.

†æjene, *noble*, i.153. v. hæh.

æjene [ejene], *pl. eyes*, ii.109; *d. æjen,*  
*æjene-n, ejan, ejen, ejene, ejenen,*  
*hæjene* [ehene, ehje, heje, hejene], i.80,  
166, 244, 283, 309, 415. ii.119, 244, 291,  
327, 499, 561, 594. iii.15.

æjenede, v. ahnien.

afallene, auallen, afeollen, *to fell, put*  
*down, destroy*, ii.425. iii.109, 135; 2 *p.*  
*pr. sb. afeollen*, iii.19; 3 *p. aualle*, ii.  
420; *p. afelde, aualde* [afulde], i.81. ii.  
420, 535. iii.103; *pl. afelden* [afulde],  
i.178. ii.456; *pp. afalled, afelled, auel-*  
*led, aualled, auelde* [afulde, afulled], i.  
88, 163, 200. ii.39, 68, 96, 256. iii.36, 40,  
74. v. fallen.

[afare], *pp. gone*, ii.141. v. fære.

afde, afden, v. habbe.

afeat, v. of-hæt.

afeng, aueng, *p. took, received*, ii.68, 232,  
510; *pl. afengen, afengen* [afenge], i.  
280. ii.590. v. fengen.

afeoh, v. afon.

afeol, *p. ceased*, iii.286; *pp. afallen* [afalle,  
aualle], *fallen*, i.48. ii.101, 244, 285.

afeolled, afulled, auulled, *pp. filled*, i.264,  
418. ii.79, 252, 567. iii.74, 154. v. iaul-  
len.

\*aferde, auerde, *p. frightened*, iii.13, 152;  
*pp. afered, aferde, afearred, auered,*  
\*afered, auared, auered [afared, aferde],  
i.130, 168, 389. ii.107, 521, 561, 567. iii.  
36, 78, 79, 81, 116. v. of-færed.

afest, auest, v. habbe.

\*afinde, afinden, *to find*, ii.240. iii.22; *p.*

\*afunde, auunde, ii.226. iii.230. v. finde.

afemde, *p. banished*, i.361; *pp. afemed,*  
*driven away*, i.357.

[aflowe, afloje], *pp. fled*, ii.376, 445, 477.  
v. fleon.

afon, afo, auon, *to receive, take, under-*  
*take*, i.372. ii.201, 320, 372, 386, 524,  
527. iii.212; *imp. afeoh*, ii.168; 2 *p.*  
*pr. sb. afo*, ii.186. v. fon, on-fon.

aforen on, aforu ejen, a-uoren on, auorn  
on [aforuon, aforu jeon, aforu neje-n],  
*ad. before, in front*, ii.9, 353, 584. iii.60,  
98, 131. v. forn.

a-foten, v. a. an.

afulde, afulled, v. afallene.

afulled, auulled, v. afeolled.

agan, \*agon [ago], *pp. passed, gone*, i.15,  
152, 158. ii.567. iii.117, 194. v. gan.

agaste, *p. terrified*, i.275.

agge, v. egge.

\*agriseð, *pr. alarmeth*, ii.132, 501; *p. agras*  
[agros], ii.74.

agunnen [a-gynne], *to begin*, ii.363; *p.*  
agan, \*agon [again], i.288. ii.198, 466.  
iii.13, 25, 31, 241; *pl. agunnen* [agonne],  
ii.459, 589; *pr. sb. pl. aginannen* [aginne],  
iii.57. v. gan.

\*ah [ac], *but*, i.7, 11, 18 *et passim*.

ah, v. ajen.

ah, *pr. ought*, i.354. iii.92; 2 *p. ajeat*, ii.  
276; *pl. ajen*, i.262; *p. shte, ahte*  
[hahte], ii.528, 632; 2 *p. ahtest* [haht-

est], i. 314; *pl.* ahten [hahte], i. 262. ii. 631.  
 ahæf, 'ahof, an-hof, *p.* *heaved, raised*, i. 98, 321. ii. 275, 484, 584. iii. 35, 106. *v.* hæhuen.  
 ahne, *v.* aje.  
 ahnien, iahnien [ohni], *to obtain, conquer*, i. 159. ii. 632. iii. 5, 116; *p.* ahnede, iahnede, æjenede [ohnede, hoþnode, hoþenede], i. 105, 174. ii. 70, 85; *pl.* ahned-en, ii. 91; *pp.* iahned, i. 82. *v.* ohni.  
 ahof, *v.* ahæf.  
 'ahon, 'a-ho, *to hang*, i. 350, 353. ii. 392, 452. iii. 135. *v.* an-hon, hon.  
 a-hond, *v.* a, an.  
 aht, *ought, anything*, ii. 75. *v.* awiht, oht.  
 ahtest, *v.* ah.  
 ahtliche, 'ahliche, †atliche [hahliche, hahtliche, hapliche], *bravely, nobly*, i. 34, 68, 157, 242, 415. ii. 214, 459, 479. iii. 76, 251. *v.* ohtliche.  
 ahjene, ahjere, *v.* aje.  
 aihte, *v.* æhte.  
 aiðes, *v.* æð.  
 [akende], *p. descried, knew*, i. 309. iii. 8. *v.* kenne.  
 akepe, *v.* kepe.  
 akirmed, *pp. dumb (?)*, iii. 47.  
 'al, alle, *ad. wholly, altogether*, i. 19. ii. 10. iii. 20, 40; *al an, all one, i.e. united*, iii. 164. It is prefixed to many verbs compounded with the prep. *to*.  
 'al, all, i. 7, 13, 22. ii. 16. iii. 6, 39; *g.* [alles], ii. 391, 691; *d.* 'alle, allen [al, halle], i. 7, 29, 207. ii. 28. iii. 7, 31, 68, 131; *d. f.* alre [allere], i. 258, 294. ii. 516, 640; *pl.* al, 'alle, allen, i. 15, 17, 25, 228, 288. ii. 4, 7, 8, 15. iii. 38, 74, 89, 127; *g.* 'alre, i. 76, 117, 223, 264. ii. 59, 136. iii. 10, 12, 54; †aldre, i. 178; *d.* 'alle, allen, i. 16, 288. ii. 115. iii. 22, 63.  
 alæten, *to lead away*, ii. 243.  
 [alaski], *to assuage, lessen*, i. 377.  
 alaðed, *pp. loathed*, iii. 29. *v.* at-laðed.  
 alder-mon, *chieftain*, i. 60.

aldeuader, *grandfather*, iii. 246.  
 aldre, *v.* al, ælder.  
 'ale, *d. ale*, ii. 604.  
 [aleane], *to grant*, iii. 270; *pr.* [aleneþ], ii. 585; *pr. sb.* [aleone], i. 187. *v.* lanen.  
 aleggen, 'aligge [alegge], *to allay, put down*, i. 329. ii. 77. iii. 35, 45, 258, *to lay*, iii. 274; *pr. sb.* [alegge], iii. 19; *p.* alæid [alay, aleide], i. 304. ii. 623; *pp.* aleid [alead], iii. 285. *v.* legge.  
 alemainisce, almainnisce [alemanisse], *pl. German*, i. 233. iii. 290.  
 [alende], *p. lay*, ii. 254.  
 a-leop, *p. leapt*, iii. 232. *v.* lepen.  
 alesen [alese], *to loose, save*, i. 46, 390; *p.* alisden, ii. 41.  
 [alfe], alue, elf, ii. 385; *d.* aluen, iii. 144; *pl.* alfene, aluen [aluene], ii. 384, 500; *g.* æluene, aluen, ii. 489. iii. 145.  
 a-life, a-lifue, *v.* a, an, on.  
 a-ligge, *v.* aleggen.  
 alihten [alihte], *to alight*, iii. 46, 59; *imp.* *pl.* [a-lipteþ], i. 250; *p.* alihte, ii. 463. iii. 214. *v.* lihten.  
 [a-lipede], *p. dismembered*, iii. 29.  
 aliðen, *to abate, allay*, ii. 77.  
 aliðene, *pp. pl. passed*, i. 169. *v.* liðe.  
 'alles [halles], *wholly, altogether*, i. 21, 130, 150. ii. 291, 411.  
 allunge, *wholly*, i. 375. ii. 34, 224, 364, 401.  
 [almost], *almost*, ii. 387.  
 'al-mihti, almiten, *almighty*, i. 3. ii. 495. iii. 261; *d.* almihtie, almihten [al-mihti], ii. 279. iii. 189.  
 a-lomp, *p. befell*, ii. 333. *v.* ðlimpe.  
 a-lond, *v.* a, an.  
 a-loped, *v.* at-laðed.  
 aloðede, *p. submitted*, iii. 203.  
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 alreforwarde, *first of all*, i. 40.  
 'alse, 'al so, al swa, al swo [ase, †has], *as, so, also, thus, as if*, i. 4, 20, 30, 32, 215, 261, 284, 427. ii. 10, 42, 61, 70, 101, 130. iii. 2, 3, 102; [al son], ii. 374, 496, 523;

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amærre, amærre-n [amorre], *to destroy*,  
*mar*, i. 228. ii. 349, 393; p. amærde, a-  
merde-n [amorde], i. 81, 163. ii. 64, 514.  
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303; *pp. amærred, amarred*, ii. 498. iii.  
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mærje, a-marje-n, a-morjen [a-morwe,  
a-morewe, a-morje], i. 36, 37, 72, 273,  
324. ii. 224, 351, 416. iii. 69, 127, 235.  
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a-mang, a-mong, v. imong.  
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i. 169. iii. 111.  
ampulle, *vessel, phial*, ii. 203; *pl. amp-  
pullen* [ampulles], ii. 406.  
amurðered (?), amurðerd, *pp. murdered*,  
ii. 252. iii. 263.  
an, *in, on, at, of*, i. 22. ii. 6, 21, 43. iii. 8,  
24, 62, 81, 96, 279; generally replaced  
by *in* or *on* in the later text. It  
is often used adverbially, as, an deðe  
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i. 279; an heh [an heh], *on high*, i. 37;  
an hond, *soon, now*, ii. 106, 151, 264,  
279, 501; an linc [a-lifue, a-line, on  
lifue, on line], *alive*, i. 10, 59. ii. 25, 111,  
592; an lond [a-lond, on londe], *on  
shore, in land*, i. 76. iii. 11. v. a, on.  
†an, *and*, i. 2, 3, 157, 232. ii. 127. iii. 6,  
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answærede, answered, answered, an-  
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[anewest, anewiest], *ad. near, nigh*, ii.  
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este, aneuste, aneweste [a-newest, a-neowest], *ppm.* *nigh*, *near* [A.-S. *on neawiste*, Bed. 3, 13. Jos. ix. 16], i. 121, 149. ii. 306, 592. iii. 21, 23, 24, 32, 63, 77, 201. v. on-fest.

an-fest, *ppm.* *near*, ii. 271. v. on-fest.

an-fon, *pp.* *gained*, i. 376. v. afon, on-fon.

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an-hebben, *to sustain*, ii. 102.

[an-hewen], *p. pl. fought*, i. 65. v. hæuwen.

an-hof, v. ahsef.

an-hon, an-ho, an-hongen [an-honge], *to hang*, i. 31, 287, 360, 427. ii. 73, 125, 527. iii. 3; *p.* an-heng, iii. 176; *pl.* an-henge [an-hong], ii. 456, 631; *pp.* an-hon, anhongen [†an-on, an-honge], i. 43, 44, 88, 244. ii. 43. iii. 289. v. a-hon, hon.

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an-long, *ppm.* *along*, i. 7. v. on-longen.

[anoppe], *ad.* *above*, i. 81. v. oppe.

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[anued], *pp.* *annoyed*, i. 96.

an-uest, an-veste, *quickly*, i. 341. ii. 562. v. on-uest.

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aqueþen [acweþe-n], *p. resounded, sounded*, ii. 583. iii. 93, 94, 105.

arædde, aredde, v. aredden.

aredden, aredden, *p. pl. restored, righted*, ii. 224.

aræhte [a-rahte], *p.* *delivered*, ii. 14; *pl.* aræhten [a-rehte], *bestowed*, i. 410.

aræhten, v. arecchen.

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aras, v. arisen.

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a-reade, v. aredien.

[arecche], *to touch*, iii. 33.

arecchen, *to interpret*, iii. 122; *p. pl.* aræhten [a-reht], iii. 16. v. ræcchen.

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arede, *to tell*, ii. 531. v. ræde.

[aredi], *a.* *ready*, i. 340. ii. 328.

aredien, *to help, succour*, ii. 557; *pr. pl. sb.* arude [a-reade], iii. 244.

a-reht, v. arecchen.

areppen, *to touch*, iii. 33.

arewen [arewe], *arow, in rank*, i. 234.

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a-riht, *aright*, ii. 315. v. riht, rihte.

arimen, *tonumber*, iii. 6; *pp.* arimed, iii. 158.

arisen [a-rise], *to arise*, i. 53. ii. 210; *pr.* ariseð [ariseh], i. 400; *imp.* aris, iii. 34; *p.* aras, †aræste, aras, †arise, †aros, i. 18, 86, 172, 286, 402. ii. 11. iii. 31; *pl.* arisen [arise], i. 84. ii. 229. iii. 239.

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[aron], *pp.* passed, run, i. 15.

arð [æærh], *timid*, i. 185. iii. 266; *sup.* ærhest [æærhest], ii. 489.

arumðe, *widely*, iii. 95.

arunde, *v.* ærnde.

arwe [arewe], *arrow*, i. 105; *pl.* arwen, arewen [harwe], ii. 100.

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asechen, *to seek*, iii. 111. *v.* at-sechen, sechen.

aseingde [aseint], *p.* sank, iii. 19.

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[asende], *to destroy*, ii. 333. *v.* scende.

[a-sende], *p.* sent, i. 343. *v.* senden.

aset, *p.* sat, iii. 47. *v.* sitten.

askede, *p.* asked, iii. 171. *v.* axien.

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asloð, asloþ [a-sloh], i. 108, 319. ii. 514;

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*pp.* aslæþe-n [aslæþe-n], ii. 495. iii. 132, 133. *v.* of-slæn, slæn.

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[aspide], *p.* aspied, watched, ii. 404.

a-stæh [a-steh], *p.* ascended, iii. 24; *pl.* a-stiþen [asteþe], i. 370. *v.* stide.

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[a-steorte], *to escape*, i. 182; *p.* a-sturte [a-storte], started, iii. 34. *v.* at-sterste.

†astod, *p.* stood, i. 277; *pl.* [astode], with-

stood, i. 181; *p.* †astonde], existing, iii. 15. *v.* at-stonde.

†astronomie, astronomy, ii. 598.

[a-stunte], *p.* ceased, iii. 282. *v.* at-stunt, stunte.

astured [astored], *pp.* stirred, troubled, iii. 3, 108, 152. *v.* sturie.

a-sturte, *v.* a-steorte.

aswalten, *v.* sweiten.

a-swike, 1 *p.* †pr. *pl.* cease (we), ii. 33; *imp.* *pl.*

a-swikeð [Fr. laissez], ii. 217; *p.* aswac, ii. 251.

†aswint, *pr.* faileth, ii. 328; *p.* aswond, iii.

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[a-swipte], *p.* struck off, iii. 34. *v.* of-swipte.

at, †æt, †ææt [hat], at, in, of, i. 17, 70, 182, 219. ii. 220, 528. iii. 2, 101.

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atcropene, *pp.* *pl.* crept away, i. 241.

aten [ote], *pl.* oats, ii. 604. iii. 172.

at-eoden, *p.* came to, iii. 187.

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at-faren, *to escape*, iii. 78.

at-fengen, *p.* received, ii. 219.

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at-hælde, at-halden, æt-halden [at-holde], *to retain, withhold, maintain*, i. 391. ii. 32, 153, 159, 416; *p.* †at-heold, i. 33; *pl.* at-heolden, iii. 273; *pp.* at-halden, †at-holde, ii. 96, 590, 619.

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at-laðed [a-loþed], *pp.* hateful, i. 96.

at-leden, attlede [at-leade, at-lede], *to withhold, carry off*, i. 136, 198.



atlien, atlien, *to approach, go, come*, iii. 32, 163, 239; *p.* atlede, iii. 239.  
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 at-soken [asoken], *denied*, i. 260.  
 at-sceken, *to fly*, iii. 54. *v.* a-sceken.  
 at-sechen, *to seek*, ii. 132. *v.* asechen.  
 at-somne, *together*, ii. 592.  
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 a-storte], *p. escaped, started back*, i. 98,  
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 †at-stonde, at-stonden [astonde], *to abide,*  
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 at-stonden [at-stonde, astonde], *to resist,*  
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 atstoden, iii. 62. *v.* astod.  
 at-stunt, *pp. abated, ceased*, iii. 283. *v.* a-  
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 atteliche, *d. hideous, dismal*, ii. 489.  
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 †at-urnen, æt-urnen, *p. pl. ran out, fled*, ii.  
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 †at-wende, atwinden, *to escape, depart*, i.  
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 æðmode, *mild*, iii. 14; *d. pl.* ii. 558. *v.* edmod.  
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 [a-þohte], *p. seemed*, ii. 128. *v.* þincheð.  
 [a-þreu], *p. threw, leapt*, i. 35.  
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 †auerst, *speedily* (?), i. 374.  
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 cwedsipe, *v.* quæd-schipe.  
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deal, del, v. dæl.

deale-n, delen, delde, ideled, idealed, v. dæle.

dealue, delue-n, v. dælfen.

deame, v. deme.

deap, v. deop.

deað, v. dæd, don.

deab-sib, v. dæd-sih.

deauel, v. deouel.

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deh, v. don.

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\*deme, demen [*deame*], *to judge, resolve, deem, ordain*, i. 303. ii. 37, 415, 546, 596. iii. 128; *pr. †demeð*, ii. 545, 574; *p. †demde*, i. 79, 210. ii. 119, 324, 506; *pl. demden*, demmeden, idemden [*demde*], i. 173, 223. ii. 9, 10; *pp. idemed* [*idemid*], i. 20, 131. ii. 218, 420.

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deodest, v. don.

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\*deop[*deap*], *deep*, i. 28. ii. 6, 500; *d. †deope*, deopen, iii. 22, 70; *pl. †deope*, i. 394; *d. deopen*, ii. 490; *comp. deopere, depre* [*deoppere*], ii. 241, 242.

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 ·deore, *dearly*, i. 204.  
 deoren, *v.* dure.  
 deoreworþeste, deoreworþiat, *v.* dure-wurðe.  
 ·deor-frið, *deer-chase*, i. 61.  
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dorre, dorste, *v.* der.

dosseperes, *v.* dusje-pers.

dost, doš, *v.* don.

dofter, *v.* dohter.

dohti, *v.* duhti.

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doust, *v.* dust.

dožeče, *v.* dužeče.

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dræmden, *v.* dremen.

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†idrefeč, *pp.* disturbed, i. 8. *v.* to-drefed.

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drench, *v.* drænc.

drenchen, to drown, be drowned, i. 64; *p. pl.* drengte, idrunken, i. 343. ii. 80. *v.* adrengte, adronc.

drenches, *v.* dring.

dreomen, *v.* dremen.

dreri, *v.* druri.

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fæien, to curry a horse, i.344.

fæiernesne, fairness, ii.597; *d.* feizernesne, feirnusse, fæzernesnen, uæzernesne [fairnisse], i.133, 139. ii.531. iii.208.

fæie-scipe, destruction, ii.469.

fæie-sið, fæie-sih, faie-sið, feie-sið [fæisaiðe, veisib], death, destruction, i.14, 120, 158. ii.444, 474, 567; *d.* fæie-siðe, fæi-siðe, uæie-siðe-n [fæaysiþe, feisiþe, feye-siþe], ii.9, 148, 202, 320. iii.34, 43, 116, 152.

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fæit, fæt, v. fot.

fæl, fael, uæl, slaughter, destruction, i.27. 124, 221.

fællen, v. fallen.

fære, \*fare, faren, †uæræ, uare, proceeding, course, expedition, voyage, i.174, 175, 238. ii.100, 247, 333. iii.231; *d.* fære [fare], i.191. v. fore.

færedene, ferrædene [†verkedene], *pl.* companies, forces, i.173, 257.

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færliche, speedily, ii.7.

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 fæste-n, 'faste, fasten, feste, uæste, uaste, ueste, *firmly, securely, fast, vigorously*, i. 321, 400, 402, 408, 416. ii. 44, 217, 218. iii. 25, 61, 70.  
 fæstie, faste, v. uæste.  
 fæstliche, 'fastliche, festliche [fasteliche], *quickly*, ii. 466. iii. 107; *firmly, stoutly*, ii. 71, 118, 379, 569; *violently, loudly*, i. 35.  
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 fætte, v. fæcchen.  
 fæjeden, fæjeden, *p.pl. burnished, dyed*, i. 339. ii. 263; *pp. ifawed, ifayed* [i-vowet], *stained*, i. 177.  
 [failede], *p. failed*, i. 124.  
 fæinen, *to rejoice*, i. 152; *p. fainede*, ii. 493; *pl. uæiniden*, ii. 365.  
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 [fale], *ad. (?)*, *much*, ii. 326. v. fele.  
 falewe, *pl. discolored*, ii. 350. iii. 94.  
 'falewede, *p. became dun, paled, discolored*, ii. 263; *pl. 'falewede, faleweden, faluwede*, i. 177. ii. 344, 552. iii. 94, 245.  
 'falle, fallen, fællen, ualle-n, *to fall, happen*, i. 25, 34, 249. ii. 303. iii. 94, 109, 290; *pr. 'falleð, vælleð*, i. 60. ii. 241; *pr. øb. 'falle*, iii. 43; *p. 'feol, 'ful, ueol, ueolle* [fulle, folle], i. 8, 65, 118, 122, 247, 310. ii. 9, 106, 224, 564. iii. 16, 42, 98, 117, 119, 188; *pl. feolen, feolle-n, 'fulle-n, uellen, ueolen, ueollen, 'ueolen, uullen* [feol, folle-n, volle], i. 25, 35, 65, 92, 147, 194, 221, 247. ii. 191, 303, 468, 474, 552. iii. 62, 94, 220, 255; *p.pr. [fallende]*, iii. 67; *pp. feole*, ii. 155. v. bi-falle.  
 'fallen, uallen, fællen, fellen, feolen, feollen [falle, falli], *to fell, slay, abotish*, i. 13, 24, 179, 235, 240, 247, 366, 367. ii. 107, 394, 395, 535, 551. iii. 199, 274; *pr. felleð*, i. 278; *pl. 'falleð, feollen* [fallen], ii. 161, 265. iii. 101; *imp. fal, fel* [ful], i. 66, 157; *pl. fælleð, felleð* [falleð], i. 35. ii. 441; *pr. øb. falle, ueolle*, i. 253. iii. 42; *2 p.p. feldest*, i. 373; *3p. fælde, falde-n, ualde,*

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 falsie [fausie], *to fail, give way*, ii. 584; *p.pl. [falsede]*, iii. 220.  
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 'fare, multitude, i. 166; *provision*, ii. 1.  
 fare, v. fære, færð.  
 faren, farinde, v. fære.  
 [faste bi], *ppn. near*, i. 1.  
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 fatte, v. uatte.  
 fausie, v. falsie.  
 ifawed, ifayed, v. fæjeden.  
 feaht, feht, v. fæhten.  
 feaþer-hames, v. feoþer-heomen.  
 feaye, v. fæie.  
 feden, ueden [feode, vede], *to feed, nurture*, i. 138, 381. ii. 335, 404; *p. 'fedde, uedde* [feodde], i. 305. ii. 233. iii. 26, 246; *pp.pl. iuædde, 'iued, iuedde* [ifed], ii. 143, 160. iii. 43, 206, 277.  
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 feiede, *p. strengthened*, i. 28.  
 feier, feizer, v. fæir.  
 feiht, v. fæht.  
 fein, v. fæin.  
 feirnasæ, feizernesæ, v. fæizernesæ.  
 ifeipæd, v. ifæiæd.  
 feld, feldes, v. ueld, folden.  
 fele, †feola, feole, feollen, vele, uæle, ueole [fale, vale], *many*, i. 6, 18, 25, 55, 75, 104, 204, 236. ii. 41, 515. iii. 4, 6, 19, 43, 83, 167,

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 'fenne, uenne, *d. fen*, ii.489; *pl. fenes*, ii.  
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 feoh, fæi [feo], *n. tribute, money, fee, trea-*  
*sure*, i.94,189,207,391,413. ii.8,221. iii.  
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 feoht, feohhte-n, *v. fæht, fæhten*.  
 feol, feollen, feold, ifeolled, *v. fællen,*  
*fallen*.  
 feold, *v. feld*.  
 feolden, *v. fallen, fulle*.  
 feole, *v. fele*.  
 'feond, ueond, *m. fiend, enemy, monster*,  
 i.11,81. ii.49. iii.17,34,103; *d. 'feonde,*  
*feonden*, i.120. iii.22,23; *pl. 'feond,*  
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 'feondliche [feondeliche], *fiere, strong,*  
*terrible*, i.369; *pl. ii.247,584. iii.15,*  
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 feondliche, ueondliche [feondeliche],  
*strongly, fiercely, exceedingly, speedily*,  
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*sault*, ii.584. *v. ræse*.  
 'feond-scaðe, *monster*, iii.34.

feond-scipe, *enmity*, i.329. ii.542.  
 feond-slahtes [sleahtes], *pl. great slaught-*  
*er*, ii.265.  
 feon-ðewæs, *pl. evil conduct*, i.25.  
 feor, *v. feour, fur*.  
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*vellous*, i.387. iii.13.  
 feorlic, feorliche [verlich], *wondrously,*  
*quickly*, ii.63,93. *v. færliche*.  
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 ifeorne, *ad. before, previously*, ii.629. *v.*  
*for*.  
 feorst, ferste, *v. first*.  
 'feorðe, 'ferþe, ueorðe, *fourth*, i.140,146,  
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*four*, i.2,9,89,172,227. iii.6.  
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*fourteen*, iii.18,128,130.  
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 fer, *v. feor*.  
 'ferde, 'uerde, *f. host, army*, i.60,212,364.  
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*uerde, iuerde*, i.19,23,67,156,213. ii.  
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*on ferde*, i.227; *acc. færd-e, ferd, ferde,*  
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*pl. 'ferde, ferden, uerden* [ferdene, ferdes,  
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 fere, uere, †feore, *a. whole, well*, ii.314.  
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 ifered, *pp. afraid*, iii.81. *v. aferde*.  
 ferede-n, *v. uerien*.  
 fere-n, ifere-n, feres, *v. iuere*,

·ferlich, *wonder, marvel* [Midd. Engl. *ferly*], i. 229.

ferrene [forne], *foreign*, i. 141, 227.

fest, v. on-faast, on-feste.

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feðer-heomen, feðer-home [feaper-hames, feper-hames], *pl. wings*, i. 122. iii. 26.

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feye-sibe, v. fæie-sið.

fiede, *p. wrote* [A.-S. *fegan*], i. 3.

·fið, uiue-n [fiðue], *five*, i. 61. ii. 62, 161. iii. 27, 276.

fiðte, uifte [fiðte], *fifth*, i. 278. iii. 295.

·fiften-e, *fifteen*, i. 14. iii. 28, 62.

·fifti, *fifty*, i. 55. iii. 8.

·fiht, uiht, iðht [fiht], *n. fight*, i. 18, 73, 105, 185. iii. 62, 95, 107, 193; *g. fihtes*, ii. 33; *d. fihte, uihte-n, iðhte* [A.-S. *gefeohhte*, Gen. xiv. 9.], *fuhte-n* [fiht, fihte], i. 26, 58, 74, 93, 161, 239, 248, 273. ii. 628. iii. 6, 8, 97, 100, 102, 142, 219; *pl. fihtes, uihtes* [fihte], i. 246. ii. 246, 448. iii. 54, 197.

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·finde, finden, ·ifinde, ifinden, uinde-n, i-uinden, *to find*, i. 52, 127, 265. ii. 93, 104, 339, 536. iii. 25, 204, 227; 2 *p. pr. ifindest*, uindest, ·findest, iii. 23, 275, 290; 3 *p. uindeð*, ii. 491; *pl. findeð*, iii. 149; *pr. sb. ifinde, uinde* [finde], iii. 29, 211. *p. fond, fonde, fund, ·funde, ifunde*, i. 2, 6, 69, 263, 276. ii. 49, 266. iii. 25, 98; *pl. ·funde, funden, ifunden, uunden, iuunden* [ifunde], i. 12, 55. ii. 88, 242. iii. 4, 21, 80, 110; *pp. ifunde, ifunden*, i. 25, 109. ii. 67, 229, 449. iii. 79, 193; *provided*, i. 46. v. afinde.

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first, uirst, urist, feorst [forst], *space of time, interval*, i. 13. ii. 86, 192, 251, 315. iii. 209; *d. firste, firsten, uirste-n, ferste* [forste, furste], i. 85, 371. ii. 85, 240, 300, 375, 540. iii. 163, 213.

·fisc, uisc [fis, fisce], *m. fish*, i. 53. ii. 402, 500, 597. iii. 121, 278; *d. uisce* [fisse], iii. 224; *pl. ·fisces, fisches* [fiscia], i. 85. ii. 471; *d. fiscen*, ii. 489.

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fiðele, *d. fiddle*, i. 298; *d. pl. fiðelen* [fiðele], i. 155.

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fla, ·flo [flon], *arrow, dart*, i. 14, 62; *pl. flæn, flan, ·flon*, i. 77, 78, 276; *d. ii. 513, 515. iii. 94.*

flæh, flah, fleah, fleh, flei, v. fleon.

flæm, fleam, ·flem, ulem [fleom], *flight*, i. 25, 67, 105, 377, 426. ii. 46, 588. iii. 77; *d. flæme, fleme* [fleome], i. 273, 322. ii. 100, 565. iii. 120, 245.

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*fleoð, fleb, flej, v.* *fleon*.

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*flicð, flih, flihð, flij, flijedð, v.* *fleon*.

*fliht, flipt, v.* *fluht*.

*fliit, n.* *dispute*, ii. 627.

*flo, v.* *fla*.

*†floc, flight*, ii. 422.

*floc, host*, i. 179, 234; *d.* *·flocke, flocke, ulocke*, i. 169. ii. 331, 565, 577. iii. 159; *pl.* *·flockes, ulockes*, ii. 388, 471. iii. 244.

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*fluten, flutte, v.* *uleote*.

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*folle, v.* *falle, fulle*.

*follede, v.* *fulwen*.

*folliche, v.* *fulliche*.

*folloft, folloht, v.* *fulluht*.

*foltome, v.* *fultume*.

*folwi, folwede, foljede, foljen, foljende, v.* *folien*.

*foljep, v.* *fulwen*.

*fon, ifon, v.* *ifa*.

\*fon, ifo, ifon, *to take, capture, receive*, i. 194, 291, 266, 351. ii. 66, 67, 134, 275. iii. 195; fon on, *to attack, take on*, i. 240. iii. 263; 1 *pl. pr. fo, vo, go*, i. 258. ii. 199; *pp. ifon, taken*, iii. 123. v. vnder-fon.

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\*for-bat, *p. bit through*, i. 277.

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\*forbode, *d. prohibition*, i. 62.

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\*for-deme, for-demen, *to destroy*, i. 147. ii. 471. iii. 125, 195; *pr. †fordemed, condemn*, ii. 166; *pp. \*for-demed*, i. 425. ii. 230, 536. iii. 91, 176.

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[for-dreuen], *pp. driven about*, i. 265.

for-drunkene [for-dronkene], *pp. pl. drunk-en*, ii. 140.

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fore, \*uore, *f. proceeding, movement, course, expedition, voyage, onset*, ii. 147, 228, 238. iii. 290; *d. i. 71, 156, 237, 250. iii. 21, 128, 233, 290. v. fære*.

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[for-leie], *pp. oppressed with watching*, ii.

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\*for-sake, for-saken, to forsake, omit, ii.

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\*for-stod, p. *hindered, opposed*, ii. 422.

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*fuhte*, fuhten, *v. fæhten*, *fight*.  
*ful*, fulde, fulle, *v. fallen*.  
*ful*, ual, uule, 'falle, uulle [folle, †fole],  
*ad. full, well*, i. 6. ii. 37, 77. iii. 10, 243;  
*fully*, iii. 34, 41, 93.

*ful*, fulle [folle], *fully*, iii. 34, 41, 104.  
*fulde*, *v. fallen*.  
*ful-e*, *foul*, iii. 102, 186; *pl. [foule]*, iii. 185.  
*fule*, *fouly*, ii. 506.  
*fulien*, fulede, *v. folien*.  
*ful-iwis* [foliwiis], *full truly, certainly*, i.  
 56, 192, 304, 353. ii. 12, 76. iii. 68, 178. *v.*  
*iwis*.  
*falle*, *d. full*, i. 18; *d. f. fullere*, iii. 163;  
*acc. m. fulne*, i. 276; *pl. fulle [folle]*, ii.  
 196. iii. 110.  
*'fulle*, iuullen, *to fulfill, fill, complete*, ii.  
 558. iii. 295; *pr. [fulþ]*, ii. 175; *p. 'fulde*,  
 i. 5, 177, 202; *pl. feolde-n*, fulden [fulde],  
 ii. 254, 406, 437. iii. 79; *pp. fulled*, ifulled,  
 iuulled [hi-fulled], i. 156, 296. ii. 79, 174,  
 434, 534, 406. iii. 192.  
*fullehtede*, *v. fulwen*.  
*†ifullen*, *to fall (?)*, iii. 79. *v. falle*.  
*fulliche* [folliche], *fully*, ii. 167.  
*fullaht*, fulleht [folloft, folloht], *baptism*,  
 i. 2, 3, 410, 433. iii. 181.  
*'fulste*, vulste, *d. aid, help*, i. 74, 322. ii.  
 466.  
*'fulste*, fulsten, *to help, aid*, i. 207, 237,  
 381. ii. 637. iii. 60, 146; *pr. pl. 'fulsteð*,  
 i. 374; *pr. sb. 'fulste*, fulsten, uulsten, i. 3.  
 ii. 396, 468, 575. iii. 109; *p. 'fulste*, i. 49;  
*pl. fulsten* [fulste], i. 236.  
*fultume* [foltome], *d. aid, assistance*, i. 18.  
 ii. 187, 264, 443.  
*fulwen*, *to baptise*, i. 102; *pr. fullehteð*  
 [folþeþ], iii. 194; *p. fullehtede* [follede],  
 iii. 190; *pp. ifuleþed*, ifulleþed, iuulþed  
 [i-folled], i. 102. ii. 283. iii. 180, 183,  
 193.  
*fund*, ifunden, *v. finde*.  
*fundede*, ifunde, fundeð, *v. fondien*.  
*'fur*, *n. fire*, i. 51. ii. 255, 582. iii. 173; *g.*  
*fures*, ii. 245; 'fare, furen, i. 273. ii. 142.  
 iii. 15, 21, 32; *afure (?)*, iii. 79.  
*†fur-burondes* [furbondes], *pl. firebrands*,  
 iii. 15.  
*furene* [furie], *pl. fiery*, ii. 245, 367.  
*furken*, *v. forken*.

furn, iuurn [vorne], *d. pl. old, ancient* [cf. *Cædm.* p. 170], ii. 619, 634. iii. 80, 285, 295. *v. iuurn.*

furste, *v. first.*

ifurðed, *v. iforðed.*

furðer [forþere], *further*, i. 208. ii. 79.

fuse, *pl. prompt, ready*, i. 187. iii. 76.

\*fuse, \*fusen, ifusen [fusi], *to proceed, come, go, pass, advance, depart, rush, drive, chase, hurl, launch, despatch, send, rear, carry, prepare*, i. 88, 140, 141, 148, 162, 276. ii. 141, 273, 368, 462, 498, 505, 551. iii. 23, 25, 39, 166, 188; *pr. fuseð, fuseoð* [fouseþ], ii. 481. iii. 194; *pl. fuse-n*, i. 144. ii. 465. iii. 101; *imp. fus*, iii. 23; *pl. fuseð* [fouseþ], i. 32. ii. 396, 441; *pr. øb. fuse-n* [fouse], ii. 314. iii. 23; *p. \*fusde, fusden, fusede, ifusede, i-uusde*, i. 47, 64, 71, 79, 81, 130, 164, 212, 319, 322, 333, 369. ii. 12, 256, 584. iii. 31, 131, 243; *pl. \*fusden, uusden, ifusden, ifusten, iuusden* [fusde], i. 22, 47, 55, 293, 338, 341, 421. ii. 534. iii. 74, 100, 158, 255.

fustes, *v. uustes.*

fubten, *v. fæhten.*

fuzel, *v. føjel.*

\*gadelinges, *pl. men of base degree*, ii. 90.

gædere, gaderen [gaderi], *to gather, collect*, ii. 540. iii. 9, 211; *p. \*gædere, gædere, gæderede, \*gaderede*, i. 63, 103, 162, 163, 394. ii. 7, 310, 312. iii. 4, 164, 189, 218, 224; *pl. \*gædere, igaderen* [gaderede], i. 172, 223, 233. ii. 93; *pp. igædere, \*igadered* [hi-gadered], i. 79, 364. ii. 359, 592. iii. 6, 218.

gæinde, \*geinde, *p. approached, voyaged, retreated*, i. 68, 195. ii. 24; *pl. gengden* [geinde], *went*, ii. 112.

gære, \*gare [gar], *dart, spear, weapon*, i. 216. ii. 213. iii. 24, 98; *d. gæren*, ii. 147; *pl. gæres, \*gares, garen*, i. 74, 78, 242. ii. 397, 565. iii. 44, 245.

igæred, *v. gereden.*

gæren, gear (?), ii. 148.

gærsume, gærsumme, garisum-e, garsume, garsumme, gersume [garisom-e], *n. treasure*, i. 16, 38, 40, 55, 112, 151, 189, 194, 226, 280. ii. 16, 62, 221, 338; *d. gæirsume, gærsume, garisume, garsume* [garesome, garisom-e], i. 6, 173. ii. 16, 221. iii. 269.

gæst, gast, \*goet, *m. spirit, ghost*, i. 387, 294. ii. 585.

gæt, *v. gat.*

gæuel, \*gauel [gauil], *n. tribute*, i. 260, 261, 378, 413, 420. ii. 96, 557, 630. iii. 51.

galdere, *d. magic*, ii. 384.

\*galieð, *pr. pl. give tongue, yelp*, ii. 452.

\*game, play, ii. 176, 240. *v. gome.*

gan [go, gon], *to go, pass, happen*, i. 14, 26, 102. ii. 400; *inf. fut. ganne* [gon], ii. 512; *2 p. pr. gæst*, iii. 51; *3 p. geð* [geof, goþ], i. 308. ii. 571; *pl. gað, ga* [goþ, go], i. 31, 248. iii. 222; *imp. ga, iga* [go], iii. 22, 37; *pl. gað* [goþ], ii. 305; *p. pr. ganninde* [goinde, goinge], i. 67. ii. 270, 331. iii. 9, 140; *pp. igan, i-gon* [igo, hi-go], i. 87. ii. 237, 427, 507.

gan, *v. gon.*

gar-e, *v. gære.*

†gareres [cheres], *appearance* (?), ii. 371.

garesom, garisom, *v. gærsume.*

igastliche, *terribly*, ii. 325.

gat [got], goat, ii. 471; *d. gat* [got], ii. 470; *pl. gæt* [geat], iii. 19; *g. gaten* [gotes], ii. 471.

gate, *v. zæt.*

gauil, *v. gæuel.*

gef, *v. zeuen.*

gengden, *v. gæinde.*

\*genge, *f. host, retinue, forces, folk*, ii. 207; iii. 165, 175, 207; *d. i. 262. ii. 40, 467, 579. iii. 152, 250.*

gereden, *p. pl. made ready, arrayed*, i. 228, 417, 421. ii. 65; *pp. pl. igæred-e, iga-rede, igerede* [igered], *arrayed, ready, clad*, i. 267, 358. ii. 100, 369. iii. 91.

gersume, *v. gærsume.*

gescles, *v. gisles.*

geð, *v. gan.*  
 geue-custi, *liberal*, i. 207.  
 gildene, *v. guldene.*  
 [gile], *guile*, ii. 262; *d.* [gyle], i. 135.  
 gimmen, *v. jimme.*  
 ginge, *d. young*, ii. 544. *v. jung.*  
 gingiuere, *ginger*, ii. 320.  
 \*ginne [gynne], *d. stratagem*, i. 121. ii. 366. iii. 227; *d.* \*ginne, ginnen [gynne], i. 22, 56, 142. ii. 339. iii. 170; *pl.* ginnes, i. 339; *d.* ginnen [ginne], i. 57.  
 [gisarme], *battle-axe*, i. 67, 96, 98; *d. pl.* [gisarmes], iii. 199.  
 \*gisles, *geceles, pl. hostages*, i. 204, 227, 232. *v. jiale.*  
 gistninge [gystninge], *d. banquet*, ii. 173.  
 giues [gyues], *pl. fetters*, ii. 218.  
 \*glad, glæd, gled, *glad, merry*, i. 169, 299, 400. ii. 355. iii. 188; *mild, calm*, i. 211, 272; *pl.* glæde, glad-e [glæde], ii. 90, 244. iii. 64; *comp.* [gladdere], i. 102.  
 gladien [gladi, glædie], *to gladden*, i. 32. ii. 286, 375. iii. 277; *pr.* gladiet, ii. 175; *p.* \*glædede, i. 188; *pp.* \*igladed [glad], ii. 398, 558. iii. 275.  
 \*gladliche, *gladly*, ii. 513.  
 [gladnisse], *gladness*, ii. 89.  
 glad-scipe, *f. joy*, i. 358; *d.* ii. 294.  
 glæd, glad, *v. gliden.*  
 glæs-fat, *n. glass vessel*, ii. 319.  
 glæuest, *skilfullest*, ii. 256.  
 gleden [glæde, glædes], *pl. embers*, ii. 245, 367. iii. 31; *d.* gleden, ii. 456.  
 gleo, *n. music*, i. 298.  
 gleo-cæften, *d. pl. arts of music*, i. 299.  
 gleo-dreme [gle-dremes], *d. glee-sound*, i. 77.  
 \*gleomen [glemen], *pl. gleemen, minstrels*, i. 298. ii. 367, 382, 538. iii. 13; *g.* [gleo-menne], i. 218.  
 gleowen, gleowien, *to chant, play*, ii. 382, 429.  
 \*glide, gliden, *to glide, fall, fly*, i. 34, 74, 102. ii. 109. iii. 245; *pr.* glit, ii. 502; *p.* glæd, glad [glod], ii. 284, 395; *pl.* \*gliden

[glide], ii. 109, 618; *pp.* [igliden], i. 390.  
 [glissenede], *p. glistened*, ii. 488.  
 glitene, *p. glittered*, ii. 234.  
 glod, *v. gliden.*  
 glouen [gloues], *pl. gloves*, iii. 143.  
 \*god, godd, *m. God*, i. 3, 7, 228. iii. 56; *g.* \*godes, goddes, i. 391. ii. 102; *d.* gode-n, godde, godd [god], i. 230, 431. ii. 103. iii. 185, 289; *pl.* \*godes, ii. 156; *d.* goden [god, godes], i. 343. ii. 157.  
 \*god, †goud, *good*, i. 15, 231. iii. 10, 170; *g.* godes [gode], iii. 186; *d.* \*gode, godene, i. 261. iii. 106; *d. f.* godere, i. 151, 153; *acc. m.* \*godne, †goudne, \*god-e, i. 3, 140, 150, 288, 354. ii. 98. iii. 22, 35, 75, 295; *pl.* \*gode, i. 23. iii. 7, 210; *g.* godere, i. 243; *d.* \*gode, goden-e, i. 16, 29. ii. 212, 394.  
 \*god-cunde, godd-cunde, *holy*, i. 432. ii. 627.  
 godd-spel, *n. gospel*, iii. 182, 188.  
 gode, *ad. (?) well*, i. 388.  
 godene, *g. pl. goods*, i. 423; *d.* goden [gode], ii. 403; *acc.* [godes], i. 38, 45, 402. ii. 160.  
 god-ful, god-fulla, *goodly*, ii. 290. iii. 237; *d.* i. 145; *pl.* ii. 403; *d.* ii. 236.  
 godliche, *a. goodly*, i. 262; *acc. m.* godlicne, i. 374; *pl.* godliche, gudliche, i. 37. ii. 17. iii. 44; *d.* \*godliche, godlichen, i. 197, 228. ii. 557.  
 godliche, †goðliche, *ad. well*, ii. 24, 367.  
 godnæsse, godnesse [godnisse], *d. goodness*, i. 294. ii. 353.  
 goinde, *v. gan.*  
 gold, *n. gold*, i. 203, 346; *g.* goldes, i. 259; *d.* \*golde, golden, i. 6. iii. 1, 26.  
 goldene, *v. guldene.*  
 gold-fah, gold-faje, gold-uaje [gold-fawe], *pl. gold-colored*, i. 417. ii. 471. iii. 62, 90, 111, 248, 362. *v. feeh.*  
 gome, *v. gume.*  
 gomedede, *p. gamed*, i. 195.  
 gome-n [game], *game*, i. 299, 349, 400. ii. 112, 203, 356, 458, 545; *d.* gome-n, gome-ne [game], i. 129, 392, 400. ii. 177,

- 294,616; *pl.* gomenes, gomen, gomes [game], ii.179, 461, 616.
- gomenfulle, *d.pl.* sportful, ii.476.
- gon, *v.* gan.
- 'gon, 'gan, gun, igon [*i-gan*], *p.* began, i. 2, 145. ii.336. iii.14, 25, 120, 287; *pl.* gunne-n [gonne], i.256, 335. iii.7, 16, 52, 125, 155. *v.* agunnen.
- goat, *v.* gæst.
- got, *v.* gat.
- igote, *v.* teoten.
- goð, *v.* gan.
- [grace], *grace, favor*, i.282.
- gradde, grædde, *v.* greade.
- græiden, græiden [græiði], *to get ready, prepare, serve*, i.344. ii.300, 331, 395. iii. 82; *pr.* græideð [græiðeð], ii.625; *imp. pl.* [græiðeh], i.319; *p.* 'græideð, græideðeden, i.46, 188, 392; *pl.* græideðeden [græiðede], i.79, 340, 416, 421. ii.270; *pp.* 'igræiðed, i.88, 381; *pl.* igreðede [igræiðed], i.46.
- græmende, *v.* gromien.
- græneden, *v.* greine.
- græp, grap, igreap, *v.* igripen.
- græs, 'gras, *n.* grass, i.166. ii.594; gras-bæd, *ground*, ii.564; *d.* gras-bedde [grase], ii.585.
- græten, 'grete, greten, igræten, igraten, igræten [igrete, *hi-grete*], *to greet, accost*, i.134, 354. ii.131, 290, 295, 437, 485, 505. iii.187, 267; *pr.* græteð, 'greteð, gretet, igræteð [grette], i.134, 149. ii.12, 17, 629; *imp.* gret, i.186; *p.* grætte, græten, gratte, gret, 'grette, igrætte, i-gratte, 'igrette, i.7, 19, 132, 133, 188, 275, 283, 379. ii.201, 284, 292, 317, 410. iii.112, 201, 247; *pl.* grætte-n, 'gretten, igrætten, igretten [grette, igrette], i.16, 202. ii.31, 123, 153, 564. iii.195.
- græten, *d.* great, iii.112; *d.f.* grætttere, grætere, greatere [grettere], i.25. ii.628. iii.49; *acc.* græte, greatne, 'grete[gret], i.97, 205. ii.617. iii.31; *pl.* grate[grete], iii.2, 105; *d.* græten, greate, 'grete, i. 14, 379. iii.2, 31; *comp.* [grettere], i. 379.
- [gram-e], *pl.* angry, fierce, i.221. ii.618. *v.* grim.
- 'grame, grome, anger, grief, i.61, 159, 162, 328; *d.* i.20, 148. ii.425, 458.
- gramie, gramede, *v.* gromien.
- [gramþene], *d.* great, violent, i.349.
- graneden, *v.* greine.
- granein [gronie], *to groan*, iii.13.
- [granti, granty], *to grant*, ii.167, 573; *p.* [grantede, grantete], i.204. ii.522.
- grapede [gropede], *p. felt*, iii.215. *v.* i-gripen.
- gratte, igratte, *v.* græten.
- grauen ['graue], *to engrave*, i.424; *pp.* igrauen [igraued], i.326. ii.464.
- [greade], *to cry, proclaim*, i.154. iii.35; *p.* grædde [gradde], i.368. iii.106, 185.
- [greaues], *pl. pits*, iii.182.
- [gredinge], *cry*, ii.567.
- greine [grenne], *pr. pl. approach (?)*, urge (?), i.221; *p. pl.* græneden, græneden [greinede], i.202. ii.582. *v.* Glossar. Rem. p.466.
- greiði, *v.* græiden.
- greiðlicre [griðliche], *d.f. peaceful*, i.19; *d. pl.* †græiðlichen, i.428. *v.* grið.
- igrennid, *v.* gromien.
- 'grene, green, ii.169, 613.
- grenne, *v.* greine.
- grenneden [grennede], *p. pl. grimed*, iii.184.
- grepe-n, igrepe, *v.* igripen.
- greten, igrete, *v.* græten.
- igreðede, *v.* græiden.
- 'gretinge, greeting, i.192. iii.112; *d.* græt-inge, 'gretinge [gretynge], i.151, 312. iii.48.
- greu, *p. grew*, i.85; *pl.* greowen [growe], i.370.
- grickisce, *d. Greek*, i.27; *pl.* grickisca, i.34.
- 'grim, angry, ii.228; *d. acc.* grimme, i.97, 392; *d.f.* grimmere, ii.344; *pl.* grimme [grim], ii.245; *d.* 'grim, grime, grimme-n, i.23, 29, 221. ii.215. iii.112.

grimliche, *d. angry*, i. 349. iii. 52.  
 grimliche, *grimly, angrily*, i. 81. ii. 241, 244.  
 \*gripel, *covetous*, i. 313.  
 gripen, *pl. gripes, grasps*, ii. 215, 247.  
 igripen, *to grasp, catch*, ii. 479; *pr. igripeð*  
 [gripeð], iii. 18; *p. græp, grap, igræp,*  
*igreap, igrap* [grop, igrop], i. 62, 81, 276,  
 360, 583. iii. 25, 104; *pl. \*gripen, igripen,*  
*igrippen, grupen* [grepe-n, igrepe], i.  
 194. ii. 143, 332, 467. iii. 77, 173; *pp.*  
*igripen*, ii. 269.  
 gripes, *pl. griffons*, iii. 120.  
 grialiche, *grisly*, iii. 120.  
 gristbat, gristbatinge, *gnashing of teeth*, i.  
 80, 221.  
 \*grið, *peace, protection*, i. 60, 172, 181, 235.  
 ii. 485, 558. iii. 35, 41, 150, 159, 262; *d.*  
 \*griðe, griðen, i. 21, 27. ii. 2, 193, 296,  
 585. iii. 270; griðe and friðe, ii. 50.  
 grið-ful [grið-fol], *peaceful*, i. 391. ii. 12,  
 547; *pl. griðfulle* [griðfolle], i. 373. ii.  
 82, 555.  
 griðien [griðie, †greðie], *to make peace,*  
*protect, set free*, i. 38, 236, 239. ii. 17,  
 333, 496. iii. 49, 161, 247, 252; *2 p. pr. sb.*  
 \*griðie, ii. 529; *p. \*griðede, †higreðede,*  
 i. 157. iii. 247; *pp. igriðed* [i-greðid],  
 ii. 342.  
 griðliche, *peaceably*, i. 6.  
 grome, *v. grame*.  
 gromien [gramie], *to anger*, ii. 637; *pr.*  
*gromeð* [grameð], ii. 629; *p. gromede*  
 [gramede], i. 196. ii. 151, 241, 354; *p. pr.*  
*gromiende, græmende*, i. 261. ii. 564;  
*pp. [igremid]*, i. 130.  
 gronie, *v. granein*.  
 grop, igrop, *v. igripen*.  
 gropede, *v. grapede*.  
 grouen [groue], *d. pl. groves*, i. 20.  
 grund [grunde], *m. ground, bottom, cause,*  
 i. 97, 135, 216; *d. \*grunde, grunden,*  
 †gronde, i. 97, 135, 202, 216, 332. ii. 27,  
 241, 479. iii. 30, 77; *grunden an uolde,*  
 iii. 230. *v. folden*.  
 grund-fulled, *pp. thoroughly filled*, i. 46;

grund-hat, *quite hot, boiling*, i. 242;  
 grund-ladene [grund-lade], *full laden*,  
 i. 47, 264.  
 grundien, *to sink*, iii. 56.  
 grundliche [grundeliche], *a. great*, ii. 238.  
 grundliche, *ad. exceedingly*, i. 74, 417.  
 grupen, *v. igripen*.  
 grure, *cry*, iii. 105.  
 igrure, *pl. terrible*, i. 35.  
 gudliche, *v. godliche*.  
 \*guldene [gildene, goldene], *golden*, ii. 174.  
 iii. 20; *d. i. 181. ii. 612. iii. 295; pl. i.*  
*100. ii. 339. iii. 89; d. ii. 533.*  
 gullen [zelle], *to resound*, ii. 263; *p. pl.*  
*gullen* [zolle-n], i. 193, 221, 319, 418. ii.  
 344, 397, 564. iii. 255.  
 \*gult, *guilt*, i. 182. ii. 355; *d. gulte* [gult],  
 i. 374.  
 gume, \*gome, i. 152, 162, 192, 364, 392, 411.  
 ii. 267. iii. 54, 256; *pl. gumen* [gomes],  
 i. 76, 188, 197, 200, 225. ii. 152, 547. iii.  
 90, 264; *g. gumene, gumenen-e, gom-*  
*enen*, i. 198. ii. 83, 86, 239, 300, 355; *d.*  
*gumen* [gomes], i. 298. ii. 137, 265.  
 gunne-n, *v. gon*.  
 gurde, *p. struck*, i. 68.  
 gurdle [gurdel], *d. girdle*, i. 56, 81.  
 †gurede, *p. made ready*, ii. 254. *v. gereden*.  
 guð, *d. good*, i. 68. *v. god*.  
 †guðde, *p. made known*, i. 191. *v. cuðe*.  
 guðfulle, †gudfulle, *a. goodly*, i. 125, 193;  
*d. pl. ii. 56.*  
 guðinge, *d. gain* (?), ii. 609.  
 guðliche, *ad. goodly*, i. 5. *v. godliche*.  
 [guyse], *d. fashion*, ii. 400.  
 [igynned], *pp. formed*, iii. 145.

*Many words written with an aspirate are  
 entered under the vowel which follows.*

†ha, *nom. pl. they*, i. 141, 228, 238; *acc. i.*  
 135. *v. a.*

\*habbe-n, habbeon, *to have, possess*, i. 7,  
 25, 30, 287. ii. 396, 632. iii. 249; *inf. fut.*  
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hændeliche, hendeliche, hendiliche, *courtously, fairly*, i.52. ii.160. iii.232. *v.* hendeliche.

hændest, nearest, ii.160.

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hærcnede, *v.* harcnien.

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- hæte, hete, †hette [hate], *hatred, strife*, i. 172. ii. 434, 446; *drought* (?), iii. 282; *d.* hæte, hete [hate], i. 373. ii. 495. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 464.
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- hæðene, *v.* heðene.
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- hæukes, hæfeges, 'haukes, *pl. hawks*, i. 138. ii. 423, 517, 525; *g.* hauken, iii. 262; *d.* hafueken, haeken, 'haukes, i. 208. ii. 181, 613. iii. 262.
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- hæxet, hæxt, hæje, *v.* hæh.
- shæjed, hæjen, *v.* hæhjen.
- hafde, *v.* hæhuen.
- hafde, shafd, hafe, hafest, hafæð, hafuede, hafuest, hafueð, *etc.* *v.* habbe.
- hafed, hafued, *v.* hæfd.
- hafekes, hafueken, *v.* hæuekes.
- hafene, hafuenes, *v.* hæuene.
- hafter, *v.* æfter.
- hah, hahne, hahjere, *v.* hæh.
- hahliche, *d. great*, iii. 18; *sup.* hahlukest [hehlokest], ii. 613. *v.* hæh.
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- haht, hahte, *v.* æht, ah, æjen.
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- 'halede, helden, *p. pulled, drew* [Dutch, *haalen*], ii. 276. iii. 27; *pl.* halden, iii. 200.
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*ham*, *v. æm*.  
*ham*, *·hom*, *†heom*, *home, dwelling, town*, i. 112, 233, 429. ii. 393, 548. iii. 7, 212; *d. hame*, i. 103, 182; *pl. hames* [homes], i. 427. ii. 396, 431, 457; *d. hamen* [homes], ii. 119. iii. 179.  
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*·haneked*, *pp. hung, twisted* [Swed. *hank*, *a band*], iii. 26.  
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*hardeliche*, *v. hærdeliche*.  
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*haten* [hote], *to promise*, ii. 560; *p. †hædde*, iii. 178.

*haten*, *ihate*, *v. hæhte*.

*haten on*, *to anger* (?) [A.-S. *on-hæten*?], iii. 275.

*hateren*, *pl. garments*, iii. 236, 237.

*hatien*, *hatijen* [hatie], *to hate*, ii. 190, 198. iii. 64, 155, 194; *pr. pl.* *hateð*, *·hatieð*, ii. 165, 180; *p.* *·hatede*, i. 108. ii. 38; *pl.* *hateden*, i. 293.

*hapliche*, *v. ahtliche*.

*hatinge*, *d. hatred*, i. 355.

*hatte-n*, *hattes*, *v. hæhte*.

*hauwares*, *hauweres*, *hawres*, *v. hæwares*.

*hawel*, *hæjel*, *v. hahjel*.

*hax*, *v. æx*.

*haxet*, *v. hæh*.

*hæje*, *hæjere*, *v. hæh*.

*hæjen*, *v. æje*.

*·he*, *he*, i. 1, 2, *et pass.*; *he* *Lucas*, iii. 90; *†hæ*, ii. 548.

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*heaf*, *v. hæhuen*.

*heahte*, *v. haten*.

*heahte*, *heaptes*, *heapten*, *v. æhte*.

*heal*, *v. hale*.

*heale*, *v. hælen*.

*healm*, *v. helm*.

*healp*, *v. hælp*.

*healpe*, *v. helpe*.

*heam*, *heem*, *v. æm*.

*heande*, *v. ænde*, *hende*.

*heap*, *v. hæp*.

*hear*, *v. ær*.

*heard*, *v. hærd*.

*heare*, *v. here*.

*hearne*, *hearnde*, *v. ærne*, *eorne*.

*hearnes*, *v. ærn*.

*hearpe*, *v. harpe*.

*heat*, *v. æten*.

*heapene*, *v. heþene*.

*heaued*, *v. hæfd*.

*heauene*, *v. heouene*.

*heck*, *v. æc*.

[*†hedde*], *p. offered*, ii. 80; *pl.* *hedden*, *beheld*, ii. 322; *pp.* [*†ihedde*], i. 115. *v. bihædde*, and *Glossar. Rem.* pp. 457, 484.

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*heer*, *v. ær*.

*hefd*, *hefued*, *v. hæfd*.

*hefd-e*, *v. hæfd*.

*hefde-n*, *hefte*, *v. ahæf*, *habbe*, *hæhuen*.

*hefenliche*, *v. heoueneliche*.

*hefegere*, *v. heui*.

*hefne-riche*, *v. heouene*.

*heft*, *v. æft*.

*hefuen*, *v. hæhuen*.

*heh*, *hehest*, *hehste*, *hehteste*, *hehje-n*, *hehjere*, *heih*, *heijen*, *v. hæh*.

*hehde*, *hehte*, *v. habbe*.

*hehne*, *v. hæh*, *hæne*.

*hehnesse* [hehnisse], *f. dignity*, iii. 192.

[*hehseht*], *d. eyesight*, i. 351.

*hehte-n*, *heihte*, *v. hæhte*, *haten*.

*hehji*, *heien*, *v. hæhjen*.

*heie*, *v. heye*.

*heihliche*, *v. hæhliche*.

*heil*, *v. hæil*.

*heije*, *v. æie*.

*heke*, *v. æc*.

[*helare*], *Saviour*, i. 390. *v. hælend*.

*held*, *v. halde*.

*helde*, *heldre*, *v. æld*, *ældere*.

*helde*, *helede*, *ihelod*, *v. hæle*, *hælen*.

*helde-n*, *v. hæelde*, *hælden*, *halede*.

heldes, *pl. covert*s, ii.113.

·hele [eale], *f. health*, iii.226,228,296. iii.190; *d. hæle*, *hele*, i.21,153. iii.185. *v. wraðere-hele*.

helfden, *p.pl. parted in halves*, i.335. *v. hælf*.

·helle, hellen, hælle, *d. hell*, i.81,390. ii.159,438,476. iii.56,102.

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·helm, hælm, halm [healm], *m. helmet*, i.221,321. ii.464,474,584. iii.24,101; *d. helme*, *hælme* [healme], ii.476. iii.34;

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·helmed-e, *pp. helmed*, iii.44,64.

·helpe, helpen, halpen [healpe, heolpe, helpi], *to help, save*, i.30,196,245,281,426. ii.205,330,635. iii.61,146,220; *inf. fwt. helpene*, i.245; *imp. help* [†helpes], ii.108; *p. help*, ·hulpe [halp, holpe], i.381,395. ii.254; *pl. heolpen* [holpe], i.281. iii.135.

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helðe, *health*, iii.203.

helye, *v. hæle*.

hem, *v. æm*, heom.

·hem, *hem, edge*, i.213.

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·hende, henden [heande, ende], *fair, courteous, skilled, good*, i.26,45,162,187,208,279,297. ii.53,110,176,193,361,366,539,576. iii.17,104,120,186,190; *d. i. 85,272*. iii.12,83; *pl. i. 103,151*. ii.178. iii.43; *sup. hendest*, hændest, i.124. ii.158,260,283,422,613. iii.29,125. See *Glossar. Rem. p. 445*.

hendede, ihended, *v. wendede*.

·hendeliche, *d.pl. fair, courteous*, iii.29; *acc.m.s. hendlicne, gentle*, i.348. *v. hændeliche*.

henden, henede, *v. hænena*.

·hendi, *skilled, handy, fair*, i.206,208. ii.

• 366. iii.17; *pl. i. 227*. *v. hænde*, hende.

hene, *v. hine*.

heni, *v. æine*.

henne, hennen-e, ·heonene, heonne-u, hunne-n [hinene, hinne, hinnes], *hence*, i.67,91,143,192,248,249,254,304,411. ii.97,165,378,585. iii.26,56,57; heonne uorð, iii.297.

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†heo, he, i.1,11,230. *v. he*, and *Glossar. Rem. p. 438*.

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heo [hi, hii], *pl. they*, i.2,5,12,14,21,22, *et pass.*

heof, *v. ahæf*, hæhuen.

heofene, heofne, *v. heouene*.

heokerliche, *v. hokerliche*.

heolde, *v. hold*.

heolde, heoldre, *v. æld*.

heolde-n, heoldenne, sheold, *v. hædde*, hælden, halde.

heolpe, *v. helpe*.

heolte, *v. hilt*.

·heom, hom, hem [ham, jam, hem], *d. pl. them*, i.2,12,18,20,24,105,142,242. ii.1,4,465. iii.4,11,16,84,105; *acc. heom, hom, †heo* [ham, jam, †am, hem], i.3,14,16,19,22,24,217. ii.57. iii.11,147.

heomelede, *p. humbled*, ii.42.

heond, *v. hond*.

heondleden, *v. hondlien*.

heongen, heongien, *v. hangen*.

heonne-n, *v. henne*.

heop, *v. hæp*.

heorde [hierde], *herd*, i.14.

sheorden, *v. there*.

heore, *v. hore*.

heore, heora, heoræ, heoren, here, hora, hore [hire, hure], *g. pl. their*, i.2,11,18,22,43,80,104,161,166,178,180. ii.7,11,536. iii.47,102.

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heor-lockede [hor-ïocket], *pp. heory-locked*, iii.25. *v. hære*.

heornes, *v.* horn.

heors, *v.* hors.

·heort, *m.* *heart*, iii.65,227; *pl.* †hærtas, ·heortes, i.62,346; *d.* heorten [heortes], i.14.

·heorte, *f.* *heart*, i.7,81. iii.88; *d.* ·heorte, heorten, herten [†horte], i.29,147. ii.117,516. iii.38; *pl.* heorten [heortes], i.248.

·heorte-blod, *heart-blood*, ii.239.

heortne-graning, *heart-graning*, ii.322.

heot, *v.* haten.

heote, ·heote, *v.* æten, hæhte.

heou, heu, hu [hou, ou], *how*, i.24,221, 327,374. ii.118. iii.128,137; heu swa, hu swa, *howsoever*, iii.19,213.

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heouene, heofne, †hæfnen [heauene, heuene], *f.* *heaven*, ii.461. iii.94,109,188; *d.* heofene, heouene, ·heuene, heuenen, †hæfenene, †hæuene [heauene], i.387. ii.396,476. iii.26,37,186,188; hefnen-riche, heofne-richen, *d.* iii.188,290; heouen-kinge, *d.* iii.294.

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heowe, hwe [euhe], *hue, color, feature*, i.130. ii.235; *d.* heowwen, heowwen, heuwe [hewe, ewe], ii.403,411,613.

heowwen, heouwen, *v.* hæuwen.

heowede, *v.* hoewed.

hep, *v.* hæp.

her, *v.* heer.

·her, hæ, hære [ere, here], *here*, i.2,134, 165,166. ii.2,314. iii.3; her mid, i.228; hæ of [her of], i.264,335; her on, i.82; ·her riht, iii.41,85; ·her to, iii.3; her ute [here vte], ii.403.

her, herest, *v.* ær.

herberwe, herberje, herbeorwe, †herberia, hereberwe [herborwe], *camp, lodging, inn, station, place of refuge*, i.151. ii.78,515,609. iii.17,156; *d.* hæberwe, hæberwen, hæberje, herberwe, herberje

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hercnie, hercny, *v.* hærcnien.

herd-e, *v.* hærd, hærede.

herde, herede, *v.* hæren.

herden, *p.* *belonged*, ii.592; *pl.* herden, ii.588.

herdes, *pl.* *domestics*, i.185. *v.* hird.

[herdling], *servant*, ii.106.

herd-swein, *domestic servant*, i.241.

here, *v.* hæ.

here [eare], *haircloth*, ii.318; *d.* *pl.* heren [here], ii.403.

·ihere, ·iheren, †heræn, ·ihæren, ·ihiren [hi-heren, ·ihire, hi-hire, hure, i-hure], *to hear*, i.34,56,129,148,286,325,431. ii.13,51,131,165. iii.53,125; *1 p. pr.* ·ihere, ·ihire [hure], i.150. ii.362,528; *2 p. iherest*, i.400; *3 p.* [hiereþ], i.254; *imp. pl.* ·ihereð, i.329; *p.* herde, harde, ·iherde-n, ·ihærde-n, ·iherede, ·iharde, hirde, ·ihurde [horde, ·ihorde, ·ihorede, hi-horde, hi-herde], i.15,22,163,175, 189,242,275,276,284,328,368. ii.144, 174,344. iii.20,34,70,80,183; *pl.* ·ihærden, ·iherde-n, ·ihæorden, ·ihurden [horde, ·ihorde-n, hi-horde-n], i.35, 227,237,256,340. ii.73. iii.16,90,133, 147; *pp.* ·ihærd-e, ·iherd, ·ihirde [ihord, hi-hord], i.188,361. ii.156,165,330. iii.29,271.

·here, *d.* *devastation, ravage*, i.91,352.

·here, hære, heren, *army, host*, i.24,163.

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·hereburne, *cuirass, mail*, ii.584.

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·heredring, †here-þrihng, *warrior, chieftain*, i.366. iii.98; *d.* hære-dringe, ii.279; *pl.* ·here-dringes, here-ðringes, here-þringes, ii.506,577,599. iii.3,41, 112,191,267; *d.* here-ðringen, here-þringen, here-ðringes [here-dringes], i.220,433. ii.503,611. *v.* dring.

here-gumen, hære-gumen, *pl. warriors, soldiers*, ii.184, 380; *d.* ii.426.  
 here-kempen, hære-kemppen, *pl. warriors*, ii.441, 525, 577, 617. iii.104, 130.  
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*v. hire-mærke, mærkes.*  
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 herende, *v. ærnde.*  
 here-toȝe, hertoȝe, hære-toȝe, *chieftain*, i.251. ii.3; *d.* i.426.  
 \*here-word, hære-word, *n. fame*, ii.72, 614.  
 herie, herijen, *v. ærien, hæren, hærjien.*  
 herien [herie], *to exalt, praise*, i.266. ii.295; *p.* [hereȝede], i.51. *v. hæren.*  
 herindrake, *v. ærendrake.*  
 herm, hermen, *v. hærm.*  
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 herȝede, *v. hærjien.*  
 \*heste, *command*, i.105. ii.187; *d.* iii.79; *pl. heste, †haaste* [hestes], ii.391. iii.269.  
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 heten, *v. æten.*  
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 heþte, *v. æhte, hæhte, haten.*  
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 heued, *v. hæfd.*  
 [heuedling], *chieftain*, i.426.  
 [heuele], *d. injury*, i.14.  
 heuene, *v. heouene.*  
 heueneliche, *v. heoueneliche.*  
 [heueȝi], *to be heavy, to slumber*, ii.348.  
 \*heuī, *heavy*, iii.35; *d. f. hefeȝere*, i.118.  
 hewe, *v. heowe.*  
 hewene, heuwen, *v. hæuwen.*  
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 heye, *v. æie, hæþ.*  
 heye-leste, *v. æie-leste.*  
 heȝ, heȝe, heȝene, heȝere, *v. æȝene, hæþ.*  
 heȝeliche, *v. hæhliche.*  
 heȝen, heȝi, *v. hæȝjen.*  
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 \*hi, †hi [hiī], *pl. they*, i.2, 12, 14, 16, 21, 89, 94, 149, 165. iii.131, 133. *v. heo.*  
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 \*hiere, hiren, *v. hæren.*  
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 hilderne, *v. ældere.*  
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 \*him, *d. him*, i.3, 6, *et pass.*  
 \*hinde, *f. hind*, i.109. iii.227; *d. \*hinde*, i.50; *pl. hinden, \*hindes*, i.62, 346.



hindere, *d. subtle*, ii.12.

·hine, †hene [him, †ine], *acc. him*, i.4,7, 11,19,28,29,32,77. ii.8. iii.5,19,48, *et pass.*

hinen [hine], *pl. kinds, laborers*, i.16.

hinene, hinne, hinnes, *v. henne*.

hird-cniht, *attendant, courtier*, i.184; *pl.*

·hired-cnihtes, †hered-cnihtes, i.420. ii.136,204; *d. hired-cnihten*, †here-cnihten, hired-cnihtes, i.138. ii.544. iii.236.

hird-folc, *folk, people*, i.275.

bird-iferen, *pl. courtiers*, i.283.

·hire, †ire, †heore, †here, *g.f. her*, i.7,9, 17,49,170,216. ii.31. iii.25; *d. ·hire*, †heore, †here [hure], i.4,9,10,109,139, 170. ii.41,73,357. iii.28; *acc. [hire]*, i.10,40,49, *et pass. v. heo*.

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†hire, *here*, i.214. iii.277. *v. her*.

†hire-n, *to serve*, ii.167. iii.30. *v. hæren*.

ihire, ihiren, *v. ihere*.

hired, hird, *n. host, assemblage, court, retinue*, i.262,330. ii.4,119,180,220,414, 543,621. iii.5,38,147,153; *g. hiredes*, hirdes, hired, i.99,360. ii.4,639; *d. hired*, hirede-n, hirde, †herede, i.63,98, 100,143,351,361. ii.3,136,153,179, 429,494,532,557,637. iii.7,8,39,181, 147,186,206,224; *used adverbially*, to-hirede-n, *altogether, in assemblage*, ii.251,392. iii.7.

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hired-cnaue, *attendant, domestic*, i.241; *pl. hired-cnafe*, †heorede-cnauen, ii.456. iii.153.

hired-gume, *courtier*, ii.88; *pl. [hired-gomes]*, ii.380.

hired-mon, †iradmon [hired-man], *domestic, follower, courtier, soldier*, i.99, 149; *pl. ·hired-men*, hird-men, †hered-men, i.109,111,193,209,293. ii.109, 157,338,397. iii.142,227; *g. hirde-manne*, i.188; *d. hired-monnen*, i.95, 186. ii.80,126,165.

hired-plæie, *court-play*, ii.181.

†hire-mærke, *standard*, ii.340; *d. her-mærke*, ii.340. *v. here-mærken*.

hiren, ihiere, *v. hæren*.

†hire-geonge, *d. expedition*, ii.339.

hirlten, *to comfort, hearten*, iii.29.

·his [is], *g. his*, i.1,4,130,136, *et pass.*

[his], *is*, i.20. ii.67,394, *et pass. v. beon*.

·hit, *it*, i.1,12, *et pass.*

·hitte, ihitte, ·hutte, *p. hit*, i.14,66. iii.35, 103.

hiue, *sound (?)*, i.34. See *Glossar. Rem. p. 447*.

hiȝe, *a. high*, iii.293. *v. hæh*.

hiȝede, *v. hæȝede*.

hiȝende, hiȝende, hiȝing, ·hiȝinge, †hiȝinga [hiȝeng-e], *d. haste*, i.34,100,234,398, 416. iii.34,42,228,241,289. *v. hæȝede*.

·hiȝendliche, ·hiȝenliche, †hiȝendliche, †heȝenliche, hiȝindliche, *speedily, hastily*, i.46,251,285,312. ii.103,392. iii.52,216,271.

†ho, *they*, ii.406,445. iii.198. *v. heo*.

hod, *v. had*.

[hodede], *p. hooded, consecrated*, iii.138. *v. ihaded*.

hof, *v. hæhuen*.

hohfulle, *pl. anxious*, ii.165.

hohte, *v. oht*.

·hoker, *derision, contempt*, ii.301,391. iii.155; *d. ·hokere*, ii.629. iii.164; *pl. hokeres*, iii.195.

·hoker [hokere], *pl. contemptuous*, ii.398, 487. iii.155,162.

hokerieð, *pr. pl. mock*, ii.237; *p. hokerede*, *reviled*, ii.195; *pl. hokerede*, *despised*, iii.165.

·hokerliche, heokerliche, *disdainfully, contemptuously*, i.428. ii.391.

hol, ihol, *v. hæil*.

·hol, *hole*, ii.452; *d. ·hole*, holle, ii.245, 452; *pl. holȝes [holes]*, ii.451.

·hold, holde, *faithful*, i.169. ii.165; *pl. ·holde*, heolde-n, i.34. ii.232,280. iii.39; *sup. holdeste*, ii.261.

holde, *v.* æld.  
 holde, *d.* *place of refuge*, i.164.  
 holde-n, *sholden*, *v.* hælede, hælden.  
 holdede, *v.* ældede.  
 holh [holþ], *a.* *hollow*, i.33.  
 holi, *holy*, *v.* hali.  
 holinesse, *v.* halinesse.  
 holle, *v.* hælden.  
 holme, *d.* *cliff*, ii.445,452. *v.* Ihre, *in voce*.  
 holpe, *v.* helpe.  
 holt, *wood*, i.370; *d.* *holte*, i.35,203. ii.421. iii.217.  
 holþes, *v.* hol.  
 hom, homes, *v.* ham.  
 hom, *v.* heom.  
 hon, *to hang*, i.427. iii.167. *v.* an-hon.  
 honcuþe, huncuþe, *v.* uncuþ.  
 hond, *v.* hund.  
*hond*, †heond, *f.* *hand*, i.8,11,161,205,349. ii.217,220. iii.42,62; *d.* *hond-e*,  
 honden, heond, heonde-n, i.8,50,87,162,291. ii.55,121,560. iii.49,88,204,237; *pl.* [hondes], ii.201; *d.* honden,  
 hondes, heonden [honde, hond], i.66,73,274,287,434. ii.608. iii.53,92,119;  
 stod an honde, *was favorable*, ii.513;  
 eoden an honde, *submitted*, iii.159. See  
*Glossar. Rem.* p.474.  
 onderstonde, *v.* under-stonde.  
 hond-fæst, *pledge*, i.95.  
 hond-sæx, *hand-knife, dagger*, i.276.  
 hondlien, †hanlie [handli, handeli], *to handle*, i.57,209; *p.* *pl.* heondleden, i.417; *pp.* shandled, ii.178.  
 hone, *v.* an.  
 hongie, hongien, heongen, heongien  
 [hangi, hongy], *to hang, suspend*, i.22,243,427. ii.87,462. iii.52,167; *p.* heng,  
 hing [honge], ii.87,233,347,464; *pl.*  
 hengen, i.244,332,456; *pp.* ihon, i.88.  
 ii.43. *v.* hangen, hon.  
 hongede, *v.* hangen.  
 hunger, *v.* hunger.  
 honimete, *v.* unimete.  
 honte, hontes, *v.* hunte.

honti, *v.* huntien.  
 hontinge, *v.* huntinge.  
 [honure], *d.* *honor*, i.259.  
 honwines, *v.* unwines.  
 hope, *hope*, ii.157.  
*hope*, *imp.* *hope thou*, ii.328.  
 hopeni, *v.* oppenien.  
*horde*, *d.* *hoard, treasure*, i.230,259. ii.221.  
 horde, ihorde, shorede, ihord, *v.* shere.  
 hore, *v.* ure.  
*hore*, *whore*, i.299. ii.228; *d.* †heore, ii.80; *d.* *pl.* horen, iii.166.  
 hor-slocket, *v.* heor-lockede.  
 horn, *beak of a ship*, i.193; *d.* horne, i.193.  
*horn* [horne], *horn*, ii.349. iii.23; *pl.*  
*hornes*, heornes, i.417. ii.382. iii.93,109; *d.* *horne*, hornen [hornes], i.61. ii.451,470. iii.91,94.  
*hors*, *horse*, i.110. ii.473. iii.55; *d.* *horse*,  
 horsen, heorse-n, i.22,270,358,424. ii.117,125,140,331. iii.52,275; *pl.* *hors*,  
 heors, *horses*, i.38,151,228. ii.95,204,556. iii.19; *d.* horsen [horse], i.44,77. ii.446. iii.6,45,52.  
*horse-bere*, *d.* *horse-litter*, ii.398.  
 hors-leden, *d.* *pl.* *horsemen*, ii.544.  
*horsmen*, *pl.* *horsemen*, iii.58.  
 horsom, *v.* hæsume.  
 horsumnesse, *v.* hærdsumnesse.  
*hose*, *hose*, ii.213; *d.* *pl.* hosen, ii.463,576.  
 hosebonde, *v.* husbonde.  
 [†host], *askest* (?), i.313.  
 [hostage], *d.* *hostage*, i.380. ii.534; *pl.*  
 [hostages], i.204. ii.454; *d.* [hostage], i.226.  
 hot, hote, ihote, *v.* hæhte, haten.  
 hote, *v.* hat, uten.  
 hoþ, *v.* æþ.  
 hoþnode, hoþnenede, *v.* ahnien.  
 hoþt, *v.* awiht, oht.  
 hou, *v.* eou, heou.  
 houndred, *v.* hund.

houre, *v. ure*.  
 hout, *v. ut*.  
 hounen, *ihoue-n, v. hæhuen*.  
 howene, *hozene, v. aze*.  
 hozede, heozede, *p. purposed, thought, ii. 136, 404. v. for-hozeð*.  
 hu, *v. heou*.  
 ·hude, *f. hide, skin, i. 52, 130. ii. 169; d. ii. 170, 431 (?)*.  
 [hude], *to hide, ii. 354; p. ·hudde, i. 285, 366. ii. 480. iii. 123; pl. hudden, huden, †hudedden [hudde], ii. 88, 110, 342; pp. ·shud [hi-hud], i. 335. ii. 127; pl. ·shudde, ii. 252. iii. 59*.  
 hudlese [hudles], *pl. caverns, hiding-places, i. 77*.  
 huie, huize, huze, *oath, i. 99, 128, 209. v. aze*.  
 ·hul [hulle], *hill, i. 70, 371. ii. 299, 470. iii. 21; d. ·hul, ·hulle, hullen, i. 240, 370, 371. ii. 470. iii. 21, 58; pl. ·hulles, i. 221, 234. ii. 113. iii. 90; d. ·hulles [hulle], i. 77. ii. 470*.  
 hulde-n, *v. hælde*.  
 huldest, *v. seld*.  
 hulpe, *v. helpe*.  
 huncupe, *v. uncuð*.  
 hund[hond], *hound, iii. 65, 274; d. ·hunde, ii. 269; pl. ·hundes [houndes], i. 72. ii. 423. iii. 89; g. d. hunden, ·hundes, i. 61, 139. ii. 181, 451. iii. 217, 262*.  
 hund, ·hundred, houndred [undred], *hundred, i. 5, 27, 31, 61; pl. [hundredes], iii. 110; other half hundred, i. 335. ii. 183, 480*.  
 hune, *mast-top, iii. 160*.  
 hunger [honger], *hunger, i. 172, 265. ii. 358; d. hungere, hungre [hongre, honger, hunger], i. 373. ii. 371, 567, 568, 569*.  
 hunne-n, *v. henne*.  
 hunte [honte], *hunter, ii. 472; pl. huntē [hontes, huntēs], i. 109. ii. 451, 452*.  
 huntien [honti, hunti], *to hunt, i. 61, 109; pr. pl. huntieð [hontē], i. 61; p. ·hunte-de, i. 282. ii. 88*.

huntinge [hontinge, hontynge], *hunting, i. 282. ii. 88, 472*.  
 huold, *v. hælde*.  
 ·hurde-n, *v. ðhere*.  
 ·hure, *hire, reward, iii. 250*.  
 ·hure, *to hire, iii. 222; p. pl. hureden [huredē], iii. 233*.  
 hure, *i-hure, v. ðhere*.  
 hure, *v. heore, hire, ure*.  
 huren, *v. hæren*.  
 hurnen, *v. eorne, urnen*.  
 hurte, *kurt, harm, i. 349; pl. hurtes, i. 78*.  
 †hurte-n, *d. heart, i. 275, 335. v. heorte*.  
 hurten, *p. pl. dashed together, i. 80*.  
 ·hus, *house, i. 161. iii. 153, 293; d. huse, †heose [house], ii. 115, 623. iii. 285; pl. ·hus, i. 82*.  
 husbonde [hosebonde], *husbandman, iii. 285*.  
 huse, *to go (?)*, *i. 182*.  
 ·husting-e, *assemblage, council, public meeting, i. 98, 203, 223. ii. 50, 56, 57. iii. 287; d. hustinge, hustingge [hustingge], i. 37, 218. ii. 7, 51, 118. iii. 148*.  
 huuen, *v. hæhuen*.  
 hux, *derision, taunt, iii. 155; d. huxe, iii. 112; pl. huxes, iii. 195*.  
 hux, *pl. scornful, ii. 487*.  
 huze, *v. heowe, huie*.  
 hwulche [woche], *pl. suck, ii. 506. v. whilc*.

*Most of the words commencing with i are entered under the simpler forms of the consonant following.*

i, *v. ich, hi*.  
 i, y [in], *ppn. in, on, i. 6, 15, 60, 139. ii. 111. iii. 27, 82. v. a, an, in*.  
 ·ich, ·ic, †ihc, †i [hich], *I, i. 20, 30, 34, 37, 95, 125, 145, 192, 269. ii. 13, 25, 97, 139, 361, 636*.  
 idel, *idly, iii. 113*.  
 ·idele, *d. pl. idle, i. 140*.  
 idelnesse, ydelnesse [yðilnisse], *idleness, ii. 624, 625*.

ihwær, *v. iwære.*  
 ilcche, *d. each*, i. 298; *acc. m. ilchene* [echne], i. 302. *v. ælc.*  
 \*ilke, *same*, i. 70, 121, 293, 309, 326; *g. ii. 535. iii. 224; d. \*ilke, ilken, \*ilca, \*ilka, i. 6, 23, 73, 132, 222, 225, 245, 256, 423. ii. 96, 154. iii. 52, 71; acc. i. 55, 242, 431. iii. 59, 224; pl. \*ilke, †ilkæ, i. 296, 351, 429. iii. 146, 150; d. i. 257. iii. 7, 186. See Glossar. Rem. p. 450.*  
 \*ille, *ad. ill*, i. 231.  
 ilond, illond, yllond, *v. æit-lond.*  
 imaken [ymages], *pl. images*, ii. 339.  
 \*in, *dwelling, lodging, place of resort*, i. 151. ii. 172; *d. inne [ine, hin, hinne]*, i. 142. ii. 78, 163, 173, 204, 515. iii. 189; *pl. \*innes*, ii. 604; *d. innen, innes [hinne]*, i. 339. ii. 161, 512. iii. 173.  
 \*in, inne, \*ine [hin], *ppn. in, on*, i. 9, 13, 17, 269. ii. 501. iii. 18, 43, 238, 278, 295; *of*, ii. 51, 76, 77. iii. 84, 278. *v. i.*  
 \*in, *ad. in*, i. 2, 24; *comp. innere, inward, inner*, iii. 173.  
 inc, *dual, ye two*, iii. 55; *g. incker-e, unker*, i. 217, 239. iii. 55, 294; *d. inc*, ii. 335. iii. 294; *acc. inc*, i. 217, 239. iii. 294; *inc seluen*, i. 30. *v. 3et.*  
 \*inoh, inohje, \*hinoh, \*inowe, inouwe, ino3e-n [i-nop], *enough, enow*, i. 100, 108, 136, 141, 144, 253, 385. ii. 325, 327, 389. iii. 137, 283. *v. unifeie.*  
 \*insiht, *nature, history (?)*, iii. 224.  
 in3eong [†in-gonde], *ingress*, iii. 133.  
 iou, *v. eou.*  
 ire [yr], *angry*, ii. 356.  
 irene, \*yrene [hire, hyre, yre, hyrene], *a. iron*, i. 66. ii. 515; *pl. i. 44, 334. ii. 282, 350.*  
 irisce, irreisce [yrisse], *Irish*, ii. 112, 383.  
 irnen, *to run*, i. 245. ii. 405, 467. iii. 174; *pr. irneð*, iii. 189. *v. eorne, urnen.*  
 is, *v. he.*  
 iwære, \*iwar, iwere, iwhær, iwhare, i-hwær [iware], *everywhere*, i. 12, 126, 435.

ii. 86, 90, 151, 458. iii. 80. Generally preceded by *wel. v. æiwar.*  
 iwidel, iwil-del, *every deal, every bit*, ii. 371. iii. 18, 27, 190. *v. eulne.*  
 izel, yell, ii. 322.  
 kablen [cables], *pl. cables*, i. 57.  
 \*kæisere, \*kaiser-e, keiser-e [caiser-e, cayser-e, kayser-e], *emperor*, i. 313, 319, 332, 343, 372, 401. ii. 621. iii. 3, 40, 46, 48, 89, 90, 110; *g. kaiseres*, iii. 81; *d. kæsere-n, kaiser-e, kaiseren, keisere* [caiser-e, cayser-e, kayser-e], i. 234, 312, 326. ii. 606, 620. iii. 4, 46, 51, 80; *acc. kæsieren*, iii. 109.  
 \*kalender, *calendar*, i. 308.  
 \*kempe, †kempa, †kimppe, *warrior, champion*, i. 65, 67, 83, 241, 317. iii. 33, 37; *pl. kempen, kempan, \*kempes*, i. 20, 71, 212. ii. 152, 259, 261. iii. 30, 44, 53, 60, 67; *d. i. 19, 104. ii. 488. iii. 158.*  
 kende, ikende, *v. kenne.*  
 \*kene, *keen, brave*, i. 11, 212. ii. 24, 55. iii. 5, 10, 40, 228; *d. \*kene, kenen*, ii. 567. iii. 58; *pl. i. 23, 31. iii. 39; sup. \*kennest-e*, i. 169. ii. 269, 470. iii. 2, 82; *pl. \*kenneste*, i. 55. ii. 563. iii. 106; *d. kennesten* [kennest], iii. 68.  
 \*kenliche [keneliche], *keenly*, i. 67. ii. 443, 446, 470. iii. 54; *comp. kenlukeste* [kenlokeste], iii. 8.  
 \*kenne, kennen, ikenne-n, *to know, make known, tell, speak, acknowledge*, i. 283, 346. ii. 39, 50, 476, 528, 601. iii. 142, 248, 287; *p. kende, ikende, kennede* [a-kende], *spake*, ii. 626. iii. 54, 290; *knew*, iii. 8; *perceived*, i. 70, 309; *pp. i-kenned, named*, i. 206.  
 †kenne, *pr. sb. pursue (?)*, iii. 52.  
 \*kenneð, *pr. childeth*, ii. 237; *p. kende*, iii. 217; *pp. \*ikenned*, iii. 37.  
 kenscipe, kenscipe [kensipe], *d. courage*, i. 271. ii. 445, 528.  
 kentise [kentisse], *d. Kentish*, i. 318.  
 kent-wærre, *pl. the Kentish men*, i. 356.

·kepe, kepen [akepe], *to keep, intercept, watch, have*, i. 226, 249. iii. 40, 70, 72; *pr. pl. kepeð*, i. 230; kept, ·kepte, ii. 583. iii. 105.

keppe [kempe], *champion, warrior*, ii. 413. v. kempe.

kine-ærde [kine-erþe], *kingdom*, ii. 392.

kine-bearn, ·kine-bern, *n. royal child or progeny*, i. 9, 10, 53. ii. 381.

kineboren [kinebore], *pp. royally born, nobly born*, i. 430; *pl. kineborne* [kinebore], ii. 166, 506.

·kinedom, *n. kingdom*, i. 119, 174. ii. 3; *d. ·kinedome, kinedomen*, ii. 520. iii. 154.

·kine-helm, kine-hælm, kine-halm [kinehealm], *crown*, i. 288, 345. ii. 337, 338, 605, 610. iii. 212, 216; *pl. kine-helmes*, iii. 216.

kine-lauerd, ·kine-louerd, *sovereign*, i. 106, 419. ii. 52, 382, 568. iii. 2, 247; *d. kine-lauerde, kine-leouerde* [kine-louerd], i. 282. iii. 67, 69.

kineliche, *royal*, ii. 35, 43, 167. iii. 122.

·kine-lond, *kingdom*, i. 9. ii. 4. iii. 49, 126; *d. ·kine-londe*, i. 63, 113. iii. 160; *pl. kine-londe, kine-londes, kinelond*, ii. 563. iii. 4, 88, 92, 168.

·kine-riche, *kingdom*, i. 26, 123, 151, 171. iii. 279; *d. f. ·kine-riche, kine-richen, †kuneriche*, i. 113, 124. ii. 43, 532. iii. 68, 150, 158; *pl. ·kineriches, kineriche*, iii. 142, 158.

·kine-stole, *throne*, i. 192.

·kine-þeode, kine-þeoden, *kingdom*, i. 125. ii. 513, 595. iii. 200, 280.

kinewurðe [kineworþe], *royal*, ii. 35, 135, 375, 393, 448; *pl. i. 255, 367. ii. 582. iii. 102.*

·king, *king*, i. 6, 19, 21. ii. 2. iii. 5, 13; *g. ·kinges* [kynge, king his], i. 3, 10. ii. 526; *d. ·kinge, kingen, ·king*, i. 126, 256. ii. 498. iii. 8, 17; *pl. ·kinges, ·kinge*, i. 69, 180, 227. iii. 3, 100, 160, 190; *g. kingen, ·kingene, ·kinge, kinges*, i. 229, 254. ii. 328, 532. iii. 7, 34, 79, 109, 159, 254; *d.*

kingen, ·kinges [kinge], i. 177, 180. ii. 127. iii. 206.

koker, *quiver*, i. 276.

la! *alas*, ii. 225. iii. 249.

lac [lake], *lake*, i. 54.

lac [lock, lok], *n. gift, offering*, ii. 60, 320. iii. 285; *d. lake*, iii. 285.

lacnien, v. lechinien.

·lade, laden, læden, læiden, leaden, ledan, ·leden, ·leoden [leade, lede, leode], *to lead, carry, convey, take, bring*, i. 16, 32, 36, 51, 57, 151, 192, 198, 204, 225, 283. ii. 140, 210, 297, 299, 333, 540, 637. iii. 3, 68, 76, 99, 120; *pr. pl. ledeð, leodeð* [leadeþ], ii. 159, 404; *imp. læden* [leade], i. 186; *pl. ·ledeð, †ledeð*, i. 197. ii. 206; *p. ·ladde, lædde, leadde, ledde*, i. 25, 47, 62, 96, 239, 268, 280. ii. 246. iii. 9, 66; *pl. ·ladden, lædde-n, ledde* [ladde, leade], i. 48, 197, 290, 341. ii. 174, 231, 307. iii. 67; *pp. ·ilad, ilæd, ilædden, ilead* [ladde], *led, led away, carried, treated, circumstanced*, i. 23, 372. ii. 81, 230, 244, 351, 398. iii. 113; *pl. iladde, ilæd, iledde* [ilad], i. 372. iii. 96, 105, 181. v. alæten.

ladlich, ladlic [lodlich, loþliche], *bad, hateful, loathsome*, i. 195, 215, 294, 320. ii. 177, 318. iii. 14, 99; *d. ladliche, †leoðlichen*, i. 171, 320; *pl. laðliche* [loþliche], i. 80. ii. 98; *comp. ladluker* [loþliche], ii. 244.

ladliche-n, lædliche, laðliche, laðeliche [loþliche], *loathly, horribly, hostilely, fiercely*, i. 80, 96, 252, 339, 389, 395, 417, 435. ii. 26, 76, 561. iii. 29, 292.

læc, *p. took*, iii. 189; *lenpt*, ii. 469; *came*, iii. 140.

læche, *d. form*, i. 122. v. liche.

læche, ·leche, *doctor, leech*, ii. 317, 320, 323, 405.

læche-cræfte, ·lechecraft, *leech-craft*, i. 325. ii. 205, 370; *d. pl. lache-crafte*, ii. 321.

læches, leches, *looks, glances*, i. 80. ii. 332,

- 512, 532; *d.* læchen, lechen, laichen, i. 145, 349. ii. 148, 267, 584. iii. 52, 215.
- læd [leod], *lead*, i. 242.
- lædes-men [lodes-men], *pl. steeremen*, i. 266.
- læfde-n, *v. leue*.
- læfdi, læuedi, lafdie, lauedi, 'leafdi, leiuedi [lafdi, leofdi], *f. lady*, i. 51, 53, 105, 121, 141, 157. ii. 40, 231, 232, 385; *d. lafuedi, leuedi* [leafdi], i. 51, 269; *pl. lafdies* [leafdies], ii. 616.
- læfe, *belief*, i. 126; *d. lefuen*, ii. 281; *pl. laue, leuen*, ii. 159, 279. *v. bi-lefue*.
- læfful, *just, lawful*, ii. 27; *acc. m. leaf-fulne* [laþ-folne], i. 128.
- læflen, *d. pl. bowls*, ii. 533.
- læh, *v. læð*, lije.
- læi, læien, slæien, læije, *v. ligge*.
- læide-n, slæid, *v. legge*.
- slæiuen, *v. leue*.
- læn, *n. retribution, reward*, ii. 268, 275.
- lænde [lende], *p. stationed*, i. 84.
- læne, lene, *pl. lean*, ii. 392, 403. iii. 84.
- læpen, *v. lepen*.
- læpi [alpi], *a. only, single*, ii. 134.
- slær, *empty*, ii. 244.
- lærde, slæred, *v. lere*.
- lære, lare, leore [lore], *f. instruction, advice, bidding, precept*, i. 30, 40, 268. ii. 103. iii. 162, 184, 225; *d. lære, 'lare, laren, leore* [lore], i. 153, 183, 214. ii. 214, 415, 598. iii. 214, 224, 293; *pl. lære* [lore], i. 43.
- lær-spel, lar-spæl, lar-spel [lor-spel], *n. discourse, doctrine*, i. 433. ii. 103. iii. 189.
- læs, *v. leose*.
- læs, 'les, *false*, ii. 226, 383, 542; *pl. lese, lease*, i. 32. ii. 240.
- læssinge, læssingge, lasinge, 'lesing-e, lessinge, *f. lie, leasing*, i. 126, 128, 130, 148, 355. ii. 226, 239, 240, 377; *d. læsing-e, læisinge, leosinge* [lesing-e], i. 126. ii. 131, 204, 226. iii. 161; *pl. [lesinge]*, i. 32.
- hæsse, *v. lasse*.
- slæste-n, slasten [i-laste, leste], *to last*, ii. 287, 288, 367, 461. iii. 286; *pr. læsteð, i-læsteð, 'ilasteð* [lasteþ, slæsteþ], i. 83, 400, 420; *p. læste, slæste, 'ilast-e, leaste, leste, slæste* [laste], i. 65, 241, 248, 268, 279, 303, 360, 380. ii. 112, 215, 616. iii. 102, 141, 151; *pl. 'ilaste, slasten, slæsten* [lasten], i. 123, 268. ii. 534, 609. iii. 153; *pp. 'ilast, slæste* [slaste], i. 302. ii. 609. iii. 286.
- slæsten, lasten, slæste [slæste, leste], *to perform, observe, hold, esteem, fulfill*, i. 231, 420. ii. 637. iii. 250; *2 p. pr. læste, i. 125; p. slæste, laste* [slaste], i. 54, 208, 421; *pp. slæst, slæst* [slast], i. 47, 379.
- læten, *v. lete, lette, lettett*.
- lætes, lates, 'letes, *pl. looks, glances*, ii. 236, 245, 354; *d. læten, lates, loten, †lades*, i. 51. ii. 87, 175, 232. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 449.
- læð, *v. læðien*.
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 'maide, mæide [mayde], *n.* maid, i.12, 132, 136. ii.510. iii.28,237; *g.* [mayden], ii.510; *d.* [maide, mayde], iii.28,38. *v.* mæiden.  
 maide-child, *n.* girl, ii.177.  
 main [mayn], *might, strength*, i.66. ii.15, 176. iii.62; *d.* mæine, 'main, 'maine, mainen, imaine [mayn-e], i.79,81,271, 297. ii.421, 582. iii.23,59,98,103; *pl.* maines, iii.207; mæin-clubbe, ii.216; main-stronge, *pl.* iii.106.  
 imainede [imained], *pp.* strong, iii.24.  
 [mainliche], *strongly, violently*, i.25,35, 81,424. ii.191.  
 'makie, makien, makian, 'maken, make-ge-n [make, maki, makye], *to make*, i.16,27,51,151,239,244. ii.62,82. iii.112, 126,261,269,270; *inf. fut.* makiene, ii.62; *pr. pl.* 'makieð, ii.625. iii.51; *imp. pl.* makieð [makeþ], i.250. ii.98,109; *pr. sb.* 'makie, i.251. ii.540; *pl.* makien [makie], i.41; *p.* make, 'makede, makode, i.2,19, 76,134. ii.195. iii.93,120; *pl.* 'makede, makeden [hi-makede], i.18,82,165. ii.16. iii.179,203; *pp.* 'imaked [imakid, hi-makede], i.10,49,86,423. ii.172,507. iii.106; *pl.* imakede [imaked], i.423. ii.507.  
 'male, *coffer, mail*, i.150.  
 man, manne-n, *v.* mon.  
 man-cwalm, *v.* mon-qualm.  
 imane [imone], *d.* fellowship, ii.471.  
 [manede], *manhood*, ii.614.  
 [manere], *d.* manner, ii.373.  
 man-ferde, *v.* mon-uerde.  
 [manie], *multitude*, ii.418. *v.* moni.  
 manliche, *v.* monliche.  
 mansipe, *v.* monsipe.  
 [mansipliche], *honorably*, ii.447. *v.* mon-scipe.  
 man-slechte, *v.* mon-sleht.  
 man-swore, *v.* mon-sware.

'mantel, *mantle*, ii.193; *d.* mantle [mantel], ii.215.  
 [manyfold], *manifold*, iii.67.  
 marcchisce, *pl.* Mercian, iii.245.  
 mare, *v.* mære.  
 'marke, marken, marce, *standard, ensign*, ii.377; *mark, sign*, i.180. ii.29; *g.* mærk-en [marke], ii.379; *pl.* marken, mark, iii.254; *marks (of gold)*, ii.517; *d.* mærkas [markes], iii.197.  
 markede, *p. directed*, i.240; *pl.* mærcoden, *marked*, iii.45.  
 marme-stan, *marble*, i.325; *d.* marme-stane, marmon-stane [marbre-stone], i.49,56. iii.291.  
 martir, *d.* martyr, ii.597.  
 'martirdom, *martyrdom*, i.431.  
 'martrede, *p.* martyred, ii.29.  
 marje-n, *v.* a-mærwe, to-mærje.  
 maðmes, maðmas, maðmes, madmes, *pl.* treasures, riches, i.38,45,136,230,345. ii.163,205,517. iii.232,241.  
 maumet, *v.* mahimet.  
 mawe, mæje [mæwe, moje], *f. female relative, niece*, i.12. ii.510. iii.18,28,36; *d.* mæjen [mowe], iii.34. *v.* mæi.  
 mawe-n, mæje-n, *v.* mæi.  
 may, *v.* mæi.  
 [may], *n.* maid, iii.224.  
 'me, *d. acc.* me, i.30,32, *et pass.*  
 'me, *men, they*, used as the Fr. *on*, with a verb singular, i.46,90,190. iii.46,114, 115,155. *v.* mon.  
 meare, *v.* mære.  
 meay, *v.* mæi.  
 mechen, *v.* mæche.  
 'mede, †meda, *reward*, i.126. ii.55,66,316; *d.* i.329. ii.190.  
 mede [mæþ], *mead*, i.295,372.  
 medewe, *d. f.* meadow, iii.214; *pl.* medew-en, medewan, meduwen, 'medewes, i.82,85,205. ii.596.  
 meh, *v.* mæh.  
 mehten, *v.* mæhte.  
 meies, *v.* mæi.



meinde, meingde, v. mængen.

mele, v. mæl.

men, menne, mennene, v. mon.

mene-n, v. mæinen, mænen.

menge-n, mengi, v. mængen.

\*mensce, †mensca, menske, *d.f. honor*, i. 107, 113, 142. ii. 523.

meowen [mewen], *p. pl. mowed*, i. 82, 427.

mere, v. mære.

merminnen [mereminne, mereminnes], *pl. mermaids*, i. 56, 57. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 451.

mest, mesten, v. mæst-e.

[mete], *d. moderation (?)*, i. 279.

\*mete, \*imete, imeten, *to meet, encounter, seek*, ii. 261, 336, 381; *pr. \*imeteð*, ii. 469; *pl. \*imeteð, imetteð*, i. 316. ii. 423; *p. imette, \*imette [hi-mette]*, i. 193, 288. ii. 25, 201. iii. 56, 105; *pl. \*imette, imet-ten [mette-n, hi-mette]*, i. 61, 202. ii. 336, 402, 419, 564.

\*imete, *a. moderate*, i. 281.

\*mete-custi [mete-cousti], *liberal*, i. 15. ii. 384, 390, 419, 554.

imeten [imete], *pp. measured*, ii. 500.

mete-rum, *moderation (?)*, i. 279.

imetliche, *small*, ii. 491.

meþ, v. mede.

meþe, v. mæþe.

meþegie, *to tame*, ii. 638.

metasunge, *feast*, iii. 278.

mette, imette, v. imætte, mete.

mey, meyes, v. mæi.

meynde, v. mængen.

mewen, v. meowen.

mi, v. min.

micelere, v. muchel.

\*mid, *ppn. with*, i. 5, 10, 44, *et passim*; †mið, i. 274; mide, i. 120. ii. 296. iii. 28; [†mede], i. 183, 306.

middelærd, *world*, ii. 41; *g. middel-ærdes, middel-æerdes, midelarde [middelerþes, middilerþe, middilerþes]*, i. 307, 313. iii. 14, 126; *d. middel-ærde, midden-erde*

[middilerþe, middilherþe], i. 386. ii. 41, 319, 489, 619.

midewinteres [midewynteres], *g. mid-winters*, ii. 539.

mid-festen, *d. mid-feast*, ii. 511.

midle [middel], *d. middle*, ii. 474. iii. 120.

\*midlest-e [middel, middel], *a. middle in age*, i. 90, 301. ii. 114.

\*mid-niht [mid-niþt], *\*f. midnigh*, i. 72, 241, 246; *d. \*mid-nihte, middel-niht, midder-niht-e [mid-niht]*, i. 324. ii. 243, 321, 440, 441. iii. 20.

\*mihte, *f. might*, ii. 296. iii. 7; *d. mihten, imihte-n, †mitte [miht-e, miþte]*, i. 17, 30, 230. ii. 257, 638. iii. 56, 221; *pl. [mihtes]*, i. 137. ii. 554. v. mæhte.

miht-e, mihten, v. mæi.

[mihti, miþti-e, †mistie], *mighty*, ii. 3, 68, 120. ii. 157; *pl. i. 280. v. mæhti.*

\*milc, *f. milk*, i. 50, 51.

\*milce, †milcea, mildce, mildze, milzce, milze [milce], *grace, mercy, favor*, i. 146, 282, 376. ii. 36, 87, 198, 281, 447, 495. iii. 262. v. imilþe.

milc-whit [milc-wit], *milk-white*, ii. 243.

milde, *mild, gracious*, ii. 87, 195. iii. 237, 261; *d.f. \*mildere*, ii. 120; *d. pl. mild-en [milde]*, i. 51.

\*mildeliche, mildelichen, *mildly*, i. 217, 283, 377. ii. 46, 88.

mild-heorte, *mild-hearted*, ii. 280.

mildliche [mildeliche], *a. mild*, i. 210, 376.

mild-scipe, *d. mildness*, ii. 294.

\*mile, *mile*, i. 248. iii. 90; *d.f. ii. 88; pl.*

\*mile, milen, iii. 28, 58, 204.

†mils-liþe, *merciful (?)*, ii. 197.

milzce, v. milce.

imilze [milce], *imp. have mercy*, ii. 279, 281.

\*min, \*mi, *mine, my*, i. 30, 97, 265. ii. 14, 78.

iii. 29, 49, 121; *g. mines*, i. 152. iii. 295;

*g.f. mire*, i. 358. ii. 499; *d. \*mine [mi,*

*min]*, i. 29, 30, 32, 127. ii. 25; *d.f. mire,*

*i. 22, 30, 45. ii. 14, 29; acc. \*mine, minne,*

*\*min, \*mi*, i. 30, 34, 45, 97, 356. ii. 55. iii.

14, 23, 30, 68, 101, 126; *pl. \*mine*, i. 29, 34,

97. ii. 25; *d.* 'mine, minen, min, i. 20, 125. ii. 26.
- minji, *v.* munien.
- 'misbode [misbod], *wrong, ill-rule*, ii. 38, 129.
- 'misedede, misededen, *d. pl. misdeeds*, ii. 347. [mis-do], *to act ill*, ii. 520.
- 'mis-ferde, *p. mis-fared, wandered*, iii. 42; *pl.* [misferde], i. 267. iii. 42.
- [mislerede], *p. miscounselled*, i. 184.
- misliche, *variously*, i. 267.
- [mis-reade], *pr. sb. may miscounsel*, ii. 124; *pl.* mis-ræden, ii. 124.
- [mis-spene], *pr. sb. destroy (?)*, ii. 139.
- †miste, *p. might*, ii. 360. *v.* mæi.
- 'miste, *p. missed*, ii. 365.
- mistie, *v.* mihti.
- miht-e, *v.* mæi, mihte.
- mihti, *v.* mihti.
- mo, *v.* ma.
- moche, mochel, mochelere, mochere, mo-chul, *v.* muche, muchel.
- 'mod, *mood, mind, pride*, i. 145, 188, 375. ii. 194, 619, 638. iii. 10, 218; *g.* 'modes, ii. 639; *d.* 'mode, moden, †moda, i. 1, 8, 28, 174, 191. ii. 157, 481. iii. 106, 226.
- 'moddri, *aunt*, i. 160; *g.* 'moddrie, iii. 231.
- imoded [moded], *pp. minded*, iii. 33, 105; *pl.* imodede, ii. 408. iii. 76, 192, 241.
- 'moder, *f. mother*, i. 10, 13, 17. ii. 10, 48. iii. 29; *g. d.* i. 18, 214. ii. 10, 36.
- modfulne, *acc. m. proud*, ii. 591; *pl.* mod-fulle, ii. 265.
- 'modi [modie], *moody, proud*, i. 318. ii. 540, 573. iii. 192, 269; *pl.* i. 356. iii. 192.
- mod-kare [mod-care], *sorrow of mind*, i. 192. ii. 148; *d.* mod-kære [mod-care], ii. 194.
- mod-sorhze, *sorrow of mind*, iii. 217; *d.* mod-sorze, i. 370.
- moggles, *v.* muggles.
- moht, *v.* mot.
- 'mon, 'man, i. 3, 15, 29, 55, 302. ii. 3, 11, 13, 228. iii. 2, 8, 66; *g.* monnes, 'mannes, i. 45, 67. iii. 158, 186; *d.* monne-n, mon,
- 'manne, 'man, i. 4, 106, 142, 272, 404. ii. 126, 230. iii. 9, 238; *pl.* 'men, i. 8, 23, 24. ii. 17. iii. 2, 8, 18, 150; mon (?), ii. 149, 155, 162. iii. 281; *g.* 'monne, monnen-e, monnes [manne-n, mannene, mannes, men, menne], i. 28, 75, 102, 193, 166, 183, 271. ii. 1, 14, 289, 374. iii. 9, 14, 59, 99, 125, 162, 257; *d.* monne-n, 'mannen, 'men, †monnen [manne, mannes, meane, mennene], i. 5, 15, 16, 27, 75, 94, 116, 216, 246, 432. ii. 392, 571, 574. iii. 9, 54, 88.
- mon [me, men], *they*, ii. 201, 344. iii. 30, 118; *one*, iii. 213. *v.* me.
- monaki, *v.* munekien.
- 'mon-cun, 'mon-kun [mancun, mankun], *n. mankind, people, multitude*, i. 19, 223. ii. 282, 375, 417, 552, 592. iii. 17, 125, 137, 186; *g.* moncunnes, i. 387; *d.* moncun-ne-n, monkunne, monkinne [mancun-ne, mankunde], i. 94, 246, 289, 387, 389. ii. 198. iii. 52, 106, 130.
- mon-drem [mannes-drem], *clamor of men*, ii. 583.
- 'mone [imone], *sexual intercourse*, iii. 28.
- 'mone, *m. moon*, ii. 325, 461; *d.* 'mone, monen, i. 389. ii. 158. iii. 224; monedæi [moneday], ii. 158.
- imone, *a. common, universal*, i. 42.
- monek, *v.* munec.
- moned, *month*, i. 308; *pl.* monēes, i. 332.
- imong, ymong, †imæg, mong [a-mang, a-mong], *ppn. among, amidst*, i. 94. ii. 4, 69, 92, 123, 202, 206, 320. iii. 12, 114, 186, 238.
- imong, †imagge [a-mang, a-mong], *ad. in the mean time, whilst*, i. 218. ii. 338, 530, 594.
- imonge, *d. business, transaction*, ii. 28.
- 'moni, monie [mani, many], *many*, i. 15. ii. 94. iii. 42, 131, 158; *g.* monies, 'monie [mani], i. 73, 253. ii. 221, 237. iii. 158, 186; *d.* moni [mani-e], i. 144, 321; *ecc.* 'moni, monine [mani, many], i. 18, 97, 145. ii. 237. iii. 101, 166; *pl.* moni, monie-n, monieje [mani-e, many-e, mo-

nye], i. 20, 24, 28, 181, 194, 237. ii. 8. iii. 46, 61, 67, 116, 209; *moni ænne*, *monienne* [mani on, many an], *acc.* i. 281, 390. ii. 237, 570; *g. moniannes*, *monienness*, *moni anes* [maniane, mani one], i. 322. ii. 39, 418, 616. iii. 186; *d.f. mani are*, *moni are*, i. 24. ii. 199. iii. 166, 232; *d. moni ane* [mani an-e], i. 24, 218. ii. 39. iii. 159.

*imonien*, *v. munien*.

*monliche* [manliche], *bravely, manly*, iii. 69.

*mon-qualm* [man-cwalm], *mortality*, i. 166, 172.

*mon-radene*, *mon-raddene*, *mon-rædene*, *mon-redne* [manradene], *acc. homage, fealty*, i. 18, 204, 266. ii. 34, 134, 523, 586.

*mon-radene* [manradene], *acc. carnal intercourse*, iii. 28.

*monscipe*, *monschipe* [mansipe, monsipe], *f. honor, dignity, power*, i. 8, 15, 16, 33, 107, 137, 163, 266, 378. ii. 625. iii. 51, 247, 265; *d. i. 6, 19, 36, 183, 164, 204, 214*. ii. 140, 447. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 439.

*mon-slæht*, *manslaughter*, iii. 110; *d. mon-slæhte* [man-slechte], iii. 110.

*mon-sware*, *man-swore, perfured*, i. 177. ii. 506.

*montaine* [montayne], *d. mountain*, i. 54. iii. 18.

*mon-uerde*, *mon-uerede*, *monne-uerde* [man-ferde], *forces, people, host*, ii. 22, 23, 265, 297; *d. mon-uerde*, *mon-uerede*, *mon-ueorde* [man-ferde], i. 203. ii. 212, 257, 292. iii. 139.

*mon-weorede*, *†mon-weore*, *f. army, assemblage*, ii. 23, 587, 616. iii. 202, 255; *d. mon-weorede*, *mon-werede*, ii. 432, 439, 508, 588. iii. 139, 198, 263.

*morde*, *v. mæren*.

*more*, *d. moor*, ii. 536; *pl. mores*, i. 205; *d. moren*, iii. 120.

*more*, *v. mære*.

*moren* [mores], *d. pl. roots*, iii. 282. Still used in the western dialects.

*morewe*, *morwe*, *morje-n*, *v. a-mærwe*, *mærjen*, *to-mærje*.

*mornede*, *mornede*, *v. murnede*.

*morð* [morþre], *mortality, calamity, murder*, iii. 127, 148, 280; *d. morðe* [morþre], ii. 405, 456. iii. 36, 264.

*morð-gomene*, *murder, destruction*, ii. 529.

*morð-spelle* [morþre-spelle], *d. murder*, ii. 401.

*moruene* [mor-fenne, *d. moor-fen*, ii. 422.

*morjen-liht* [†moreliht], *d. morning light, dawn*, ii. 328.

*morjeue*, *†mærjeue*, *nuptial gift*, ii. 178. iii. 249. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 487.

*mot*, *moht* [mote], *1 p. pr. may, might, must*, i. 148, 163, 353. ii. 66, 139. iii. 36; 121, 249; *2 p. mote*, i. 191. ii. 410; *3 p. mot*, *mote*, *mohte*, i. 38, 45, 102, 133, 153. ii. 25, 155, 622; *pl. moten*, *mote*, i. 21, 365. ii. 132, 141, 305, 506. iii. 80; *2 p. p. most*, *mostes*, *must*, i. 374, 420. ii. 161, 246, 363, 410. iii. 290; *3 p. moste*, *mosten*, i. 168, 286, 294, 422. ii. 193, 199. iii. 168, 288; *pl. mosten* [mote, most], ii. 155, 450. iii. 63, 161.

*mote*, *d. meeting*, ii. 113. iii. 271.

*motest*, *2 p. pr. speakest*, i. 61; *1 p. pl. motegeu*, ii. 213.

*moting*, *motinge* [motyng], *meeting, moot-ing, speech, transaction*, i. 279. ii. 206. iii. 213, 287; *d. [motinge]*, ii. 28, 338.

*mouþ*, *v. muð*.

*mowe*, *moje*, *v. mawe*.

*muche* [moche], *great, mickle, big, tall*, i. 7, 12, 47, 227, 259. ii. 6, 170, 227, 552. iii. 4, 210, 229; *g. muche*, iii. 119; *d. muche-n* [moche], ii. 38, 56, 130, 145, 181, 246. iii. 251, 267; *d.f. muchere* [mochere], i. 157, 312, 353. ii. 435. iii. 234; *acc. m. muchene* [moche], i. 15, 163. ii. 56, 621. iii. 103.

*muchel-e*, *mucle* [mochel-e], *great, big, mickle, tall, spacious*, i. 19, 24, 27, 49, 120, 173, 184, 427. ii. 254, 483. iii. 4, 17, 21, 45, 98, 131, 210; *g. mucheles* [mochele],

ii. 516. iii. 119; *d.* muchele-n, muchle, †muchela, mucle, mucle-n, mucla-n, †mucelæn, mochelen, †michelene [mochel-e], i. 20, 23, 56, 74, 91, 93, 109, 133, 188, 224, 240, 248, 405. ii. 130, 246, 565. iii. 5, 22, 59, 110, 139, 254, 267; *d.f.* muchelere, muchelre, muchelure, muclere, \*mochelere, michelere, i. 5, 23, 156, 157, 164, 210, 262. ii. 196, 201. iii. 61, 128, 136, 224; *acc.m.* muchelne, muchele-n, muchel, mucchel, mucle-n [mochel-e], i. 15, 169, 372. ii. 44, 83, 216, 252. iii. 19, 45, 263; *acc.f.* muchele, mucle [mochel-e], i. 15, 18. iii. 79, 86, 231; *acc. n.* muchel-e, \*mochel, i. 10, 184. ii. 56. iii. 21; *pl.* muchele, mucle [mochele], iii. 31, 207, 287; *d.* iii. 8, 199.

muchel-e, mucle, mochul [mochel-e, moche], *ad. greatly, much*, i. 136, 185, 265, 422. iii. 231.

muggles [moggles], *pl. ray-fish*, iii. 186.

muglinges [moglynges], *pl. a term of reproach, applied to those who wore the tails of ray-fish*, iii. 186. See Notes, p. 420.

munchene, \*munechene, *nun*, ii. 231. iii. 138.

mund, *protector, guardian, protection*, iii. 14, 126; *d.* \*munde, ii. 13, 554.

munden [mundes], *pl. palms of the hand*, ii. 500.

munec [monek], *monk*, ii. 114, 122; *pl.* muneke, munkes [monekes], ii. 123, 128. iii. 166, 176, 191; *g.* muneckes [monekene], ii. 316; *d.* muneken [monekes], iii. 192.

munec-child, *young monk*, ii. 129.

munec-claſes, *pl. monks habit*, ii. 118; *d.* munec-claſen [monekes cloſes], ii. 123.

munecclif, *monastery*, iii. 191; *pl.* muneccliuen, iii. 296.

\*munede, *d.f. mount*, ii. 260. iii. 187.

munekien [monaki], *to make a monk*, ii. 114.

munien, imunen, imunnen, †imuzen, imonien, munegie [imune, munéji, †mi-

niji], *to commemorate, remember, remind*, i. 86, 118, 343. ii. 259, 586. iii. 176; *to manage*, i. 174; *p.* \*munegede-n, *urged, chastised*, ii. 273. iii. 55; *pl.* munegeden [munegede], ii. 582.

munster, munstre, *minster*, ii. 120, 597; *d.* munestere, munstere, munstre, \*munestre, ii. 120, 124, 149, 231; *pl.* munstres [munestres], ii. 597. iii. 176.

munt [mont, mount, †mund], *mount, hill*, i. 240, 370. ii. 253, 345. iii. 18, 24; *d.* \*munte, munten [monte], i. 113. ii. 222, 470. iii. 18, 37, 222, 345; *pl.* munten, \*muntres [montes], i. 19, 85, 241. ii. 491; *d.* munten [mountes], i. 20, 77. ii. 111.

imunten, *p. purposed*, i. 343.

\*muri-e [merie, mury], *merry, pleasant, prosperous*, i. 1, 56, 119, 346, 428. ii. 63, 208, 211, 268. iii. 183; *pl.* \*murie, i. 432. ii. 609; *d.* ii. 397; *comp.* murgre, ii. 637; *sup.* [muriest], iii. 17.

\*murie, *ad. merrily*, ii. 530. iii. 197.

murne, *pl. mournful*, ii. 253.

murnede, \*mornede, morjnede, *p. mourned*, i. 132, 145. ii. 177; *pp.* imurned, ii. 138; *p.pr.* murnende, ii. 338.

\*murhŕe, \*murŕe, murehŕe, †murhŕe [murŕe, murthe], *f. mirth*, i. 76, 218. ii. 113, 292, 597; *d.* murhŕe, †murŕe [murŕe, murthe], i. 292, 383. ii. 196.

murŕren, *to murder*, ii. 479; *p.* murŕde, i. 171.

\*must, *wine-must*, i. 372.

\*muŕ [mouŕ-e], *mouŕh*, i. 166. iii. 41, 334; *d.* \*muŕe, muŕen [muŕŕe, mouŕe], i. 166, 217, 244, 274; *pl.* \*muŕes, ii. 196.

muwen, muŕen, *v. mæi*.

muŕen, *d. pl. mows, stacks*, iii. 173.

na, †næ, \*no, *a. no*, i. 5, 139, 144, 298. ii. 129, 244. iii. 3, 6, 10, 279. *v. nan*.

na, no [ne], *not*, i. 130, 266. ii. 250. iii. 4, 24, 47; *na ne*, i. 396; *na þe ma* [no þe mo], i. 197; *na mare* [na more, no more], i. 82. ii. 293. iii. 20.

na, †næ, no, †neo [ne], *nor, neither*, i. 8, 413. ii. 133, 147, 290, 356, 392, 431. iii. 57, 138. v. ne.

\*nabbe, 1 *p. pr.* *have not*, i. 336. ii. 139. iii. 18; 2 *p.* \*nauet, i. 141; 3 *p.* \*naueð, nafo [nafef], i. 32, 135. ii. 397. iii. 50; 1 *p. pl.* nabbet, nabbe [nabbef], i. 42. iii. 273; 2 *p.* \*nabbe, nabben, ii. 387. iii. 266; 3 *p.* nabbeoð [nabbef], ii. 378; *imp.* naue, ii. 108; *pr. sb.* nabbe, iii. 18; *pl.* nabben, ii. 107; 1 *p. p.* [nadde], i. 342; 2 *p.* nefdest, ii. 228; 3 *p.* nefde-n, næfde, neafde, næuede, nauede, neuede, nefede, \*nafde [nadde], i. 5, 24, 192, 209, 270, 317, 322, 411. ii. 12, 46, 72, 337. iii. 9, 28, 221; *pl.* nefden, nefde, næfden, næueden [nafde, nadde], i. 10, 118, 184. ii. 90, 171. v. habbe.

næfer, næuere, næure, v. neuere.

næh, a. *near by relationship*, ii. 2.

næh, næhi, v. neh.

næi [nai, nay], *noy*, ii. 124, 356.

næm, v. nime.

næm [nam], 1 *p. pr.* *am not*, ii. 167; 2 *p.* nært, \*nert [nart], ii. 145, 228. iii. 269; 3 *p.* \*nis, i. 144, 304. ii. 156. iii. 14; 1 *p. p.* \*nas, i. 147; 2 *p.* \*nere, i. 65; 3 *p.* næs, nes, \*nas, neas, i. 6, 15, 24, 26. ii. 61. iii. 6, 9, 29, 30; *pl.* neoren, \*neore, \*nere, nære [neren], i. 23, 48, 408. ii. 381. iii. 1, 8, 297, 345; *p. sb.* \*neore, neoren, \*nere, nær-e, †neora [ner], i. 26, 65, 66, 272, 340, 376, 396. ii. 48, 66, 122, 566. iii. 21, 33; *pl.* \*neoren [nere], i. 399. ii. 164. iii. 1, 21.

næne, nænne, v. nan.

næstieð [nestleþ], *pr. pl.* *nestle*, ii. 489.

næt, nat [not], 1 *p. pr.* *know not*, i. 113, 266. ii. 109, 354; 2 *p.* nast [nost], i. 97. ii. 347; 3 *p.* nat [not], ii. 368.

næxte [nexste], *ppn.* *nearest*, i. 329.

naht, *not*, i. 261. v. nawiht.

nahtes, 2 *p. pr.* *oughtest not*, ii. 228. v. a-æn.

nailes [nayles], *pl.* *finger-nails*, ii. 495.

nail-sax [nailsex], *nail-knife*, iii. 228.

\*nakede [nakid], *pp.* *naked*, i. 30, 267. ii. 278, 333.

nalde, nalden, v. nulle.

nam, v. næm, nime.

name, v. nome.

†nan [non], *ad.* *anon*, i. 140. ii. 348. v. an-an.

nan-e [non, no], a. *no, none, no one*, i. 26. ii. 102. iii. 9, 13, 26, 33; g. nanes, nænes, nane [none], ii. 228, 238. iii. 9, 64, 246; d. nane, næne, \*none, i. 265. ii. 93. iii. 6, 9, 14, 84; d. f. nare, i. 186, 372. ii. 393, 431. iii. 30, 46, 63; acc. m. \*nanne, nænne, nenne, nan, \*non, nonne [none], i. 7, 24, 32, 241, 349. iii. 97, 47, 57, 64, 75, 142, 263; acc. f. nane [none], iii. 9, 89, 157; *pl.* nane, nanne [none], i. 136. iii. 102; nanes weies [none weies], *noways*, ii. 43, 115.

\*nap, m. *cup*, ii. 175. iii. 239.

[nappi], *to slumber*, i. 52.

\*narewe, d. *narrow*, i. 234; *pl.* iii. 172.

\*narewe, \*narwe, nearew, *ad.* *narrowly*, i. 372, 402. ii. 436. iii. 96; *firmly*, iii. 75.

nart, nas, v. næm.

nast, nat, v. næt.

\*nabeles, neobelas, neoðeles, neðelas, noðelas, noðeles, \*noþeles, *nevertheless*, i. 7, 17, 71, 81, 343, 370. iii. 4, 15, 36, 73.

nabing, naðing, naððing [noþing], *ad.* *nothing*, i. 128, 144. ii. 502. iii. 240.

naue, nauede, naueð, v. nabbe.

nawer, neouwar, neouwer, newer, neo-whær, nowhar, nowher, nohwhar [nohware, nohwere, noþware], *nowhere*, i. 32, 140, 358. ii. 79, 146, 179, 577. iii. 168, 174, 248, 279.

na whon [non], *not at all*, ii. 127.

nawiht, nawhit, na wiðt, nawit, †nauyt, no whit, \*no wiht, nowit [noht, noþt, no wiþt, †nowist], *nought, no whit, not*, i. 13, 21, 62, 81, 135, 139, 145, 185, 243. ii. 229, 243, 339, 561. iii. 16, 21, 22, 283, 296. v. noht.

[næjen, nejen], *ppn. nigh*, iii.98, 149. v. a-foren on.  
 'ne [no], *not*, the usual negative prefix to verbs, i.16, 18, 21; *neither, nor*, i.34, 366. ii.7, 51, 75. v. na.  
 neafde, v. nabbe.  
 neas, v. næm.  
 neawene, v. neowene.  
 'neb, *face*, i.349. ii.407, 503. iii.186; *d. 'nebbe*, i.192. ii.495. iii.215; *pl. 'nebbes*, i.177. ii.552. iii.67, 221, 245.  
 'necke, *d. neck*, i.30.  
 nedden, *p.pl. oppressed*, i.172.  
 ned-e, v. neod-e.  
 nedðer, v. neoðere, niðer.  
 nefde, nefede, v. nabbe.  
 'neh, næh, næhi, nehi, neih, nieh, nih [neþ], *ppn. nigh, near*, i.6, 84, 122, 180, 212, 213. ii.36, 130, 420. iii.33, 90.  
 'neh, neih [neþ], *ad. nigh*, i.67, 68, 164, 262. ii.21, 75, 148; *neh þan, nearly*, ii.495, 515. v. aneh, næjen.  
 'nehlehte, nehlehten [nehlepte], *p. pl. nighed*, i.224. ii.147, 463, 587.  
 nelle, nelt, v. nulle.  
 neme-n, v. nime.  
 nemnen, inemnen, 'nemni [nemny], *to name*, i.87, 114, 123. ii.27, 601; *pr. nemneþ*, ii.190; *p. 'nemnede, †næmde*, i.256, 303. ii.140, 292. iii.187; *pl. nemneden* [nem-nede], i.86, 269, 303; *pp. inemned* [i-nemnid], i.100, 115, 206, 258. iii.292.  
 nenne, v. nan.  
 †neo, v. na.  
 'neod-e, ned, *f. need, necessity*, i.19, 225. iii.19, 33, 83, 139; *d. 'neode, neoden, neodde, †neodes* [neod], i.23, 51, 225, 231. ii.167, 294. iii.23, 75, 135, 136, 204; *acc. 'neode* [nede], i.406. ii.128; *d. pl. neoden*, iii.180.  
 'neode, nede [neod], *ad. needs, of necessity*, i.45, 353.  
 [neod-fol], *poor*, ii.575.  
 neodliche, neodeliche, *forcibly, earnestly, exceedingly*, ii.229, 305. iii.71.

neofer, v. neuere.  
 neol, v. nulle.  
 neor [ner], *ppn. near*, i.379.  
 neor [ner], *ad. near*, i.276. ii.229.  
 neore, neoren, v. næm.  
 neose [nose], *nose*, i.349. ii.536; *d. i.166*.  
 neote, v. nute.  
 neoðeles, v. napeles.  
 neoðer [noþer], *nor, neither*, ii.277.  
 neoðer, neouþer, nouþer, nouþer [noþer], *neither (of two)*, i.297, 372. ii.387, 423, 537. iii.227, 238.  
 neoðere, neouþer, †nedðer, *ad. beneath, low*, i.84, 172. iii.274. v. niðer.  
 †neoðerien, *p. pl. oppressed*, i.219; *pp. neoðered, ineouþered, inipeled, diminished, abased*, i.435. ii.638. iii.203. v. aniðeri.  
 neotsume, *fruitful*, i.115.  
 neouere, v. neuere.  
 'neowe, 'neouwe, 'niwe [neuwe, newe], *new*, i.113. ii.548. iii.40, 96, 293; *pl. i. 87, 315, 365. ii.431, 548, 617*.  
 neowene, neouwen, neow [neawene, new-ene], *newly* [A.-S. *neowan*], i.152, 365. ii.444. iii.194.  
 neowenliche [neuwenliche], *newly*, ii.132.  
 neower, neouwer, neowær, v. nawer.  
 ner, v. neor.  
 †ner, *never*, iii.212.  
 nere, nert, nes, v. næm.  
 nestleþ, v. næstieþ.  
 nete [niete], *pl. cattle*, i.16.  
 neþ, v. neh.  
 neþelas, v. napeles.  
 nettes, *pl. nets*, iii.172.  
 'neuere, næuere, næure, 'nauer-e, næfer, *neofer, neouere, neouuere, never*, i.84, 110, 131, 224. ii.239, 394, 563. iii.4, 9, 23, 43, 227; *næuer-mære, nauere-mære, nauere-mære* [neuere-more], iii.68, 290, 297.  
 neuere, v. neowe.  
 newene, v. neowene.  
 [nexst], *ad. nearest, latest*, i.214.

nexste [nexste], *a. nearest*, ii. 536, 592. iii. 292; *d. nexste-n*, ii. 294, 536.

nejen, *v. aforen on, najen*.

nich, nih, *v. neh*.

niete, *v. neta*.

nihen, *v. nize*.

\*niht, †nib [nihte], *night*, i. 36, 71. ii. 225.

iii. 133, 174, 246; *g. abs. nihtes* [nihtes], i. 138, 140. iii. 247; *d. f. nihte, nihten*, \*niht [niht-e], i. 71, 88, 100, 238, 323. ii. 425. iii. 17, 67, 133; *pl. niht-e, nihten* [niht, nihtes], i. 166. ii. 225, 633. iii. 279; *g. nihte* [niht], i. 192; *d. nihte, nihtes* [niht, nihte], i. 188, 339. ii. 154. iii. 229.

\*nikeres, *water-spirits*, ii. 489. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 499.

\*nime-n, *to take, capture*, i. 42, 62, 128. iii. 3, 68, 216; *inf. fut. nimene*, iii. 208; *pr. nimeŕ*, i. 278; *1 p. pl. nime*, i. 178. iii. 91; *3 p. nimeŕ*, iii. 244; *imp. nim*, ii. 125. iii. 262; *pl. nimeŕ*, \*nime 3e [nem-eŕ], ii. 206, 214. iii. 53, 64; *1 p. pl. pr. ōb. nimen*, i. 228; *1 p. p. nam*, i. 148; *2 p. nome* [neme], i. 215; *3 p. nam, næm*, \*nom, inom, i. 2, 3, 4, 190, 213, 286, 325. ii. 632. iii. 8, 28, 81, 105; *pl. nomen* [nome, neme-n, neome-n], i. 28, 54, 78, 163, 164, 219, 286. ii. 91, 206, 332, 550. iii. 61, 73, 222; *p. ōb. nome* [neme], i. 302. ii. 212; *pl. nomen*, i. 18; *pp. inome-n, inume-n*, i. 9, 229, 316, 355. ii. 133, 242, 350. iii. 18, 80, 122, 133. *v. bi-nimen*.

nipen, *to sink, decline*, iii. 276.

nis, *v. næm*.

\*niŕ, *d. pl. bad, evil*, i. 303.

[niŕe], *d. strife, enmity*, i. 167.

niŕer, *ad. down, beneath*, i. 349. ii. 68, 89, 495. *v. neoŕere*.

inipered, *v. aniŕeri, neoŕerien*.

niŕfulne, *acc. m. wicked*, i. 436.

\*niŕing [niŕinc], *coward, wretch*, i. 30. ii. 333. iii. 85, 220; *g. niŕinges*, i. 71. ii. 21; *pl. niŕinges*, i. 194, 247. See *Notes*, p. 9.

niŕt-e, *v. niht*.

niwe, *v. neowe*.

\*nize, nizen, \*nijene, nihen, *nine*, i. 51, 219. iii. 53, 58, 199.

nizentene [nezentene], *nineteen*, i. 78.

no, *v. na, nan, ne*.

\*noht, \*noh [noht, †nost], *ad. nought, nothing, not*, i. 10, 16, 23, 26, 46, 128, 145, 269. ii. 179, 214, 519. iii. 8, 31, 49, 155, 186, 269; *nohtes*, ii. 159. *v. nawiht*.

nohware, nohwere, nohwhar, *v. nawer*.

noked [nokede], *pp. cornered*, ii. 500.

molde-n, nolle, nollep, *v. nulle*.

nom, inom, inome-n, *v. nime*.

[inome], *fame*, i. 133.

nome, †noma [name], *m. name*, i. 59, 83, 258. iii. 190; *d. nome-n* [name], i. 49, 432. iii. 38, 184; *acc. nome-n, †noma*, \*name, i. 11, 82, 86, 284. iii. 86, 114, 178, 233; *pl. nomen*, nome, †noma, namen [names, name], i. 76, 87, 114, 225. ii. 10. iii. 179, 287.

\*non, noon, ii. 163, 271. iii. 276; *d. none* [non], ii. 291.

non-e, nonne, *v. nan*.

nonne, *v. nunne*.

[nonnerie], *numery*, ii. 231.

noreinisce, norenisce, norenissce, nornisce [norwenissce], *pl. Norwegian*, ii. 112, 551, 553, 555.

\*norŕ, *ad. northward*, i. 112. iii. 184.

norŕ, norh, norŕe-n, *a. north*, ii. 150. iii. 160, 162, 205; *comp. norŕur* [norŕer], i. 113.

\*norŕerne, *northern*, iii. 259; *pl.* i. 113. iii. 264.

nose, *v. neae*.

nost, not, *v. næt*.

[note], *pl. notes*, i. 298.

inoted, *pp. used (?)*, iii. 229.

noŕelas, noŕeles, *v. naŕeles*.

noŕer, nouŕer, *v. neoŕer*.

noŕing, *v. naŕing*.

noŕt, no whit, no wiht, no wiŕt, *v. nawiht*, noht.

noŕware, nowhar, nowher, *v. nawer*.

·nu, ·nou, nuðe, nuþe [nouþe], *now*, i.3, 6, 150, 215. iii.7, 18, 198.

[nuel], *ad. prone*, ii.279.

nulle [nolle, †nole, †neolle, nelle, nele],

1 *p. pr. will not*, i.62, 95, 176, 261, 311.

ii.122. iii.49, 122, 269; 2 *p. nult*, ·nelt

[neol], i.21, 147, 418. iii.43, 49, 270;

3 *p. nulle*, nule, ·nolle [nele, neole], i.

148, 200, 353, 406. iii.3, 269, 270; *pl.*

nulleð, nulle, nole [nolleþ, nelleþ, nolle,

nole], i.14, 16, 46, 64, 159, 313. ii.26,

107, 141; 2 *p. pr. sb. nulle* [nolle], ii.524;

1 *p. p. nolde*, nalde, *would not*, i.360,

361; 2 *p. ·noldest*, naldest, i.215. ii.

365; 3 *p. ·nolde*, nalde, nælde, nulde,

i.30, 333, 350. ii.15. iii.11, 33, 117; *pl.*

·nolden, ·nolde, nalden, nælden, nulde-n,

i.118, 236, 428, 433. ii.17, 72, 299, 537.

iii.46, 106, 191.

inume, *pl. prisoners*, iii.74. *v. nime*.

nunne [nonne], *nun*, ii.231, 232; *pl. nun-*

nen [nonnes], ii.597.

·nuste, nusten, 1 *p. p. knew not*, i.152. iii.

120; 3 *p. ·nuste*, nusten [nust], i.101,

357. ii.84. iii.20, 66, 81; *pl. ·nusten*

[nuste], ii.91, 116. iii.21, 75, 116. *v.*

witen.

nut[init], *useful, needful (?)*, i.404; nuttes,

ii.137.

·nute, nuten [neote], *pr. pl. know not*, i.

197. iii.18; *pr. sb. ·nute*, i.152. *v. witen*.

nutene, *pl. cattle*, i.15.

nute-scalen, *pl. nut-shells*, iii.172.

†o, *any (?)*, i.155. *v. æi*.

·o [on], *ppn. on, in*, i.162, 214, 223, 277,

305, 313. ii.193. iii.12, 141. *v. a, on*.

oað, *v. æð*.

oc [hock], *p. ached*, i.286. ii.34.

ocht, *v. oht*.

oeu, *v. eou*.

·of [oue], *ppn. of, from, by, in*, i.14, 20. ii.

39, 65, 562. iii.1, 65, 237, 265.

of, *ad. off*, i.216.

of-ærne, of-ærnen [of-herne], *to overtake*,

ii.125, 142; *pp. [of-vrne]*, *fled*, ii.342.

*v. ærne, eorne*.

of-dred, *pp. adread, afraid*, i.359; *pl. of-*

dredde, i.323. *v. adrede*.

ofer, ·ouer, *ppn. over*, i.16, 261, 402. ii.215.

iii.2, 12.

of-færed, of-fered, *pp. afraid*, i.224. ii.

224, 561. *v. aferde*.

[of-falle], *pp. fallen*, iii.119. *v. afeol*.

of-fingred, *pp. a-hungered*, iii.279. See

*Glossar. Rem.* p.513.

offreden, *p. pl. offered*, i.345.

[of-frihte], *p. was frightened*, iii.214; *pp.*

of-furhte, iii.292.

of-fulled, *pp. filled*, ii.434. *v. afeolled*.

of-hæt [†afeat], *pp. over-heated*, i.397.

of-herne, *v. of-ærne*.

[of-kende], *p. perceived*, i.70. *v. kenne*.

of-læien, *pp. oppressed with watching*, ii.

386. *v. for-leie*.

·of-liue, *ad. dead, slain*, i.292, 386. iii.55.

·of-longed [of-langet], *pp. desirous*, ii.366,

375.

of-lust [a-lust], *pp. desirous* [A.-S. *of-*

*lyst*], iii.227.

†of-nomen, *p. pl. captured*, iii.61. *v. nime*.

†of-sended, *imp. pl. send ye*, ii.324; *pr. sb.*

·of-sende, ii.235.

of-slæn, of-slean, *to slay*, i.30. iii.163;

2 *p. p. [of-sloje]*, ii.620; 3 *p. of-slæh*,

·of-sloh [of-sloþ, of-sloje], i.108, 223,

274. ii.150, 216, 276, 620. iii.16, 57, 106,

166; *pl. ·of-sloh*, ·of-slojen [of-slawe,

of-slowe-n, of-sloje], i.55, 73, 175, 263.

ii.20, 162. iii.61, 103; *struck off*, ii.26;

*pp. of-slæwen*, †of-sclawen, of-slawen,

of-slæjen, ·of-slage, of-slagen, of-slojen

[of-slawe, of-slage, of-sleie], i.4, 14, 24,

41, 48, 349, 425. ii.9, 20, 64, 185. iii.80,

110, 114, 133, 142; *pl. of-slæjene*, of-

slæjene [of-slaw-e, of-slage], ii.257, 450,

571. iii.245. *v. aslæn, slæn*.

of-smat [of-smot], *p. struck off*, iii.35.

[of-spronge], *pp. sprung from, descended*,

iii.50.



of-stinge, *pr. sb. slay*, i. 214; *p. of-stong*, *pierced, stabbed*, ii. 19, 117; *pp. of-stungen* [of-stonge], ii. 52. iii. 100, 101, 110. *v. stong*.

of-swipte, *p. struck off, took off*, i. 349. ii. 26, 176, 275. iii. 34, 149. *v. a-swipte*, *swippen*.

of-take, of-taken, *to overtake*, iii. 84, 259; *p. of-toc* [of-tock, of-tok], i. 164. ii. 334, 484. iii. 35; *pl. of-token* [of-toke], ii. 79.

ofte [hofte], *often*, i. 27, 143. ii. 61, 289. iii. 4.

of-pincheð, of-puncheð, *pr. repenteth, grieveth*, i. 143. ii. 143; *p. of-puhte-n*, of-pouhte [of-pohte], i. 7, 9. ii. 453. iii. 264. *v. apenche*.

of-giten [of-ȝete], *to perceive*, iii. 23, 59; *pr. sb. of-ȝite* [of-ȝete], iii. 23. *v. on-ȝiten*.

oh, *v. æð*.

ohni, ohnede, *v. ahnien*.

oht [ohte, hoht], *ought, anything* [A.-S. *owiht*], i. 129, 281. ii. 75, 147, 295, 543. iii. 4, 22, 136, 140. *v. aht*, *awiht*.

oht-e, oht, *good, brave, worthy*, i. 207, 301. ii. 110, 113, 159, 346, 349, 382. iii. 56, 103, 117; *acc. m. oht, ohte, ohtne* [hohte], ii. 268, 357, 440, 560; *pl. oht-e* [hopte], i. 29, 202, 251. ii. 331, 614. iii. 7; *g. ohtere*, ii. 331; *d. ȝote*, iii. 153; *v. æht*.

ohte, *v. aȝen*.

ohtliche, ohliche, *bravely, boldly*, i. 34, 68, 242, 338. ii. 214, 479. iii. 76. *v. ahtliche*.

oht-scipen, *acc. bravery*, ii. 614.

ohwa, *v. eower*.

olde, *v. æld*.

olifantes [holifantes], *g. elephants*, ii. 576.

on, *with compounds, v. un* —.

on, onne [o, an, in], *ppn. on, in, to, at, of, upon*, i. 1, 2, 22, 52, 76, 141, 173, 286. ii. 122, 134. iii. 32, 104, 289; *used to form adverbs*, on daie, i. 37; on deaðe, on deðe-n, i. 14. iii. 138, 287; on hond [an hond], i. 11, 21; on leode-n, i. 1, 4. ii. 272; on life, on liue, on liuen, on liues

[on lifue, a-lifue, a-liue], i. 10, 14, 59. ii. 55, 339, 356, 411. iii. 2, 18, 25, 58; on-londe [a-lond], i. 76; on slepe, on slepen [on sleape], ii. 234. iii. 33; on wille [at wille, to wille], iii. 17, 229. *v. a, an, o*.

on, hon [an], *ad. on, in*, i. 6, 14. iii. 2, 3, 184.

on, one, onnes, *v. an, æne*.

[onbold], *timid*, i. 342. *v. vnbalde*.

on-bolȝen, *pp. enraged*, i. 72. *v. abolȝe*.

on-buȝen, *p. pl. submitted*, i. 263. *v. buȝe*.

onde [honde], *envy, hatred*, ii. 532, 608. iii. 265; *d. i. 167*.

onder, *with compounds, v. under* —.

[onderȝete], *to perceive*, iii. 23. *v. under-ȝet*.

oneȝe, *v. un-æðe*.

on-fest, on-fast, on-uæst, on uast, *ppn. near, nigh*, i. 1, 121, 234. ii. 168, 253, 307, 405. iii. 42, 58, 233. *v. aneosten, an-fest*.

on-feste, on-fast, on-uast, on-uest, *ad. near, nigh*, i. 72, 179. ii. 261. iii. 282. *v. aneoste*.

on-fon, *to receive, take, accept, commence*, i. 46. ii. 249, 466; *imp. on-fo*, i. 152; *p. on-feng-e* [afeng], i. 7, 50, 208, 271, 288. ii. 8; *pl. on-fengen* [on-fenge], i. 73, 386. *v. afon*.

[onfrendes], *pl. enemies*, i. 364; *d. on-freondes*, i. 240. ii. 314.

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[refe], *to deprive, rob, ravage*, i. 375; *p.* ræuede, i. 172; *pl.* ræfden [refden], ii. 16; *pp.* i-ræued [iræfed], i. 48. ii. 13. *v.* bi-ræuie.  
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 rehchen [reche], *to reckon, care*, i. 118. ii. 332; 1 *p. pr.* ræcche, ræche, 'recche [rech], i. 134,136. ii. 290,318; 2 *p.* reh-chest [recchest], i. 185; 1 *p. pl.* 'recche, recchen [reche], i. 196. ii. 482; 3 *p.* rac-cheoð, ii. 403; *p.* 'rohte, rohten, ii. 54,73. iii. 154; *pl.* 'rohte, rohten, i. 267. ii. 153,253. iii. 154.  
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 rehitten, *v.* rihte.  
 rehjen, rihjen [rohje], *d. pl.* *roy-fest*, iii. 185,186.  
 rein, *v.* ræin.  
 reinede, *v.* rine.  
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 rendden, *p. pl.* *were rent*, i. 335.  
 reod-e, *v.* ræd.  
 'reode, *pl.* *reeds*, ii. 423.  
 reolic, reoulich [roulich], *grievous, pitiable, rueful*, ii. 207,322. iii. 99; *d.* [rouliche], iii. 26; *pl.* reoliche, reuliche [roupliche], ii. 145,206; *d.* reoliche-n, reouliche [reuliche], ii. 268,337. iii. 25.  
 reoliche, reouliche [reuliche, rouliche], *grievously, pitiously, miserably*, ii. 80,387,622. iii. 96,105.  
 reordi, *loathsome*, iii. 17.  
 reordien, *to speak*, ii. 507.  
 reosede, 'reousede [roused], *p.* *felt pity, was moved*, ii. 497,507. iii. 181.  
 reosen, resen [reose, rese], *to fall down, sink*, i. 394. ii. 224,244,368,564,586,633. iii. 63,80; *pr.* reoseð, ii. 241; *imp.* reos [res], iii. 56; *p.* [rees], ii. 226. *v.* ræse, rusien, to-reosen.  
 reoðe-n, reouðe-n [roupe], *sorrow, pity, mischief*, ii. 28,99,117,434,490,497,567. iii. 278; *d.* reoðe, reouðe, reoupe, reowðe, 'rouðe [reupe], i. 159. ii. 80,99,

423,626; *used adverbially*, mid reouſen, mid reuſen, *lamentably*, iii.11, 176.  
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 \*repen, *p. pl. reaped*, i.418.  
 rerden, *v. ræren*.  
 res, rese-n, *v. reosen*.  
 reade, resede, *v. ræse*.  
 reae, *v. ras*.  
 reste [raste], *d. rest*, iii.132.  
 \*reue [reane], *reeve, magistrate*, ii.229,230; *d.* ii.229; *pl. reuen, freuwen* [reues], i.225,332. ii.42,286.  
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 reje, rejere, *v. ræh*.  
 \*ribbes, *pl. ride*, i.68; *d. ribben* [ribbe, ribbes], i.68,81,348. ii.34,314.  
 \*riche, ricche, *rich, noble, powerful*, i.6, 17,354. ii.430,627. iii.2,5,48,66,70; *g. riches*, iii.158; *d. \*riche, richen*, i.23, 95,183,337. iii.66; *d.f. richere* [riche], i.33,314. ii.40; *acc.m. \*richne, richene*, i.281,395. ii.577; *pl. \*riche, richen*, i.22,108,110. ii.50. iii.46,84,214; *d. i. 219. ii.274; comp. \*richere, ricchere*, i.173,422. ii.596,607; *sup. ricchest, ribchest* [richest], ii.370,607. iii.85, 92,122; *pl. i.244. iii.112*.  
 \*riche, *f. realm, territory*, i.26. iii.48; *d. \*riche, richen*, i.230. ii.592. iii.92,123; *acc. \*riche, richen*, i.107,119,230. ii.66, 459. iii.48,116,166; *pl. richen*, i.337.  
 \*riche-dom, ricchedom, *sovereignty, wealth, abundance*, i.141,279,346. ii.598,607. iii.209; *d. \*riche-dom, \*riche-dome*, i.255,325. ii.85,544,612; *pl. [riche-domes]*, i.100,311.  
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 \*ride-n, *to ride*, i.19,23. iii.44,53; *imp. \*rid*, iii.56; *pl. \*rideð*, i.232. iii.64; *p. rad, ræd* [rod], i.309,491. ii.124,395. iii.21,263; *pl. \*riden* [ride, freoden], i.234,399. ii.64. iii.57,107; *p. pr.*

\*ridende, ridinde [ridingge], i.67,252. iii.66,140; *pp. iriden, †iridenen* [hiiriden], ii.373,394,622. *v. bi-ride*.  
 \*ridere, *horseman, knight*, i.396; *pl. rider-en, ridearen, \*rideres, ridæres* [ridares], i.68,234. ii.15,410. iii.98; *g. rideren, ridæren, ridern-e, \*rideres*, i.367. ii.172, 207,445. iii.68,76.  
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 rifte, *d. veil*, iii.138.  
 rigge, *v. rug*.  
 [rihfolle], *rightful*, i.430.  
 \*riht [†rih], *a. right*, ii.192,415. iii.59, 81,83,119; *d.f. rihtere*, iii.165; *acc. \*rihtne, rihte, \*riht*, i.203. ii.192. iii.187; *pl. \*rihte*, i.334. ii.410.  
 \*riht, rihte, \*rihtes, riht [riht, rihtes, †rih], *ad. right, straight*, i.32,59,112,134, 227,363. ii.18,227,425. iii.6,18,89. *v. a-riht, forð*.  
 \*rihte, irihte, †rih [riht], *n. right, law, custom*, i.272,314,337. ii.413,568. iii.50; *d. rihten, irihten* [rihte], ii.620. iii.210,287; *acc. \*riht, rihte-n* [riht], i.88,106,405. ii.215,285,625. iii.151; *pl. rihten, \*rihtes, irihte-n*, i.337,414. ii.53,258,592,616. iii.193,210.  
 \*rihte, rihten, *to repair, heal, restore*, i.253,255,435. ii.286,308,394,566. iii.113; *get ready*, iii.59; *govern, direct*, i.267. iii.214; *p. rihten* [rihte], ii.505. iii.242; *pl. rihten, †rehtten* [rihte], i.47. ii.198. iii.13,21; *pp. iriht* [a-riht], ii.199; *pl. irihte* [i-riht], i.436.  
 \*rihtwis, *just*, i.279,289; *pl. riht-wise* [riht-wise], i.88.  
 rihtwisnesse, *justice*, i.279.  
 rihtjen, *v. rehjen*.  
 \*rime, *d. shore*, ii.12.  
 rimie, *furious*, i.66. ii.421.  
 rine [ryne], *to rain*, ii.405. iii.131,282; *p. rinde* [reinede], i.166.  
 irinen, *pp. adorned* [A.-S. *gehrinen*], ii.611.  
 ring, ring, ii.617. iii.237; *d. \*ringe*, i.192;

*pl.* [ringes], i.156; *d.* \*ringes, ringe, ii. 611. iii.237.  
 ringen, *to ring*, ii.285; *p. pl.* ringeden [rongen], ii.606; *pp.* irungen, iii.180.  
 rinkas, *pl. warriors, men*, i.221.  
 rise, *d. bough*, i.32.  
 riseden [rusede], *p. pl. rubbed*, iii.71. See *Glossar. Rem.* p.508.  
 [ristnesse], *history (?)*, i.2.  
 riht-wise, *v. rihtwis*.  
 \*riue, rife, *prevalent, rife*, i.27,194. ii.419, 444. iii.73,107; *pl.* ii.184. iii.291.  
 rixlien [rixli, rixly], *to reign, govern*, ii. 250,387,547. iii.92; 2 *p. pr.* rixlest [rixlist], i.314. iii.50; 3 *p.* \*rixleſ, rix-leoſ, ii.250,633. iii.122; *p.* \*rixlede, i. 294. ii.220; *pl.* rixleden [rixlede], ii. 602.  
 rod, *v. ride*.  
 \*rode, rood, ii.41,504; *d.* ii.41.  
 \*rof, roof, i.123. iii.119.  
 [rof], *p. drove, pierced*, iii.56,104. *v. to-rof*, burh-rof.  
 rohte-n, *v. rehchen*.  
 rohje, *v. rehjen*.  
 [rollede], *p. pl. rolled*, ii.512.  
 romanisc-e [romanis, romaniſe], *a. Roman*, i.225. iii.39,43; *pl.* i.249. ii.40, 54,67,87.  
 \*rom-leode, rom-leoden, *pl. people of Rome*, i.241,335. ii.53,99; *d.* rom-leoden, rom-leodene, rom-leden [rom-leode, rom-lede], i.338,372,398. ii.92, 562. iii.53. *v. leoden*.  
 \*rom-beode, *people or territory of Rome*, i.386.  
 rom-wæren, rom-ware, *pl. people of Rome*, i.339. ii.585.  
 rom-wisen, *pl. wise men of Rome*, ii.41.  
 rongen, *v. ringen*.  
 rop, *v. rap*.  
 rop, *m. lamentation*, ii.98,206,434,497,567.  
 ros, *v. ras*.  
 rote [rotes], *d. pl. roots*, iii.282.  
 roþerc, *v. ruþeren*.

rouliche, roupliche, *v. reolic, reoliche*.  
 roun-e, *v. run*.  
 rounne, rouni, rounede, *v. rune*.  
 rouning, *v. runinge*.  
 rousede, *v. reosed*.  
 [route], *herd, assemblage*, i.110; *d.* iii.7.  
 rouþe, *v. reoþe*.  
 rouwen [rowe], *to row*, i.333. *v. birouwen*.  
 rug [rugge], *back*, i.81. iii.110; *d.* \*rugge, ruggen, \*ruge, rigge, i.81,239,286,348, 393. ii.216,413. iii.31; *pl.* \*rugges, i. 24,398. iii.60,110; *d.* ruggen, iii.93.  
 rum, room, space, i.43.  
 rumen, *to leave, vacate, clear*, ii.18; *pr. sb.* \*rume, i.201; *p.* \*rumde, iii.131.  
 rumen, *to take, win, gain*, i.151; *imp.* irum, i.157; *pp.* irumed, rumede, i.222. ii.117.  
 \*rumliche, *liberally*, i.104.  
 \*run, rune-n, runan [roun-e], *acc. secret counsel, communing, discourse*, i.3,16, 18. ii.117,123,164,194,377,529. iii.4, 30,55,262,270; *d.* rune-n, †runun [roune], i.37,138,226. ii.165,383. iii. 81,287; *pl.* runen, †ronenen [roune], letters, whisperings, i.135. ii.165,227. iii.4. *v. leod-runen*.  
 †runden, *p. pl. ran*, i.57.  
 rune-n, runan [roune, rouni, rouny], *to commune, consult, advise, say*, i.99. ii. 288,388,623. iii.292; *p. pl.* runden [rounede-n], i.248,420. ii.126.  
 irungen, *v. ringen*.  
 runinge [rouning-e, †roning], *whispering, secret speech*, i.16. ii.164,634. iii.270; *d.* i.16,138. ii.117; *pl.* [rouninges], ii. 164.  
 run-stauen, *pl. letters*, i.425.  
 ruokeden, *p. pl. rolled*, ii.512. See *Glossar. Rem.* p.500.  
 \*rapten, *p. pl. robbed*, ii.16. *v. refe*.  
 ruren, *p. pl. sank*, iii.117. *v. reosen*.  
 rusede, *v. riseden*.  
 rusien [rusie, rese], *to rush*, ii.421; *to fall*, ii.244,368. *v. ræsen, reosen*.



†irust, v. fbrust.

ruðeren [roþere], *pl. oxen, cattle*, i. 346. iii. 19.

ruwe, v. reouwe.

sa, †sæ [so], *so*, i. 286. ii. 394. v. swa.

·sad, †sað, *tired, sad*, i. 398. ii. 450.

sadde, v. scede.

sadele, *d. saddle*, i. 276; *pl. ·sadeles*, iii. 220.

·sadelī, sadelīe, sadelīen, *to saddle*, ii. 140. 204, 412.

sæ, se, sea [see, séé], *f. sea*, i. 6, 54, 399. ii. 42, 501. iii. 12, 15, 21, 229; *g. i. 309*;

*d. sæ, †sa, †sæi, se [see, séé]*, i. 47, 55, 106, 149. ii. 389. iii. 121, 158, 200, 201, 224, 389; sæ-brimme [séé-brimme], *d.*

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*pl. sæ-clīuen [séé-clīunes]*, ii. 358; sæ-fisce [séé-visce], *d. pl. ii. 524*;

sæ-flod-e, sæ-ulode [séé-flod-e], *d. i. 111, 263, 423. ii. 549. iii. 21*;

sæ-flot, i. 193; sa-grunde, se-grunde [see-grunde], *d. i. 172. iii. 152*;

sæ-men, sæ-monnen [see-men, séé-mannen], *pl. i. 50, 57, 415*;

sæ-oure, *d. iii. 250*;

sæ-rīme [see-rīme], *d. i. 265, 274*;

sæ-side [see-syde], *d. iii. 18*;

sæ-stræm, sæ-stram, sæ-streme [séé-strem], i. 152, 309. iii. 242;

*pl. sæ-strame, sæ-strames, sea-streames [séé-stremes]*, i. 15, 415. ii. 73;

sæ-strond-e [séé-strond-e], i. 208, 394. ii. 94, 458. iii. 131;

sæ-werie [séé-weri], *pl. i. 197, 265. See Glossar. Rem. p. 464.*

sæc, v. suken.

sæc, seake, sec, seoc, seocke [seac, seak, seke], *sick, ill*, i. 118, 284, 289. ii. 34, 312, 385, 407. iii. 118; *d. seocken [seake]*,

ii. 319, 391; *acc. m. sucne*, ii. 317; *pl. seoke [seake]*, iii. 184.

sæchen, ·sechen, sechīen, īsechen [seche], *to seek, go*, i. 146, 393. ii. 112, 132, 272, 301, 466. iii. 17, 111, 151, 153, 198; *pr. īsecheð [secheþ]*, ii. 452; *pl. i. 197; imp. sæche*, i. 152; *pr. sb. īsechen [seche]*, i.

343; *p. ·sohte, īsohte, ·sohte, īsowte*, i. 23, 360, 368. ii. 279, 629. iii. 47, 276, 285, 629; *pl. ·sohten, īsohten, †i-scohten,*

†īseoðten [sohte], i. 60, 92, 197, 296, 399. ii. 124, 192, 564; *p. pr. sechinde, sichinde [sechinge]*, i. 59, 310; *pp. ·isoht*, i. 197, 265, 383. v. bi-sechen.

īsæcled, *pp. disordered*, iii. 226.

sæg, seg, man, i. 340, 342; *pl. segges*, ii. 451, 564, 625. iii. 72, 94.

sæg, saying, i. 189, 190. v. sæge.

sæh, v. sizen.

sæh, īsæh, īsæhjen, v. īseon.

sæht [sat], *p. happened*, i. 194. v. size.

sæhte [sahte], *reconciliation, amity, peace*, i. 420; *d. sæhte, sahte-n, ·sæhte, ·sæhte,*

saihte, i. 89, 91, 156, 175, 364, 382, 406. ii. 47, 53, 209, 213; *acc. sæhte-n, saht [sehte]*, i. 108, 260, 285; sæhte and sibbe, ii. 53, 59.

·sæhtnesse, sæhtnusse, sæhnesse, ·sahtnesse, sehtnesse [sahnesse, seahnisse, sehnesse], *f. amity, concord, reconciliation*, i. 119, 352, 372, 404, 421. ii. 29, 378, 448. iii. 209, 261; *d. ii. 381.*

·sæhtne, sæhtnen, sæhtnie-n, sehtnie [sehni, sehtne], *to reconcile, make peace, calm*, i. 352, 361, 374, 377, 379. iii. 205;

*imp. sæhtne*, i. 374; *pp. sæht, saht [i-sehte]*, i. 218. iii. 261; *pl. sæht, sæhte-n,*

·sahte, ·isæhte, †awahte, ·sæhte [sæhte, īsehte], i. 183, 217, 306, 406, 421. ii. 32, 34, 62, 558. iii. 45, 179, 205, 229.

sæi, sæide, īsæd, īsæid, sæiþe, v. seggen.

sæiles, v. seil.

sæilien, v. seilen.

sæl, sel, happiness, prosperity, health, i. 68. ii. 113, 276, 477, 486, 590; *d. sæle, ·sele,*

selen [seale], i. 56, 428. ii. 72, 336, 530, 538; *amity*, ii. 209, 210.

sæl, ·sæle, īsæle, sel, ·sele, īsele [seale], *good, prosperous, well*, i. 1, 30, 41, 52, 75, 173, 215, 327. ii. 14, 73, 105, 197, 252, 334, 491, 598, 626, 636. iii. 11, 37, 78, 181, 200, 242;

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- 544,604. iii.81; *d.f.* selere, ii.485; *acc.* m. sele-n, seolne, i.355. ii.317. iii.156; *pl.* sæle, 'sele, selen [seale], i.17,29, 193,223,240,428. ii.67,214,372,439. iii. 7,84,99; *g.* sela, 'selere, i.183,346. ii. 331,427,488. iii.83,193,199; *d.* 'sele, selen, i.426. ii.520,529,635; *comp.* selere, selre, *better*, i.4. ii.465. iii.226, 249; *sup.* sælest, 'selest, selast, *best*, i. 39,40,110,168. ii.41,210,223; *pl.* sel-est-e, i.98. ii.383. iii.146. v. iseli.
- sælde, isælde, v. seollen.
- sællic, sælliche, v. sellic.
- sær, sar [sor], *sorrow, harm, sore*, i.335, 341,354,361. ii.38,516; *d.* sare, seore [sore], i.97,293. ii.12,97.
- sær-e, sar [sor], *a. sore, sorrowful*, i.28, 311,317. ii.123,334,518; *acc.m.* (r) sar-ne, ii.9; *pl.* sare [sore], ii.394; *comp.* sarure, i.7; *comp.* særgest, iii.137.
- 'sære, sare, seore [sor-e], *sorely*, i.196, 336,341,348. ii.88,124,365. iii.3,104, 113,302.
- særes, *pl. shears*, ii.170.
- særi, sari [sori], *sorry, sorrowful*, i.3,44, 63. ii.75,105,339. iii.3,38,132; *d.* [so-rie], i.44; *pl.* særi, sari [sori], i.331. ii.81,161,208. iii.278.
- særiliche, særliche, *sorely, bitterly*, i.284, 290. ii.145.
- særi-mod [sori-mod], *afflicted, unhappy*, iii.187,195.
- særinæsse, særinesse, særinesse, særnesse [sorinisse], *f. sorrow, misery*, i.401. iii. 98,124,152; *d.* ii.70,98,145.
- særlic [sorlich], *sorrowful*, iii.137.
- sæt, sætte, sæten, v. sitten.
- sætnease [sehnesse], *f. decree*, i.181.
- sættele, 'setle, *d. seat, settle*, ii.273,353.
- sætten, 'sette, setten, *to set, place, settle, appoint*, i.36,226. ii.133,312. iii.85, 163; *imp.* 'sete, i.157; *pl.* sætteð, iii. 84; *p.* sætte-n, 'sette, setten, isette, i. 3,14. ii.164,412,502,589. iii.10,42,287; *pl.* sætten, 'ette, setten [seate, sote, hi-sote], i.172,334. ii.89,215,606. iii.84, 205; *pp.* isæt-e, 'isat, 'iset, 'isette [i-seat, hi-sette], i.82,108,244,371. ii. 68,84,90,210,403. iii.9,93,122,210, 213; *acc.m.* isetne [iset], ii.211.
- sætterdæi [sateredai], *Saturday*, ii.158.
- sæxe, sexe, *d. knife, weapon*, i.171,214; *acc.* sax [sex], ii.212; *pl.* sæxes, sexes [seaxes, saxes], ii.214,268; *d.* sæxen [sexes], ii.220,252,515.
- sæxte [sixte], *sixth*, ii.157.
- sæye, isæyen, v. tseon.
- sæye, 'sæye [saiye], *f. saying, saw, speech*, i.342. iii.47; *d.* sæye-n, 'sæye, i.284. iii. 52,206; *pl.* sæyen, sæjen, sawen [sajes, sawes], i.32. iii.146,189,223. v. sæg.
- sæjel, *staff*, ii.87.
- saf, v. scuuen.
- safde, v. scæft.
- saft, v. scæft.
- sah, v. sijen.
- sah, isah, v. iseon.
- [sahnedæ], *p.pl. were reconciled*, ii.558. v. sæhtne.
- sahnease, sahtnesse, v. sæhtnesse.
- saht-e, saihte, v. sæhte.
- saily, sayli, v. seilen.
- 'sake, *dispute, strife*, ii.537. iii.45.
- sake, v. at-sake.
- sal, salt, v. scal.
- salde, isalde, v. seollen.
- salmes [†phalmes], *pl. psalms*, ii.575.
- salteriun, *psalter*, i.298.
- saltne [salte], *a. acc.m. salt*, i.261.
- same, v. scome.
- samfast, v. swomefest.
- samie, samede, v. scomien.
- sande [sonde], *pl. messengers*, i.132. v. sonde, and *Glossar. Rem.* p.459.
- sange, v. song.
- isape, v. scop.
- sar, v. sceren.
- sar, sari, v. sær, særi.
- [særeuy, sarui, saruy], *to serve*, i.169,208. ii.153,612. iii.56; *pr.pl.* [sarueb], ii.205;

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 \*saule, saulen, *f. soul*, iii. 102, 132, 188; *d.* \*saule, †seole, i. 4. ii. 119, 276, 324; *pl.* \*saule, saulen, ii. 344. iii. 11; *d.* ii. 477. iii. 11.  
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 saxisæ, v. sæxisce.  
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 scæft, scaft [safde], *p. shaped*, ii. 513.  
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 iscængte, v. scenchen.  
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seahnisse, *v.* sæhtnesse.

seahte, *v.* sæhte, sæhtne.

sealde, *v.* scald, selde.

seale, *v.* sæl.

sealpe, *v.* selehte.

seame, *v.* acome.

isean, *v.* iseon.

seat-e, seæt, iseat, *v.* sætten, sitten.

seape, *v.* scæþe.

seaðen, *d. pl.* graves, i. 36.

seaxes, *v.* sæxe.

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ised, *v.* seggan.

see, scē, *v.* sæ.

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seorful, seorhful, v. sorhful.

seorte, v. scurte.

seorwe, seorje, v. sorhje.

seoð, v. soð.

iseoð, v. seon.

seoððe-n, seoðe-n, seþen, seððen, †seoððen, †seoððen, †suððen, †suoðen [seoþþe-n, siþþe, suþþe], afterwards, since, then, i.

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spuren [spores], *pl. spurs*, ii. 576.

spurie [sporie], *to spur*, ii. 473. iii. 53;  
*p. pl.* spureden, iii. 53.

arud, v. acrud.

staef, \*staf, *n. staff*, i. 348. ii. 504. iii. 189,  
235; d. staue, stafuen, i. 348. ii. 487;  
d. *pl.* stauen, ii. 464.

stæfne, stæuen, *v.* stefne.

stæn-cunne [stones cunne], *d.* kind of stone (?), i. 121.

stænene, *v.* stanene.

stæpne, *v.* steap.

stærc, steorc, sterc [starc, stark], *strong, harsh*, i. 178, 392. ii. 30, 75, 265, 304, 359, 572; *d.* f. starkere, i. 237; *acc. m.* stærerne, starke, sterk [stark], i. 216. ii. 91, 388, 467; *pl.* \*starke, sterce, i. 172, 180; *d.* i. 9.

stærcliche, stercliche, sterkliche [starcliche, †starliche], *strongly, fiercely, exceedingly*, i. 246, 290, 418. ii. 9, 349, 465, 534, 583. iii. 74.

stæðeli, *mighty*, i. 68.

stake, *d.* stake, ii. 275. *v.* stocke.

\*stal, *conflict*, i. 71. ii. 470.

[staleworþe], *brave*, i. 162, 341; *pl.* [staleworþe, stalworþe], ii. 97, 367. iii. 244.

stal-feht, *strong conflict*, i. 78; *d.* stal-fehte, i. 177. ii. 11.

stan [ston], *m.* stone, i. 98, 424. ii. 224, 239; *d.* stane-n, \*stone, i. 98, 100, 371. ii. 242. iii. 80; *pl.* stanæs [stones], i. 242. ii. 296. iii. 94, 304; *d.* stanen, stane [stone, stones], i. 27, 78. ii. 216, 296.

stanene, stænene, stenene [stonene], *a.* of stone, i. 394. ii. 94, 171, 459, 623.

stan-graffen, *pl.* quarries, stone-pits, iii. 282.

stan-wal, *stone-wall*, ii. 239; *d.* stan-walle [ston-walle], i. 73. ii. 222; *pl.* stan-walles [ston-walles], ii. 367; *d.* stan-walle, ston-walle [ston-walles], i. 9, 86.

stap, stappe, *v.* stepen.

starc, stark, *v.* stærc.

[starcliche, †starliche], *a.* fierce, ii. 584; *d.* i. 320; *comp.* sterclichere, iii. 3. *v.* stærcliche.

stape, *d.* bank, i. 1.

staðel, *station, dwelling*, ii. 242.

staðel, *conflict*, iii. 77.

\*staðele, *pl.* steadfast, i. 18.

istaðeled, *pp.* settled, i. 289.

staðelwæste, *sure, steadfast*, i. 418.

steap, *tall*, i. 65; *acc. m.* stæpne, stepne, steapa, *brave, great*, i. 66, 251. ii. 408.

[stede], *d.* place, *stead*, ii. 534. *v.* stude.

\*stede, steed, iii. 54, 64; *d.* \*stede, steden, i. 276. ii. 464. iii. 66; *pl.* stede, steden [stedes], i. 344, 347. ii. 140, 517. iii. 46; *g.* steden, iii. 262; *d.* steden [stede, stedess], i. 403. iii. 21, 60.

stefne [stemne], *f.* voice, iii. 124; *d.* strefne, †stæfnenen, stæuen-e, stefene-n, stefne-n, stefnene, steuene [stemne], i. 40, 153, 330. ii. 75, 88, 248, 280, 395, 452, 465, 574. iii. 13, 91, 127.

stekede, *v.* stike.

\*stel, *steel*, ii. 263. iii. 27; *g.* steles, i. 418. ii. 47. iii. 202; *d.* \*stele, stelen, i. 65. ii. 250, 395. iii. 24, 108.

stel-boze, *stirrup* (?), ii. 581. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 502.

stelen, steolen [stele], *to steal*, i. 32, 100. ii. 204, 339. *v.* bi-stelene.

\*stelene, *a.* of steel, i. 326, 349. ii. 367, 535; *d.* iii. 108; \*stelene, stelane, *pl.* i. 77. ii. 275, 471, 513; *d.* i. 23, 27, 371.

stemne, *v.* stefne.

steond, *v.* stonden.

steop, *v.* stepen.

steopmoder, *stepmother*, ii. 179; *d.* \*stepmoder, i. 10.

steor, *v.* stor.

steorc, *v.* stærc.

steores-man [steresman, steresmon], *steersman*, i. 57. ii. 75; *pl.* \*steormen, stermen, i. 335. iii. 136.

steorne, *v.* sturne.

steorre, sterre [storre], *star*, ii. 325; *d.* steorre, steore, sterre [storre, stor], ii. 325, 329. iii. 224; *d.* *pl.* steorren, sterren [storre, steorres], i. 389. ii. 598. iii. 224.

steowien [stewe], *to administer justice*, i. 267. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 471.

step, stepne, *v.* steap.

stepen, steppen [stap, stappe, steppe], *to*

*step, march*, ii. 349, 610. iii. 24, 33, 288;  
*p. stop*, ii. 580, 581; *pl. stepen*, 'stopen  
 [steop], i. 321, 394. ii. 549. iii. 135.  
*stepmoder, v. steopmoder.*  
*step-sune, step-son*, iii. 293.  
*sterc, sterk, v. stærce.*  
*sterke, firmly, strongly*, ii. 275.  
*stermen, v. steores-man.*  
*sterne, v. sturne.*  
*sterre, v. steorre.*  
*steuene, v. stefne.*  
*stewe, v. steowien.*  
*sticches, v. stucchen.*  
*[stide], p. mounted*, ii. 23; *pl. 'stijen*, iii.  
 92. *v. a-stæh.*  
*'stif, a. resolute, stout*, i. 89; *pl. i. 61.*  
*stike [stekede], p. stuck*, i. 321; *pl. stike-*  
*den [stekede, stikede]*, ii. 443, 456.  
*'stille, a. secret*, i. 240. ii. 241. iii. 10; *d.*  
*stil [stille]*, i. 16, 138; *pl. stille*, i. 192.  
*'stille, ad. stilly, still*, i. 32. ii. 625. iii. 23,  
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*stilleliche, stilliche [†stillige], a. secret,*  
*privy, quiet*, i. 16, 100. ii. 321; *comp. stil-*  
*leluket [stillokere]*, i. 286.  
*'stilleliche, 'stilliche, †stilledliche, ad.*  
*stilly*, i. 171, 386. ii. 165. iii. 81, 85.  
*[stilleworpe], pl. peaceful*, ii. 111.  
*stið, a. stiff, stout*, i. 430; *pl. stiðe*, ii. 623.  
*stið-e, ad. stiffly*, iii. 192, 233.  
*stiðimoden, stiff-minded [See Cædmon, p.*  
*111]*, ii. 467.  
*'stiward, stiwarde, †stiward, steward*, i.  
 82, 317. ii. 67, 121, 143. iii. 20.  
*stijen, v. stide.*  
*stijen, d. pl. ways, paths*, ii. 261.  
*[stocke], d. stock*, ii. 275; *pl. 'stockes*, i.  
 242. ii. 110; *d. stocken, 'stockes [stocke,*  
*stokkes]*, i. 27, 78. iii. 282.  
*stod, v. stonde.*  
*'stol, stole [stolle], episcopal see*, ii. 103, 598.  
*ston, stonene, v. stan, stanene.*  
*stonde, v. stund.*  
*'stonde, stonden, istonden, to stand*, i. 68.  
 ii. 225. iii. 29, 82; *pr. 'stondeð, stonet,*

*'stond, stont, stant, stuent, stunt*  
 [steond, stend], i. 6, 59, 184, 221, 228,  
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*eð*, i. 404. ii. 473; *imp. pl. 'stondeð*, i.  
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 iii. 12, 34; *pl. stoden, 'stode*, i. 88. iii. 61;  
*pp. 'istonde, istonden*, i. 305. ii. 78. iii.  
 144, 286.  
*'stong, p. pierced*, ii. 19, 49; *pp. istange*  
 [istonge], ii. 41. iii. 100. *v. of-stinge.*  
*stop, stopen, v. stepen.*  
*stor, storre, v. steorre.*  
*'stor-e, steor, strong, great*, i. 5, 16, 73, 162,  
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*[store]*, i. 10; *pl. 'store*, i. 137, 313.  
*[istored], pp. stored*, ii. 136.  
*storie, storede, v. sturie.*  
*'storlic, strong*, ii. 19.  
*storme, d. storm*, iii. 14.  
*storte, v. sturte.*  
*stoupe, v. stupen.*  
*stowe, f. place, dwelling*, i. 51; *d. stowe,*  
*'stouwe*, i. 50, 122, 434.  
*stræhte, istræhte, 'strahte, 'strehte,*  
*'streahte [strehte], p. stretched, thrust,*  
*drew*, i. 81, 122. ii. 326, 329, 330, 467. iii.  
 32, 65, 98, 118; *pl. stræhten, strahten*  
*[strehte]*, i. 416. iii. 100; *flowed*, iii. 95.  
*stræm, stram, stræm, 'strem, stream*, i.  
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*'streme*, i. 193. ii. 471; *pl. stræmes,*  
*straames, 'stremes*, i. 116, 197, 242. iii.  
 95, 245; *d. stræmen, stremen [stremes]*,  
 iii. 62, 255.  
*stræte, stret [stræt], f. street, way*, i. 205,  
 206; *d. 'strete, streten [strede]*, ii. 336,  
 402. iii. 72, 180; *pl. stræt, strætte, strat-*  
*en, streten [strede, stredes]*, i. 206. ii.  
 276. iii. 62; *d. stræten, straken, strete,*  
*stretes [strede, stredes]*, i. 206. ii. 111,  
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*strales, pl. showers*, i. 242.  
*stranden, v. strond.*  
*strang, v. strong.*  
*strangede, v. strongnien.*

strangliche, *v.* strongliche.  
 streahhte, strehte, *v.* stræhte.  
 streit, *hostile*, ii. 512.  
 streng, *m.* *string*, i. 62; *pl.* 'strenges, i. 122.  
 ii. 215; *d.* strengen [strenges], ii. 390.  
 'strengþe, *f.* *strength*, i. 18; *d.* strengþe-n,  
 strençþe, strenþe, †strenþe [strengþe],  
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 strengbede, *v.* strongnien.  
 istreon, istreonne [streon], *race, progeny*,  
 i. 309. ii. 526; *d.* 'streone, streonen,  
 istreon, i. 116. ii. 957. iii. 159, 192.  
 streonen, streonien [streoni, streni], *to*  
*beget*, ii. 367; *p.* streonde, 'streonede  
 [strende, strenede, strene, streone], i.  
 4, 106, 109, 301. ii. 42, 228, 232; *pl.* stre-  
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 streþte, *v.* stræhte.  
 striden, *to stride*, ii. 330. *v.* bi-striden.  
 striken [strike], *to shave*, ii. 428; *to go*, i.  
 171; *p.* strac, *went*, i. 397.  
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 'strond [stronde], *n.* *strand, shore*, i. 76,  
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 'strongne, †strongna [strong-e], i. 151,  
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 85; *evil, bad*, i. 224. ii. 132; *d.* 'stronge,  
 strongen, i. 26. ii. 305. iii. 69, 158; *sup.*  
 'strongeste, 'strengeste, i. 258. iii. 157.  
 strongliche, stronge [strong, †stragliche,  
 †stranliche], *strongly*, i. 293, 335. ii. 50,  
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 strongnien, †stronge [strongi], *to strength-*  
*en*, i. 255. ii. 286; *pr.* [†stragþe], i. 351;  
*p.* strongede [strengþede?], i. 81, 351;  
*pl.* strangede [strongede], i. 190; *pp.* i-  
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strund, *race*, i. 116. *v.* streone.  
 stucchen [sticches], *pl. pieces*, ii. 275.  
 'stude, studen, *m.* *place, spot, stead*, ii. 211.  
 iii. 141, 190, 281; *d.* i. 6, 11, 13, 86, 272. iii.  
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 'stunde, stunden, stonde, *while, time*, i.  
 132, 146. ii. 163, 637. iii. 72, 180, 275; *d.*  
 'stunde, stunden, i. 376. ii. 74. iii. 124.  
 stunte, *to stint*, iii. 282. *v.* a-stunte.  
 stupen [stoupe], *to stoop*, iii. 30.  
 'sturie, sturien [storie], *to stir, move*, ii.  
 305, 367, 575. iii. 7, 67, 282; *pr.* sturieð,  
 iii. 368; *imp. pl.* sturieð [storieþ], ii. 214,  
 265; *p.* stured [storede], i. 398. ii. 306.  
 iii. 12, 124; *pl.* stureden [storeden], i.  
 93, 494. ii. 22. iii. 108; *pp.* istured, i. 346.  
 sturmden, *p. pl. routed, put to flight*, ii.  
 345; *pp. pl.* isturmede, *enraged*, i. 71.  
 'sturne [steorne, sterne], *stern, strong*, i.  
 105, 137, 366. ii. 325, 522. iii. 25, 265; *d.*  
 ii. 448.  
 sturnliche, *sternly, strongly*, ii. 638. iii. 14,  
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 sturte [storte], *p. started*, ii. 583. iii. 34.  
 sua, *v.* swa.  
 such [soch], *such*, i. 22, 130. *v.* swilc.  
 sucne, *v.* sæc.  
 suden [sude], *p. pl. boiled*, ii. 457.  
 suelde, *v.* swalen.  
 sufte, *v.* scuften.  
 sugge-n, *v.* seggen.  
 suipten, *v.* swippen.  
 suken, *to suck*, ii. 127; *pr.* sukeð, ii. 120;  
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 ii. 117; *p. pr.* sukende, ii. 457.  
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 sulche, *v.* sulþe.  
 sulde-n, sullen, *v.* scal.  
 sulf, sulue, *v.* seolf.  
 sulkene, *silken*, i. 194. *v.* seolke.  
 sulkþ, *v.* selcþ.  
 sulle-n, *v.* seollen.  
 sullic, *v.* sellic.  
 sul-trome, *v.* sceld-trome.

suluer, *v.* seoluer.

sulþe, *plough*, iii. 279; *d.* sulche [solþ], i. 182; *pl.* \*solh, ii. 364, 366; *g.* sulhene, sulþene, sulþene [solwene, solþene], ii. 126, 364, 366, 370.

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sumer, †seomer [somer], *summer*, i. 422. ii. 511, 596. iii. 115; *g.* aba. sumeres, i. 121. ii. 457; *d.* sumere [somere], i. 382. iii. 115.

sumned-e, isumned-e, sumunde, *v.* somnien.

sund, *life, health, safety*, ii. 471; *d.* sunde, †sunda, \*isunde [isund], i. 151, 170, 211, 249, 274, 367. ii. 110, 258, 403; *acc.* sund, isunden, i. 388. ii. 390.

\*sund, \*isund-e, †hisund [sunde, isond-e], *sound, safe*, i. 5, 35, 53, 135, 172, 221, 336, 388. ii. 110, 236, 486, 530; *pl.* i. 29, 112, 151, 239. ii. 74. iii. 89, 144, 222.

sunde, *v.* sonden.

sunde-n, sundeč, 1 *p. pl. pr. are*, i. 186, 328. ii. 496, 618. iii. 162; 2 *p.* senden, iii. 293; 3 *p.* sunde-n, sonden, i. 313. ii. 247, 248, 279, 447, 625. iii. 92, 127, 220; 3 *p. pr. sb.* sunde, *be, is*, ii. 597. *v.* beon. sunder, *different*, iii. 262; *acc.* \*sindri, i. 114; *d. pl.* sundri, ii. 68.

sundi, *ad.* asunder, ii. 610.

sune, \*sone, *m. son*, i. 1, 7, 107. ii. 11. iii. 10, 12, 150; *g.* sune [sones], i. 410; *d.* sune [sone], i. 14; *pl.* sunen, sonen [sones], i. 89, 107, 159. iii. 147, 156; *d.* sunan [sones], i. 107.

sunge-n, isunge-n, *v.* singe.

sunke-n, isunken, *v.* sinke.

\*sunne, sunnen, *acc. sin, fault*, ii. 108, 185. iii. 154; *d. f.* \*sunne, sunnen, ii. 630. iii. 155; *pl.* sunnen, sunen [sunne], ii. 348, 590. iii. 290; *d.* ii. 347.

sunne [sonne], *f. sun*, i. 309. ii. 273. iii. 109, 132, 151, 229, 249; *d.* sunnen, sunnan [sonne], i. 6, 91. ii. 74, 627. iii. 88, 224; *acc.m.* sunne, ii. 158, 461. *v.* sonne. sunne-lihte, *sunlight*, ii. 325.

\*suster [soster], *sister*, iii. 12, 223, 249; *g.* iii. 10, 100; *d.* iii. 235; *pl.* sustren [sostres], i. 128, 149; *g.* susteren, suster [sostrene, sostres], i. 148, 160; *d.* susteren, sustren [sostrene, sostres], i. 115, 116, 159. iii. 151.

sutel [sotel], *plain, manifest*, i. 65. iii. 33.

\*suč, suččen [supe], *d. south*, i. 143. iii. 114, 212.

suč, *ad. southward*, ii. 553. iii. 184, 261; suč riht [souþriht], ii. 441; \*suč-ward, ii. 424. iii. 184.

supe, *much, greatly, v. swiče.*

sučerne, *southern*, iii. 288.

suppe, *v.* seočče.

suueþ, *v.* scuuen.

swa, sua, swo [so], *so, as, as if*, i. 7, 12, 24, 26, 99, 129. iii. 6, 350; swa al swa, iii. 95; swa long swa [so lang so], ii. 526; swa sone swa, sone swa [so sone so, sone so], iii. 17, 28; [so raþe so], iii. 17; swa swiče swa [so swiþe so], iii. 138.

swærie, *v.* swerie.

swærkeč, *pr. pl. become dark*, ii. 501; *p. pl.* swurken, ii. 74.

swærte, swarte, *d. black*, i. 434. iii. 120; *pl.* sweorte, ii. 74.

swæt [swot], *sweat, labor*, i. 97; *d.* swate, sweote [swote], i. 320. ii. 322.

swæting, sweting, *sweating*, ii. 321; *amorous play (?)*, ii. 380.

swalen, *to burn, consume*, i. 434; *imp. pl.* swaleč, i. 262; *p.* swelde [swelde], iii. 15; *pl.* swælden (?), ii. 255.

swang, *v.* iswenched.



swapte, *v.* swippen.

[sware], *d.* oath, ii. 29.

iswaued, *v.* sweuede.

swefne, *v.* sweuen.

\*swain, swain [swayn, sweyn], *swain*,  
minister, servant, i. 149, 150. ii. 123, 380.  
iii. 142, 256; *g.* sweines, iii. 153; *d.*  
swain, \*sweine, i. 149, 152; *pl.* \*sweines,  
swaines [sweynes, swenes], i. 140. ii.  
201. iii. 20, 82, 132, 153; *g.* sweinen  
[sweynes], iii. 74; *d.* swennen, i. 142.

sweinde, *v.* swengeð.

swellen, *to swell*, ii. 407; *pr.* swelleð, ii.  
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swelten, *to die, perish*, ii. 407. iii. 255; *p.*  
swelt (?), iii. 56; *pl.* swelten, swulten  
[aswalten], i. 259. iii. 95, 110, 245.

[swemme], *to swim*, iii. 121; *p. pl.* swim-  
men [swomme], i. 57.

†iswenched, *pr. grieveth*, ii. 447; *pl.*  
swencheð [swinkeþ], afflict, trouble, ii.  
237; *p.* swonc, swunke [swang, swonke],  
labored, i. 319. ii. 327; *pl.* swunken  
[swonke], ii. 305; *p. sb.* swunke  
[swonke], ii. 327.

\*swengeð, *imp. pl. strike ye*, ii. 536; *p.*  
\*sweinde, swende [sweynde, sweynede],  
smote, struck, i. 274, 349. ii. 475. iii. 34,  
101, 108; *swung*, ii. 379, 463, 576. *v.* to-  
swungen.

†swenien, *to destroy*, ii. 250. See *Glossar*.  
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sweor, *v.* swerie.

sweord, swerd, *pp.* (?), *sworn* (?), i. 177.  
iii. 225.

\*sweord, \*swerd, †sward, *n.* sword, i. 30,  
66, 216, 321. ii. 275, 475. iii. 55; *d.*  
\*sweord-e, sweorden, sworde, †sweorede  
[swerde], i. 24, 178, 180, 380. ii. 522. iii.  
24, 51, 120; *pl.* sword, \*sweordes [swe-  
orde], ii. 656. iii. 45, 141; *d.* sweorden,  
†sweoreden [sweordes, swerdes, swer-  
de], i. 285, 319. ii. 474, 536. iii. 207.

sweore, swure [swere], neck, throat, i. 171.  
iii. 56; *d.* sweore, swere, †swore [sweor],

i. 277. ii. 278, 464, 535; *d. pl.* sweoren  
[sweres], ii. 278, 534.

sweorte, *v.* swærte.

sweouen, *v.* swenen.

sweouete, *v.* sweuete.

\*swerie, swerien, swærie, *to swear*, i. 230,  
250, 380. ii. 121, 122, 522; *p.* \*swor,  
sweor, swar [iswor], i. 28, 30, 146,  
359, 393. ii. 537; *pl.* \*sworen, sweoren  
[swore], i. 263. ii. 537. iii. 72, 164; *pp.*  
isworen-e [iswore], i. 382. ii. 83, 218.  
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sweten [swete], *to sweat*, ii. 407. iii. 229.  
*v.* bi-swæt.

sweting, *v.* swætting.

\*sweuede, *p.* slept, iii. 13; *pp.* iswaued,  
isweued, asleep, stupified, i. 130. ii. 234.  
[sweuekinge], *d.* slumber (?), ii. 403.

\*sweuen, sweouen, *n.* dream, iii. 13, 14, 118,  
122; *d.* \*sweuene, swefne [sweuen], i.  
52. ii. 234. iii. 132; *d. pl.* swefuen  
[suefene], i. 49.

\*sweuete, sweouete, *d.* slumber, ii. 321, 322.  
iii. 14.

swicful, swicfulle, swikeful, swikefulle  
[swicfol, swicfolle], treacherous, false,  
i. 342. ii. 14, 135, 166, 202, 203, 213.

swifte [swihte], *pl.* swift, i. 251. iii. 76;  
*comp.* swiftre [swiftere], iii. 35.

\*swike, swiken, traitor, deceiver, i. 108,  
188. ii. 12, 116, 131. iii. 140; *g.* swiken,  
ii. 537; *pl.* swiken [swikes], i. 162, 231.  
ii. 250, 402. *v.* lauerd-swike.

swike, *pl.* treacherous, destructive, ii. 198.

\*swike, swiken, *to deceive, betray*, i. 99,  
175, 380. ii. 17, 116, 211, 388. iii. 260;  
*to destroy*, i. 168. *v.* bi-swike.

\*swike-dom, *n.* treachery, i. 354. ii. 300.  
iii. 10, 225; *d.* \*swikedome [swikedom],  
i. 235, 396. ii. 196. iii. 264; *pl.* [swike-  
domes], i. 176.

\*swikele, false, treacherous, ii. 204; *pl.*  
\*swikele, ii. 239, 404; *sup.* swikelæst  
[swikelest], ii. 214, 258. iii. 262.

swilc, swilche, swulc, swulche, swlc,

- swlch, sulc, sulch [soch], *as if, as, such as*, i. 52, 58, 62, 130, 150, 174, 177, 276. ii. 74, 233, 371. iii. 2, 47, 153; *swulc swa*, i. 300.
- swilc, swulc, swulke, swlc, sulche [soch], *such*, i. 119, 166, 181. ii. 368, 563. iii. 37, 67; *g. swulches, swulcches*, ii. 430. iii. 175; *g.f. swulcere [solchere]*, i. 21; *d. swilce, swulche-n, swuche [soche]*, i. 82, 88, 196, 231. ii. 89, 104; *d.f. swulchere, swlchere, swucchere [soche, sochere, socchere, solchere]*, i. 29, 190, 225, 390. ii. 34, 161, 346. iii. 213, 271; *acc.m. swulcne, †swulne, swlcne [sochne, soch]*, i. 92, 228. ii. 313, 370; *pl. swulch-e, swlche [soch]*, i. 60, 227, 280. ii. 329.
- \*swin, *n. swine*, i. 20; *d. swine*, ii. 89; *pl. \*swin [swyn]*, ii. 469. iii. 19, 31.
- \*swinc [swinch], *n. labor*, i. 97. ii. 102, 226. [swindene], *pp. worthless (?)*, ii. 572.
- swinkeþ, *v. iswenched*.
- swipe [swip], *stroke, sweep*, i. 326; *d. swipen [swipe]*, iii. 284; *pl. swipen [swipes, swippes]*, ii. 267, 468. iii. 141, 284.
- swippen [swippe], *to strike, swing, drive, sweep*, i. 38. ii. 267; *p. \*swipte [swapte]*, ii. 268, 476, 584. iii. 65, 101; *pl. swipten*, iii. 159. *v. of-swipte*.
- \*swiðeliche, swiðelicche, *very, exceeding*, i. 188, 240. ii. 348, 350.
- swiðe-n, \*swiþe, swipen, †swiða, swuðe, swuþe, swþe, *much, greatly, exceeding, very*, i. 7, 8, 15, 28, 45, 46, 57, 70, 127, 142, 203, 323. ii. 24, 361. iii. 5, 24, 97, 122; *quickly, soon*, i. 57, 338. ii. 1, 77, 163. iii. 29, 57; *comp. swiþer [swiþere]*, i. 67; *sup. swiðest*, iii. 23.
- swiðeren, swiðren [†wiþere], *d. right*, i. 66. ii. 476.
- swiþeden, *p.pl. kept silence*, ii. 280.
- swomefest [samfast], *shamefast*, i. 132.
- swomme, *v. swemme*.
- swonc, swonke, swunken, *v. iswenched*.
- swor, isworen, *v. swerie*.
- swot, *v. swæt*.
- iswowen, iswozen [iswoze, hi-swoze], *pp. in swoon*, i. 130, 192.
- swulc, swulke, swuche, *v. swilc*.
- swulden, swulleð, swullen, *v. scal*.
- swulten, *v. swelten*.
- swung, *v. swengeð*.
- iswunten, *pp. discouraged*, ii. 399. *v. a-swint*.
- swure, *v. sweore*.
- swurken, *v. swærkeð*.
- swuððen, swoþþen, *afterwards, since*, i. 177, 181. *v. seoððe*.
- synde, *v. scende*.
- tacheð, *pr. belongeth*. ii. 500.
- †tacned, *pr. betokeneth; p. tacnede [tocknede]*, i. 120. ii. 329; *pp. itacned, itakned*, iii. 292. *v. bi-tacnieð*.
- tacninge, *tokening*, ii. 245. iii. 80, 292.
- itæchen, *to give, bestow, take*, ii. 8; *1 p.pr. tache [take]*, ii. 526; *p. tæhte*, ii. 43; *pl. itæhten*, ii. 41. *v. bi-tæche*.
- tæh, itæh, tæih, *v. teon*.
- tæhte, itæht, *v. teche*.
- itælded, *pp. pitched*, ii. 309.
- tælen, *to reproach*, i. 141; *p.pl. tælden*, i. 162; *pp. iteled*, iii. 186.
- tællen, tælden, *v. telle*.
- tæuelbrede, *d. table board*, i. 347.
- tah, *v. teon*.
- tahte, itaht, itaiht, *v. teche*.
- tailes [tayles], *pl. tails*, iii. 185, 186.
- [take], *to deliver*, ii. 516, 521; *pr. [takeþ]*, i. 143. ii. 175; *p. pl. [toke]*, ii. 587.
- taken, takne, token [tockne], *n. token, figure*, i. 56, 57, 165, 268. ii. 326, 329, 383. iii. 289; *d. tacne [tockne]*, ii. 326; *pl. tacne-n, toknen [tockne, tocknes]*, i. 389, 411. ii. 329, 368. iii. 293; *d. tacnen [tockne]*, i. 49. ii. 339.
- taken, *to take, accept*, ii. 572; \*taken an, taken on, *to act, do*, iii. 30, 128, 271; *1 pl. pr. æb. [take]*, i. 141; *p. \*toc, †tohc*

[tock], i. 3, 340. ii. 83. iii. 169, 232; *pl.* token, takede [toke, tocken], i. 141, 434. iii. 53; *pp.* \*itaken, taken, i. 238. iii. 178.

talde, itald, *v.* telle.

\*tale, itel, *number*, i. 316, 333; *estimation*, ii. 108; *d.* \*tale, iii. 100.

tale, *story, tale*, iii. 70; *d.f.* tale, talen, ii. 229, 538, 604. iii. 52; *pl.* talen [takes], ii. 240. iii. 41.

[talie], *to give tongue, shout, speak*, i. 286; *pr.pl.* \*talieð, ii. 452; *pr.sb.* \*talie, i. 34; *p.pl.* taleden, i. 162.

talkie [talki], *pr.sb. talk*, i. 34.

[tar], *p. tare*, iii. 25; *pl.* [tiere], ii. 621.

tarueden [taruede], *p. threw* [See *Sax. Chron. a°*. 1089], ii. 275.

itase, *a. ready*, i. 277.

[tapere], *taper*, i. 345.

[tauel], *d. table*, i. 347.

teahte, *v.* teche.

tealdes, *v.* teld.

teares, \*teres, *pl. tears*, i. 216. ii. 109. iii. 214.

\*teche, techen, tache-n, *to teach, show*, ii. 302, 565, 626. iii. 55, 67, 258; *p.* tæhte, \*tahte, taute, †tuhte [teahte, tehte], i. 35, 157, 213. ii. 1, 48, 480. iii. 136, 207, 238; *pf.* tahten [tahte], i. 149, 282. ii. 88; *itæht*, \*itabt, †itah, itaiht, i. 33, 268. ii. 30, 398, 550.

teh, teih, *v.* teon.

teien [tije], *to tie*, ii. 457; *pp.* \*iteied [iti-*ged*], iii. 31.

itel, *v.* tale.

teld, *tent*, ii. 265. iii. 110, 261; *g.* teldes [tealdes], iii. 46; *d.* talde, i. 229. ii. 246. iii. 47, 111; *pl.* \*teldes, †tælddes, telden [tealdes], i. 229. ii. 113, 309, 350, 427, 604. iii. 40, 254; *d.* telden [teldes], ii. 304, 348. iii. 46.

iteled, *v.* tælen.

telede, *v.* tilien.

\*telle, \*tellen, itelle, tællen, *to tell, account, number, reckon*, i. 2, 13, 75. ii. 116, 601, 612. iii. 6, 79, 110, 125; *pr.* \*telleð,

tellet, i. 158, 302. iii. 186; *pl.* \*telleð, tælleð [itelleþ], i. 181. ii. 348, 625; *imp.* \*tel [telle], iii. 36, 55; *p.* talde, \*tolde, i. 57, 69. ii. 532. iii. 17; *pl.* talde-n, tælden, \*tolden [tolde], i. 11. ii. 126, 343. iii. 70, 233; *pp.* \*itald [itold], i. 342. ii. 79, 543. iii. 29; *pl.* italde [itald, itold-e], i. 69. ii. 611. iii. 6, 41, 51, 158.

teman, temen [teme], *to go, proceed*, i. 53, 306, 389; 2 *p.pr.* \*temest, iii. 620; *p.* †tumde, iii. 114.

teman, *to honor, worship*, i. 54; *p.pl.* temden, i. 83. ii. 280. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 450.

[temie], *to tame*, ii. 638; *pp.* \*itemed, i. 376; *pl.* itemede, i. 47.

[temieþ], *pr. teameth (?)*, i. 47.

\*temple, *temple*, i. 48, 121; *d.f.* i. 50, 121, 183. ii. 21; *pl.* templen [temples], i. 434.

\*ten, tene, *ten*, i. 144, 339. iii. 9, 83, 284.

\*teon, teo, iteon, *to go, come, approach, follow, descend, return, turn, draw*, i. 34, 78, 333, 369. ii. 249, 280, 349, 379, 438, 498, 505. iii. 133, 212, 292; *pr.* tið, ii. 483; *imp.* tih, ii. 306; 2 *p.p.* tujen, ii. 248; 3 *p.* \*teh, tah, tæh, i-tæh, tæih, teih, †thehte, i. 28, 35, 70, 122, 213. ii. 342, 345, 419, 480. iii. 32, 56; *pl.* tujen, tuhjen, tuwen, teuwen, tueojen, †to [tojen], i. 71, 78, 111, 243, 244, 271. ii. 332, 360, 373, 419, 484, 494; *pp.* \*itohjen, itojen [itowe], ii. 65, 445, 477.

i-teon, *to instruct, educate*, i. 102; *pp.* itojen, itowen, iðoje [itowe, ðoje], i. 115, 430. ii. 115, 411; *pl.* itojene, ii. 613.

\*teone, †teona, †tuone, *mischief, harm, injury, sorrow, anger*, i. 8, 98, 256, 430. ii. 391; *d.* \*teone, teonen, i. 4, 8, 15, 186, 201. ii. 46, 565; *acc.* \*teone, teonen, teonan, †teona, †tounen, i. 74, 82, 104, 248, 250. ii. 56, 62, 85, 199, 360; *pl.* teonen, ii. 63. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 440.

teonfulle, *d. raging, angry*, i. 195.

teorne, ternde, *v.* turne.

teres, *v.* teares.

teuhten, *v.* tuhten.  
 teuwen, *v.* teon.  
 tejen, *d. pl.* ties, ii. 457.  
 tidde, *p.* happened, iii. 113. *v.* bi-tyde.  
 tide-n, *d. f.* time. ii. 200. iii. 117, 175, 267.  
 tidende, tiðende, tiðind-e [tiding-e, tyding-e], *n.* tiding, event, usage [Dut. *tid- ing*, Dan. *tidende*], i. 59, 63, 312, 322, 432. ii. 175, 308, 411, 514; *d.* tidende, tidinde [tydinge], i. 17. iii. 31, 182; *pl.* tidende, tiðende, †tiðenden, tidinde, †tidinge [tidind, tidinges, tydinges, tydinge], i. 44, 141, 153, 219, 224, 366, 423. ii. 132, 161, 349, 527, 604. iii. 46, 90, 194, 217; *g.* tidinge, ii. 624; *d.* tiðendes [tidinges], ii. 104. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 443.  
 tiere, *v.* tar.  
 tih, *v.* teon.  
 tilæhðe, *d.* tilth, ii. 282.  
 tilien [tilie], *to* till, i. 111. ii. 282, 285; *p. pl.* tileden [tilede, telede, tyleden], i. 82, 428. ii. 456; †tiled, i. 427.  
 timber [†tymme], *timber*, ii. 540.  
 timbrien, *to* build, i. 253; *pp.* †timbred, †timbrid, i. 282, 332, 494. iii. 42, 127.  
 †time [tyme], *m.* time, i. 13, 102, 109. ii. 202; *d.* †time, timen, i. 31. iii. 9, 206.  
 †timed, *pp.* befallen, iii. 116, 137.  
 timliche, *ad.* timely, iii. 261.  
 timpe, *d.* tambour [See Roquefort, *Poésie Franç.* p. 116, ed. 1815], i. 298.  
 tinder, *tinder*, iii. 172.  
 tir [tyr], *authority, dominion, honor*, i. 87, 181, 279. ii. 9.  
 tirfulle, *mighty, glorious*, i. 123; *acc. m.* tirfulne, †tirfulne, i. 86, 355, 362.  
 tisdei [tisdei], *Tuesday*, ii. 158.  
 tiðende, tiðinde, *v.* tidende.  
 †tittes, *pl.* teats, i. 214. iii. 176; *d.* titten [tyttes], ii. 73, 203.  
 tize, itized, *v.* teien.  
 †to [ton], *ppn. to, at, of*, i. 14, 175, 237, 333. ii. 275. iii. 131; *prefixed to infini-*

*tives*, i. 20, *et pass.*; often used with a noun to form adverbs.  
 †to, *ad.* too, i. 55, 224, 227. ii. 198, 362. iii. 75, 133.  
 †to, *ad.* towards, onwards (?), i. 402.  
 to, *v.* teon.  
 to-bæh, *p.* approached, ii. 234. *v.* buze.  
 †to-barst, *p.* broke in pieces, burst, i. 81. iii. 27, 56, 98; *pl.* [to-borste], i. 252; *pp.* to-bursten, enraged, iii. 97. *v.* berste, iburst.  
 to-betet [to-betep], *pr. pl.* beat, i. 140.  
 to-breken [to-breke], *to* break in pieces, burst, ii. 268, 586. iii. 137, 141; *p.* †to-brac, to-bræc, to-brec, i. 62, 98, 277, 348, 397. iii. 27, 35, 119; *pl.* †to-breken [to-breke], i. 138. ii. 85, 212. iii. 94; *pp.* to-broken [to-broke], i. 276, 348. ii. 504. iii. 26; *pl.* to-brokene [to-broke], i. 253. iii. 45. *v.* breken.  
 to-brosene (?), *pp. pl.* broken, ii. 286.  
 to-brutte [to-brut], *p.* cut in pieces, i. 68. *v.* breothen.  
 toc, tock, *v.* taken.  
 to-chan [to-chon], *p.* sundered, split, ii. 468.  
 tockne, *v.* taken.  
 tocknede, *v.* tactned.  
 to-clæf [to-cleof], *p.* separated, ii. 475; *pl.* to-cluuen, i. 81. *v.* cleonieð.  
 to-clipede, *p.* summoned, i. 169. *v.* clepie.  
 to-dæi, to-daie [to-dai], *to-day*, i. 232. iii. 28, 127.  
 to-dæle-n, to-dalen, to-delen [to-dele], *to* separate, divide, scatter, i. 127. ii. 184. iii. 238, 253; *to* decide, i. 406. ii. 534; *p.* to-dælde, to-dalde, †to-delde, †to-dealde, i. 33, 36, 171, 180, 418. ii. 463, 587. iii. 133; *pl.* to-dælde-n, to-dæleden, to-dæleden, to-delden, to-deleden, i. 71, 89, 98, 116, 382. ii. 204, 310. iii. 218; *pp.* to-dæled, to-dealed, to-deled, ii. 374, 450, 491. *v.* dæle.  
 to-dascte, *pp.* dashed out, i. 62.  
 to-delueð [to-dealueð], *pr.* dig out, ii. 452. *v.* dælæn.

to-don, *to divide*, i.124; *p.* to-dede, *opened*, i.277.

to-drazen [to-draze], *to destroy, tear in pieces*, i.64; *p.* to-droh, i.400,425. iii. 16,31; *pl.* to-drožen, 'to-drown, to-droh, i.110,399. ii.113. iii.167,177; *pp.* 'to-draze, to-drazen, to-drawen [to-drawe], i.44,400,424. ii.537,630. iii. 27,127; *pl.* to-dražene [to-drawe], ii. 621. iii.52. *v.* dražen.

to-drefed, 'to-dreued, *pp.* dispersed, oppressed, i.15. ii.252. iii.146. *v.* idrefeð. 'to-driue, to-driuen, *to dash in pieces, scatter, disperse, strike*, ii.301. iii.34; *p.* to-draf [to-drof], i.24,68,123,347. iii. 35; *pl.* to-driuen, ii.75. iii.296. *v.* driuen.

to-fallen, to-uallen [to-falle], *to fall down, sever*, ii.368. iii.117; *p.* to-feol, to-ueol [to-feolde], ii.207,266. iii.101; *pp.* 'to-fallen, ii.504. iii.113. *v.* fallen.

to-flozen, *pp.* fled, flown, iii.146. *v.* fleon. to-foren [to-fore, to-vore], *ppn.* before, i. 79,288. ii.54,164. iii.268.

'to-gadere, to-gaderen, to-gedere-n, 'to-gaderes, to-gadæres [to-gedere], together, i.3,20,27,78,180,220. ii.263, 359. iii.15,73,93.

to-gædereward, togetherward, i.421.

'to-glad, *p.* glided towards, ii.334. *v.* gliden.

to-hælden, *to drop, give way, pull down* (?), iii.67; *p.* to-hælde, i.321; *pl.* to-halden, to-helden, ii.270. iii.94; *pp.* to-hælde [to-haled], i.48. *v.* hælden.

to-heolden [to-heolde], *p. pl.* approached, ii.192. *v.* hælden.

to-heowen, to-hæuwe [to-hewe], *to hew in pieces*, i.287. iii.33; *p. pl.* to-heowen [to-hewe], ii.89; *pp.* to-heouwen, to-heowen, to-hewen, to-hauwen, to-hæuwen, to-bawen, to-heawen [to-hewe, to-ewe], i.8,66,178,239,342, 418. ii.185. iii.45,97,113,202,253. *v.* hæuwen.

to-hirede-n, *v.* hirede.

tohte, *v.* tuhten.

tohzen, *v.* teon.

to-iwisse-n, *v.* iwissee.

toke-n, *v.* taken.

tol, tool, ii.132; *pl.* tolen, iii.172.

to-læue, to-laue, to-leue, *what is left* [A.-S. *to-læfe*], ii.553. iii.143,171,265. *v.* læue.

tolde, itold, *v.* telle.

'to-leop, *p.* leapt towards, ii.100.

[to-limekede], *p. pl.* dismembered, i.180.

to-liðeden, *p. pl.* dismembered, i.180; *pp.* to-leðed, iii.29.

to-luken [to-loke], *p. pl.* lacerated (?), i. 110. *v.* luken.

to-mærje-n, to-marje-n, to-marwen, to-marewene, to-morzen [to-morwe, to-morewe, to-morje], to-morrow, i.31. ii. 59,249,319,394,571. iii.49,125,127.

'to-niht [to-nipt], to-night, i.31,186. iii. 118.

tonke, *v.* tunge.

tonnes, *v.* tunne.

to-noine, 'to-name, surname, i.400. ii.114, 120,340.

to-nuttes, *of use*, ii.137.

toppa [toppe], *d.* topmast, i.57.

'toppe, *d.* head, top, i.30,332. ii.254,276. *v.* cop.

to-reosen [to-rese], *to fall*, i.394. ii.224, 244; *p.* to-ræs, to-ras [to-reos], i.402. ii.226; *pl.* to-ræden [to-reasde, to-reasde], rushed on, attacked, ii.360. iii. 60,67,73. *v.* reosen.

torf, *v.* turf.

torrde, tornede, torn-e, *v.* turne.

[to rof], *p.* went to pieces, i.335. *v.* rof.

toruede, *v.* tarueden.

to-scædde, *p.* divided, iii.214.

to-scæne, to-scenen [to-seane, to-sene], to break in pieces, shiver, i.98. iii.34; *p.* to-scænde, to-sceande [to-scende], i.98,193,221. ii.207,266,275; *pp.* to-scened, iii.45. *v.* scanen.

- to-snaede, to-snaēde, *p. cut in pieces*, i. 171. iii. 120; *pp. to-snaedðe*, ii. 252.
- to-somme-n, †to-some, to-sumne, *together*, i. 4, 46, 59, 229, 366, 416, 417. ii. 449, 618. iii. 31, 62.
- to-soðe, to-soðen, *truly, in sooth* [A.-S. *to-soðum*], i. 26, 92, 199, 269. ii. 143. iii. 10, 18.
- to-stepen, to-stopen [to-stapte], *p. pl. advanced*, i. 418. ii. 305. *v. stepen*.
- to-swadde, *p. hewed in pieces*, ii. 275. [to-swate], *p. sweated*, ii. 322.
- to-swelten, *to die*, iii. 67. *v. swelten*.
- to-swollen, *pp. swollen*, ii. 323.
- to-swungen [to-swonge], *pp. hewed in pieces*, i. 65, 342. ii. 461. iii. 52. *v. swenged*.
- [to-tere], *p. pl. tore in pieces*, ii. 495; *pp. to-toren* [to-tore], *tattered*, i. 213. iii. 236; *pl. to-torne*, iii. 45.
- to-ban, *for that purpose*, iii. 236.
- toðen, toþen, *d. pl. teeth*, ii. 474. iii. 101.
- to-pohten, *p. pl. thought*, i. 82. *v. þenchen*.
- to-treden [to-treade], *p. pl. trod down*, iii. 65; *pp. pl. to-tredene* [to-treode], iii. 95.
- to-twemden, *p. pl. separated*, iii. 57.
- toun, *v. tun*.
- to-uon, *to undertake*, iii. 85. *v. afon*, fon.
- tour, *v. tur*.
- to-toward, to-toward, towards, touwardes, *ppn. toward*, i. 22, 25, 62. ii. 44, 316. iii. 1, 7, 39, 70, 74, 87.
- itowe-n, *v. teon, i-teon*.
- to-wenden, *p. approached*, iii. 213; *pl. to-wenden, turned*, iii. 77; to-wende, *disagreed*, iii. 179.
- to-whan [to-wan], *to what end, for what purpose*, ii. 175, 327, 338.
- to-wonde, *p. sank*, i. 193.
- to-wurðen, *to perish, receive injury*, ii. 212, 447. *v. for-wurðe*.
- to-ǣines, to-ǣenes, to-ǣaines, to-ǣaines, to-ǣenes, to-ǣennes, to-ǣen, to-gene [to-ǣanes, to-ǣynes, to-ǣein], *ppn. against*, towards, i. 61, 93, 152, 154, 177, 193, 217, 237, 334, 415. ii. 86, 196, 388, 439, 523. iii. 140, 210, 226, 255. *v. ǣain*.
- tojen, itojen, *v. teon, i-teon*. [tojede], *p. tugged*, i. 322. *v. bi-tujen*.
- tojen, *d. tough*, i. 397; *pl. [toje]*, i. 250. [to-jeode], *p. parted*, ii. 584.
- to-ǣere, now, presently, i. 343. ii. 96, 311, 335, 448. iii. 55, 102. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 477.
- †to-ǣurne, *pr. ask, entreat*, i. 200; *pl. to-ǣerneð*, i. 428; *p. to-ǣernde*, i. 240; *pl. to-ǣeornden*, iii. 161. *v. ǣornen*.
- treo, *n. tree*, ii. 446. iii. 24, 34, 35; *d. treowe*, i. 44; *pl. treowen*, treon [treowes], i. 78. ii. 305, 498. iii. 31; *d. treowen*, trouwen, treouwe [trouwes, troues], i. 22; 244. ii. 462. iii. 52.
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 ·bunres-dæi [boriadai], *Thursday*, ii. 158.  
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 burh-gengen [borh-genge], *to occupy*, i. 51; *p. pl. burh-eoden* [borh-geode], i. 222.  
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 burh-wexen [borh-woxe], *pp. overgrown*, ii. 345.  
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 burst [borst], *thirst*, i. 265; *d. burste* [borste], ii. 371.  
 ·bus [bos], *thus, as*, i. 218. ii. 80. iii. 1, 13, 123.  
 ·busend, busende, busenden, busund, †bou-  
 sunt [bousend-e, bousendes], *thousand, thousands*, i. 5, 19, 20, 24, 202. ii. 16, 64, 423. iii. 6, 8, 46, 53, 82, 141; *d. busend, busende, busund, †beosende*, i. 202. iii. 12, 60, 117, 236.  
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ufele, \*uele [uel, huuele], *ad. evilly*, i. 81, 202, 373. ii. 478. iii. 10, 97.

ufenan, ufenen, \*uuenan, *ad. upon, above*, i. 98. ii. 316, 345. iii. 34, 139. v. ouenan.

ufenen, ufennen, uuenen, uusenon, *ppn. upon, over, above, towards*, i. 213, 247. ii. 334, 350. iii. 52, 75, 105. v. ouenan.

ufenmeste, *d. utmost*, i. 259.

ufere [ouere], *upper*, i. 65, 105. ii. 345. iii. 201; *d. pl.* uferre, uuere, *future* [A.-S. *on uferum*, Jos. iv. 6], iii. 33, 108. v. ouere.

umbe-n, *ppn. after, by*, i. 13, 111, 278. ii. 74, 172, 243. iii. 31, 54.

umbe-rowen, *p. pl. rowed about*, i. 6.

un-eðe, uneðe, \*vnneðe, vn-neæðe [onepe, onnepe], *ad. with difficulty, scarcely*, i. 68, 98. ii. 117, 263. iii. 263. v. un-eðe.

†unaledæ, *p. dishonored*, i. 134. See *Glossar. Rem.* p. 459.

un-æjeten [on-æjete], *pp. unperceived*, iii. 23.

vnbalde [on-bolde], *pl. dispirited, enfeebled*, i. 43. iii. 124, 226; *comp.* vn-baldur [onbaldere], ii. 259. v. onbold.

vnbakded [on-balded, onbolded], *dis-couraged, enfeebled*, i. 127. ii. 57, 426.

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unbunde, *p. pl. unbund, undid*, i. 252.

unc, *dual acc. us two*, iii. 28; *g.* unker-e, i. 221, 379. ii. 314, 568, 571; *unc seoluen*, ii. 570; *d.* unke seoluen, ii. 570. v. wit.

\*unchene, *g. pl. inches*, ii. 584.

vnæð, †vncud [oncub, oncouþ], *foreign, strange*, i. 282, 303. ii. 334. iii. 236; *d.*

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\*under [onder, honder], *ppn. under, after, among*, i. 6, 17, 39, 196, 302. iii. 13, 82, 116, 288; \*vnder þan, vnder þon [onder þan], *in the mean while* [Fr. *entre tant*], i. 274, 412. ii. 150, 152.

\*vnder-fon, vnder-uon, vnder-uoh, vnder-uongen [vnderfo, onder-fon, vnderfang-e, onderfange], *to receive, take, accept, undertake*, i. 19, 136, 146, 194, 227, 231, 372, 432. ii. 106, 122, 283, 320, 524. iii. 36, 215, 269; *pr. pl.* \*vnderfoð, i. 140; *imp.* [onderfang], ii. 168; *2 p. p.* [onderfonge], i. 215; *3 p.* \*vnderfeng, under-uæng, under-ueng [onderfeng], i. 35, 50, 139, 208, 233, 422. ii. 8, 202, 232. iii. 222, 281; *pl.* underuengen [onderfenge, onder-fonge], i. 280. ii. 79, 384. iii. 134; *pp.* \*vnder-fon, under-uon, underuonge [onder-fon], i. 143, 346, 376, 431. ii. 49, 172. iii. 43, 230, 251.

under-kinge, *d. inferior king*, iii. 259.

\*underling [onderling, onderlyng], *inferior subject*, i. 155, ii. 213, 518, 520. iii. 123; *pl.* underlinges [onderlinges], ii. 378. iii. 92, 268.

vndernomen [onder-nime], *p. pl. took*, i. 344; *pr. sb.* [onder-nime], ii. 348; *pp.* under-numen [onder-nome], *accepted, undertaken*, iii. 63, 194. v. nime.

\*vnder-stonde, under-stonden [onder-stonde, honderstonde, hunder-stonde], *to understand*, i. 262, 313. ii. 146, 293. iii. 286; *p.* \*under-stod, i. 191. ii. 108; *pp.* vnder-stonde [onderstode], ii. 346. iii. 41.

under-uæng, under-ueng, under-uonge, v. under-fon.

under-æt, vnder-æt [onder-æat], *p. per-*

- ceived, understood, knew*, ii. 203. iii. 74, 188; *pl.* under-*jeten* [onderjeten, †vn-der-*jede*], i. 77. ii. 376; *pp.* under-*jeten*, iii. 69; *pl.* vnder-*jetene* [vnder-*jeten*], i. 12.
- ˘vndo, *imp.* *unfasten, open*, ii. 373; *p.* [vn-dude], i. 277; *pp.* undon [ondo], ii. 382.
- vneale, *v.* unhæle.
- un-*eðe*, unneðe, *uneasiness*, i. 96, 192, 400. ii. 128, 419. iii. 63, 118. *v.* un-*æðe*.
- un-*fæle*, unuele, *bad, evil*, ii. 501; *sorrowful* (?), ii. 580; *d.* *pl.* uniaele, ii. 489.
- vnfoeld [onfoeld], *p.* *unfolded*, ii. 14.
- vn-*fere*, vnueren [on-*ver*, on*viere*], *ill, sick*, i. 289. ii. 37.
- vnfrið-e, vnfrih, *strife, hostility*, i. 108, 172, 404. ii. 390, 391. iii. 151, 365. *d.* unfriðe, ii. 56. iii. 47.
- vnhadien [onhodi], *to unhood*, ii. 125, 126; *p.* vnhadede [on-hodede], ii. 126.
- vnhæle [vneale], *sickness*, ii. 57, 398.
- un-*hal*, vn-*hale* [on-hole], *pl.* *infirm, sick*, ii. 296, 401.
- vn-*hende* [on-hende], *uncourteous*, ii. 130. iii. 153. *v.* hende.
- un-*huhtlic*, *unfitting*, i. 217.
- vnicunde [onicunde], *pl.* *foreigners*, ii. 349. *v.* icunde.
- vnifeie, vniuoh, vniuohje [onifoh], *innumerable*, i. 237, 369. ii. 565, 567; *d.* uniuoje, ii. 595; *pl.* vnifojje, unifoh, vni-fohje, vnnifojje, uniuoje [onifojje, onni-fowe], ii. 14, 73, 112, 126, 163, 312, 491. iii. 12, 177; *d.* uniuoje-n, iii. 11, 192; *acc.* unifojen, uniuojen [onifojje, inowe], ii. 389. iii. 230.
- ˘vnifoh, vniuoh [inoh], *ad.* *enough*, ii. 326, 514.
- unilic, vnlich-e, unnilich-e [onilich-e], i. 300, 423. ii. 6, 116, 243, 300, 326, 464.
- vnimake [onimake], *matchless*, ii. 329, 339, 379. iii. 85.
- ˘vnimete [onimete, honimete], *immeasurable, innumerable, immense, unmeet*, i. 67, 74, 211, 252. ii. 1, 99, 545. iii. 2, 24, 95, 140, 174, 202, 255, 325; *d.* i. 70. ii. 362. iii. 95, 109, 119, 142, 158, 228; *pl.* unimete [onimete], ii. 326. iii. 48, 203; *d.* iii. 22, 255.
- ˘vnimete, *ad.* *exceedingly, very*, i. 112, 301, 315, 394. ii. 345, 489, 599.
- unirih, *v.* unriht.
- vnirimed, *pp.* *unnumbered*, i. 19.
- unisele [onscale?], *wicked, unfortunate* (?), ii. 580. iii. 51. *v.* sæl.
- vniseliche [onselliche], *wickedly*, i. 299.
- uniseli-e, *wicked*, i. 171; *pl.* vniselie, un-seli-e [oniseli, onseli], i. 107, 162, 167. *v.* iseli.
- uniselðe, *v.* unsælðe.
- vnisibbe [onsibbe], *strife*, i. 420. *v.* sibbe.
- vnisunde, *d.* *destruction*, ii. 350. *v.* sund.
- uniuuele, *v.* un-fæle.
- uniuoh, vniuohje, uniuoje-n, *v.* unifeie.
- vniiwælde, *pl.* *unwieldy*, i. 251.
- uniuinen, *v.* unwines.
- uniwraсте, *v.* unwraсте.
- vnleoden [onleode], *pl.* *foreigners*, i. 212, 296. ii. 133. iii. 155.
- un-neaðe, *v.* un-*æðe*.
- ˘iunne-n, ˘iunne, *to grant, benefit* [See *Sax. Chron.* a°. 656, 1087.], ii. 258, 461. iii. 213, 269; *pr.* on, unne, ii. 72, 197, 211, 262, 541, 585, 633; *pl.* vnne, i. 210. iii. 123; *p.* uðe-n, upe, iuðe, i. 9, 345, 424, 432. ii. 120, 269, 434; *pl.* vðen, ii. 102; *pp.* iunnen, ii. 262.
- unneode-n [on-neode], *d. f.* *misfortune, harm*, i. 14, 372. ii. 60.
- ˘vnrað, ˘vnrað [onreod], *misconduct, i.* 129, 278, 342; *pl.* unraðes, ii. 196. *v.* rað.
- unriht, vnriht [onriht], *n.* *wrong*, i. 279, 315, 374. ii. 3, 125. iii. 122; *d.* unrihte [onriht, onripte], i. 61. ii. 355, 620. iii. 194; *pl.* vnrihte [onrihtes], ii. 355, 629.
- ˘vnsæhte, *strife*, ii. 53. *v.* sæhte.
- ˘vnsælðe, uniselðe [unsælpe, onselpe-e], *misfortune, wickedness*, i. 107, 202. *v.* sæleðe.

vn-sahte, *pl. at enmity* [Sax. Chr. *unseht*, a°.1093], i.167.  
 unsel, *sorrow*, iii.226. †vinselen, *d.* ii.491.  
 unseli, *v. uniseli*.  
 un-some, *pl. at variance*, i.167. iii.179. *v. some*.  
 unstreoned [on-streone], *pp. unbegot*, ii.368.  
 unstrong [onstrong], *weak, poor*, ii.11,81. iii.227; *d. vnstronge*, i.172; *pl. unstronge* [onstrange, onstrong], iii.82; *bad (?)*, i.260,302.  
 unsunde, *d. mortality, death*, iii.174.  
 vnŕeawe, unŕewe [onŕewe], *fault, vice*, i.113,130. *v. ŕeowe*.  
 unŕonc, †vndonc [vnŕonc, onŕonc], *displeasure, ingratitude*, i.140. ii.516; *an vnŕonke, displeasing*, ii.66; vnŕonkes, vnŕankes [onŕonkes], *against the will*, i.192,353.  
 untramed [ontromed], *pp. ill, sick*, ii.205.  
 untuhtle, *bad habit*, ii.614. *v. tuhtle*.  
 untunen [ontune], *to unfasten*, ii.371,395; *pr. pl. untunen* [vntune], ii.441; *p. pl. un-tunden* [on-tunde], i.417. ii.395.  
 unuele, *v. un-fæle*.  
 unueren, *v. un-fere*.  
 vnwar [onwar], *unwary*, i.333. ii.213.  
 vnwepned [on-wepned], *pp. unweaponed*, i.241.  
 unwiht, *evil thing, fiend*, ii.235. *v. whit*.  
 unwines, vniwines [onwinnes, honwines], *pl. enemies*, i.10,69. ii.181.  
 vnwis-e [onwis], *unwise*, ii.213,247,302; *d. vnwise* [onwise], ii.413.  
 vnwisdom [onwisdom], i.143,353,375. iii.224.  
 vnwiter, 'unwitti [onwytti], *foolish, void of wit*, i.34. ii.247.  
 vnworð, unwourð [onworð], *unworthy*, i.130,147; *acc. vnwurðe*, ii.614.  
 unwræst, †vnwæste, uniwræste [onwrest-e], *wicked*, ii.228,259. iii.136; *d. †uniwræste* [†owræste, onwreste], i.

300. iii.187; *pl. unwræste, vnwreste, †unwræste* [onwreast], *wicked, impotent* [See *Sax. Chron.* a°.1052], ii.159, iii.51,82.  
 unwræste, unwræste, vnwreste [onwrest-e], *ad. (?) wickedly, evilly*, i.108. ii.386,391. iii.135.  
 'up, vppe, *ad. up*, i.72,150. ii.129. iii.24.  
 'up, uppe-n, *ppn. upon, on, after, from*, i.1,22,110,111,218,250,273,277. ii.3,15,69,585. iii.21,22,31,32,52.  
 'up-bræid, *reproach*, iii.34.  
 'up-breidinges, *pl. upbraidings*, ii.378.  
 'vp-stod, *p. was reared*, i.70.  
 'vpward, *upward*, i.396. ii.214. iii.235.  
 'ure, †uræ, 'oure, †ore [hour-e, hore, hure], *g. of us, our*, i.16,40,155,179,186,221,227,240,314,364. ii.53,54,78,106,142. iii.19.  
 [vrinal, vrnal], *vrinal*, ii.319.  
 urnen, *to run*, ii.615; *p. pl. 'urnen* [arnen, ourne, urne, hurnen], i.57,195,216,287,335. ii.63,74,75,124,263. iii.62,95,105,185,215,220,255. *v. eorne, irnen*.  
 †vrþen, *d. earth*, i.164. *v. corðe*.  
 'us, ous [hus], *acc. us*, i.67,179,221. ii.10. iii.28; *d. 'us* [hus, ous], i.38,140,185. ii.52,108,337. iii.2,3,14.  
 [vsi], *to use*, i.429; *p. pl. [vsede]*, ii.598.  
 'ut, out [†hut-e, hout], *ad. out*, i.5,14,16,31,50,101,261. ii.66,406. iii.55;  
 'ut of, out of, i.13. ii.13,144. iii.17.  
 utemæste, †utenesten, *last, final*, ii.35,37.  
 uten, *ad. without*, i.243. *v. wið-ute*.  
 uten [hote], *let us*, ii.442. See *Glossar. Rem.* p.496.  
 'ut-læge, *outlaw*, ii.15,310; *pl. vt-læzen, vt-læges, vt-lawen* [vt-lawes], i.48,55. ii.12,13. iii.91; *g. ut-lægen*, ii.602. iii.256.  
 uðe-n, iuðe, *v. iunne*.  
 vðen, *pl. waves*, i.195. ii.15,74,501. iii.121; *d. vðen, vðe, vðes*, i.57,196,298. ii.555,580. iii.144,159,226,232.

væt, v. ufel, ufele.

iualed, *pp. sick, disordered*, iii.278.

uenan, uenen, v. ufenan.

uere, v. uferen.

*Many words commencing with u for v, when there is no change in the vowel following, are to be found under f.*

uader, v. fæder.

iuaðde, v. feden.

iuaid, uaiden, iuaid, v. ifuaied.

uaei-e, uaieje, v. faie.

uaeniden, v. fainen.

uaerjerest, uaerjerest, uaerjerest, v. faer.

iuaeld, v. fallen.

vælden, v. ueld.

†vælden, *p.pl. carried*, ii.315. v. uerien.

uale, v. fele.

†væ, *n. the slain*, i.36. v. wæl.

uaerde, iuaered, v. fære.

uaerde-n, v. ferde.

uaerne, *d. fern*, ii.110.

uaeste [faeste], *pl. firm, strong*, ii.71; *comp.*

fæstre, i.417.

uaestnen, uaestnien, *to confirm, fasten*, iii.

163, 207; *p. vastnade, fastnade, iuaeste*,

ii.524. iii.166, 295; *pp. iuaestned, i-*

uaestened [ifastned], ii.29. iii.251.

vætte, v. fæchen.

uaex, *hair*, ii.495; *d. uaxe*, ii.621.

uaerjernes, v. færiernes.

uahte, v. fæht.

uain, v. faein.

vaire, v. faire.

uaieje, v. faie.

uald, v. ueld.

ualde-n, iuaelled, v. fallen.

vale, v. fele.

uallen, *d. fall*, iii.203.

uare-n, v. fære.

iuaest-e [ifaste], *pp. fasted*, ii.513, 591.

uatte [fatte], *pl. fat*, ii.392. iii.84.

uaþe, v. fæh.

iuaed, v. ifuaied.

iuaed, uedde, iuaedde, v. feden.

ueht, uehten, v. fæht, fæhten.

ueie, v. faie.

ueir-e, v. faire, feire.

i-veieþ, v. ifuaied.

veisip, v. faie-siþ.

ueld, uald [feld, feold], *m. plain, field*,

*weald*, ii.295, 419. iii.65, 111; *d. felde*,

uælde, ualde, uelde [wolde], i.178. ii.

169, 311, 265, 307, 309, 396, 419. iii.62,

101, 198; *pl. felde, uelden, ueldes*, i.

177, 347. ii.113, 604. iii.94, 139; *d. feld-*

en, vælden, felde, ueldes, i.179, 323.

ii.303, 358. iii.40, 245. v. folden, wæld.

uelden, uellden, v. fallen.

uellen, v. falle.

ueng, v. fenges.

iueng, iuengen, v. fengen.

ueol, ueolen, iueolen, ueolle-n, v. falle, fallen.

ueole, v. fele.

ueor, ueorre, v. feor.

iueore [iuer], *ad. together*, i.139, 227. ii.618.

uerde, iuaered, v. fære.

iuerde, v. ferde.

\*iuere, iueren, iuere, *companion, comrade*,

i.101. ii.2, 618. iii.33, 102, 271; *d. iuere*,

iueren, ifere, ii.393. iii.55, 234; *pl.*

iueren, iueren, ifere-n, iferan, †ifeire,

feren [iueren, veres, iuere, fere], i.25,

63, 69, 179, 204, 314, 408. ii.85, 230. iii.

8, 38, 56, 93, 101; *d. iuere-n, ifere-n*,

†iuaren, †ifæren, †uæren, feren [iueren,

iueren, veres, feren, fere], i.68, 69, 71, 73,

180, 250, 366, 383. ii.5, 116. iii.37, 56,

64, 74, 94.

uerien, *to carry, convey, bring*, iii.291; *pr.*

†fareð, ii.175; *imp. fere*, iii.37; *p. ue-*

rede, fereden, fereden, i.11, 54. ii.602.

iii.15, 18, 121, 151, 229; *pl. uereden*,

†uæreden, fereden, †ferden, i.399. ii.

15, 219, 322, 408. iii.78, 145.

†verkedene, v. færedene.

verlich, v. feorlic.

ueste, v. fæste.



vestme, *d. stature*, ii. 233.

vet, *v. fot*.

ueðme, *fathom*, iii. 104.

vette, *v. sæchen*.

uirste [*forrest*], *comp. furthest*, ii. 452.

uiue-n, *v. fif*.

iulazene, *ulozen*, *v. flan*.

ulem, *v. flæm*.

ulemen, *v. flæme*.

uleoten [*fleote*], *to swim*, ii. 500; *pr. vled-eð, floweth*, ii. 501; *pl. fleoteð, †wleo-teð, float*, ii. 471, 472; *pr. pl. sb. floten*, i. 44; *p. flæt, flutte, †wlæt [fleot]*, iii. 159, 224; *pl. fluten, flutten*, iii. 115, 288; *pp. iulut*, iii. 115.

ulette, *d. floor*, iii. 33.

ulih, *iulözen*, *v. fleon*.

iulut, *v. fleote*.

iuohten, *v. sæhten*.

volle, *v. falle*.

iuon, *v. ifa*.

uondede, *iuonded*, *v. fondien*.

iuongen, *v. fengen*.

uor, *and compounds*, *v. for* —.

uor, *iuor*, *uoren*, *v. fere*.

uord [*ford*], *ford*, ii. 422; *d. forde*, *uorde*, ii. 419. iii. 213.

uore-genglen, *pl. progenitors*, ii. 632.

uore-liggen, *to die*, ii. 570. *v. ligge*.

uorien, *to further*, ii. 122.

iuorn, *vorne*, *v. furn*, *iuurn*.

vorre, *v. feor*.

uorð, *uorh*, *v. forð*.

iuorpe-n, *to perform*, iii. 126, 269; *pp. i-uorðed, provided*, i. 358.

uor-werien [*for-werie*], *to spend, employ*, ii. 181.

\*uoster, *foster-child*, iii. 29.

uoster-moder [*foster-moder*], *foster-mother, nurse*, iii. 28.

uostredde [*fostrede*], *p. fostered*, iii. 26, 28; *pp. ifostred, †i-uostred*, iii. 36, 277.

uotere [*föper*], *föther*, iii. 22.

i-vowet, *v. sægeden*.

uox [*fox*], *fos*, ii. 452; *d. uoxe [foxe]*, ii. 451.

uraini, *v. fræine*.

urecliche, *voraciously*, iii. 278.

iuredde, *v. ifrede*.

ureoizen, *iuroeid*, *v. freoien*.

urist, *v. first*.

uroefrien, *to comfort, solace*, ii. 197; *p. [freuerede]*, i. 263; *pp. †ifroured, ifreou-red, ifrouered, †ifrouerð [ifreuered]*, i. 254. ii. 396, 453, 503.

uul, *a. full*, ii. 175. *v. fulle*.

uul-e, *uulle*, *v. ful*.

uulieð, *v. folien*.

iuulled, *iuullen*, *v. fulle*.

uullen, *v. falle*.

iuuljed, *v. fulwen*.

uunden, *iuunden*, *v. finde*.

iuurn, *iuuren [iuorn]*, *ad. previously*, ii. 544, 586. *v. furn*.

uusden, *i-uusde-n*, *v. fuse*.

uustes [*fustes*], *pl. fets*, ii. 534.

wa [wo], *intj. woe!* i. 66, 142. iii. 65, 132.

wa, †wæ, †wo, *woe, grief*, i. 14, 71, 146, 274. ii. 945, 361. iii. 137, 239; *d. [wo]*, ii. 95, 102; *wa worðe, wa wrðe [wo worpe]*, i. 142, 163. iii. 223. *v. wala wa, wowe*.

\*wa, †wæ, †wao [wo], *a. woeful, woe*, i. 14, 96, 339. ii. 193.

wac, wak, *poor, weak*, ii. 24, 195, 411; *comp. wacre, wakere*, i. 193. ii. 568.

wædlan, *pl. poor*, i. 250. *v. weaðlen*.

wæfde, *v. weofd*.

wæh, *why*, ii. 241. *v. whi*.

wæht, wæt, *active, brave*, i. 397. ii. 143; *pl. whæte, iwhæte, †wate*, i. 304, 403. ii. 44, 192, 373, 379. *v. wiht*.

wæht [wehte], *pl. wafted*, ii. 255.

wæi, †wai, wei, weie [way], *m. way, path*, i. 57. ii. 129, 249. iii. 1, 7, 30, 89, 136, 187, 240; *g. wæies, waijes, †weies [weyes]*, ii. 361. iii. 8, 175; *d. wæie, wæije, †wei, †weie, weiße [waye, weye]*, i. 23, 57, 65, 234. ii. 151. iii. 58, 65, 66, 245; *pl. weiþes*

[weyes], iii.62,71,95; *d. weien* (?), ii. 123.  
 wæiden, *v. weieð*.  
 wæi-sið, wei-sið, *death, destruction, misery*, iii.25,126.  
 wæi-witere [wei-wittie], *pl. guides*, ii.112.  
 wæilawæi [weilawei, way la way], *alas!* i.343. ii.327. *v. wala wa*.  
 wællien, *to live in exile*, iii.156.  
 wæine, *v. wæne*.  
 wæl, *n. wealth*, i.346.  
 wæl, wel [wale], *n. slaughter, the slain*, i. 18,175,274,395. ii.26. iii.105; *wæle*, i.405. ii.475; *d. pl. wæles*, i.35.  
 wæld, wald, *weald, plain*, ii.265,472,480. iii.95,254; *d. wælde-n, walde, †walle* [wolde], i.177,178,224,426. ii.257, 287,288,309,350,466; *pl. waldes*, ii. 350; *d. walden*, ii.111, *v. wolden*.  
 †wælde, *poverty*, i.43.  
 wælden, walde-n, iwalden, wælden [wælde], *to rule, govern, wield, possess, have, hold*, i.9,49,53,80,124,126,141,143,190,255, 278. ii.133,137,178,259,297. iii.122, 250; *1p.pr. walde*, i.357; *3p. †waldeð*, waldoð, walt [weldeþ], ii.262,431,618. iii.89,289; *p. walde, iwalde, †welde* [wolde], i.103,255,383,385. ii.591. iii.50,223,254; *pl. walden, wælden*, i. 9,225,337. ii.137. iii.201,273,297; *p.pr. waldende, wældinde, weldinde, †wælden, waldinge* [weldende], i.76, 129,131,147,358. ii.396,461; *pp. (?)*, iwald, *subdued*, i.216.  
 wælden, *p.pl. carried*, i.48; *threw*, ii.495.  
 wæld-sceæfe, wald-sceæfe, *monster, savage*, i.275. iii.26.  
 wælh, *slave*, ii.197.  
 wæl-kempe, *warrior*, ii.577; *pl. wal-kempen*, i.33; *d. wæl-kempen, wæl-kempan*, i.25,93.  
 wælle, wæl [wel], *ad. well*, i.254. ii.393, 548; *wælle wel, wælla wel* [wel wel], *full well*, ii.110,554.  
 wælle, *v. welle*.

wæl-slahte, *d. battle-slaughter*, i.58.  
 wænde, *v. wenen*.  
 wæne, *v. wene*.  
 wæne, wane, *mischief, harm, difficulty*, i. 93,241,401; *d. wæne, wæine*, i.275; *acc. wænen*, i.146.  
 wæn-slahtes, *pl. slaughter*, i.406. *cf. wæl-slahte*.  
 iwæpned, *v. wepnien*.  
 wæpne-n, *v. wepnen*.  
 wær, *v. whær*.  
 wær, war, †whar, iwar, †iwar, *aware, wary*, i.63,126,310,313,323,341. ii. 125,134,157,249,261. iii.21,73; *pl. †war, warre, wære, iware, iwarre* [ware, iwar, jar], i.23,233,235. ii.349,429, 441. iii.71,97; *ready*, iii.20; *sup. war-reste*, i.89.  
 wærc, *v. weorc*.  
 wærf, *feast*, ii.309.  
 wærð, iwarð, *v. wurðe*.  
 wæs, *v. was*.  
 wæs hail, wres hæil [wassail, wassayl], *wassail! be in health!* ii.174,175,202.  
 wæste, iwæst, *v. westen*.  
 wæt, *v. wæht, whæt, witen*.  
 wæter, *v. water*.  
 waht, *p. rose*, iii.188. *v. awehten*.  
 wahjen, *v. weies*.  
 wai, *v. wæi*.  
 [waiteþ], *pr. pl. expect*, ii.546.  
 wakien [wokie], *to weaken, become weak*, ii.407. iii.123; *pr. pl. †wakieð* [wakie], ii.96,282; *p. wakede*, i.124; *pl. wake-den, wokeden*, ii.138. iii.75.  
 iwakien [wakie], *to awake*, iii.121; *imp.pl. †weccheð*, i.34; *pr. sb. wakien* [wakie], ii.574; *p. [woc]*, iii.14; *pl. †wakeden*, i.420. *v. awakien*.  
 wal, *m. wall*, i.402. ii.85,459; *d. walle*, i.73,120. ii.99,393; *pl. wal, walles*, i. 48,100,253. iii.80,113; *d. walle* [walles], ii.243,393. iii.174; *awal* [on wal], *on the wall* (?), i.155.  
 wala wa [wala wo, wolawo, welawo],

*alas!* *oā!* i. 340. ii. 116, 291, 400, 509.  
 iii. 65, 72. *v.* *wæilawæi*.  
*walc*, *conflict*, i. 18, 107, 265.  
*wald*, *v.* *wæld*.  
*walde-n*, *v.* *wulle*.  
*walde-n*, *iwalden*, *v.* *wælden*.  
*waldend-e*, *†walden*, *walding*, *weldent*  
 [*weldende*, *†weldene*, *weldyng*], *ruler*,  
 i. 215, 387. ii. 158, 374. iii. 14, 126. *v.*  
*wælden*.  
*wale*, *v.* *wæl*.  
*wale*, *wela*, *welle*, *wallan* [*wele*, *wola*],  
*alas!* [Boet. *wel la*, c. xxxiv. 8], i. 145,  
 147, 308, 336, 342. ii. 115, 196, 200. iii.  
 26, 72, 121. *v.* *wala wa*.  
*walisc*, *Welsh*, iii. 294; *d.* *walisc*, *wælisce*,  
*walace*, iii. 174, 204, 266; *pl.* *welsce*,  
*†wælsæ* [*walse*], i. 90; *d.* *welscen* [*wals*],  
 i. 175.  
*walkede*, *iwalken*, *v.* *weolken*.  
*walle-stream* [*welles-strem*], *spring*, i. 121.  
*v.* *welle*.  
*walme*, *d.* *burning* [A.-S. *wælm*], ii. 505.  
*wal-spere*, *d.* *war-spear*, iii. 142.  
*wam*, *v.* *wha*.  
*wamed*, *pp.* *wrathful*, i. 271.  
*wan*, *v.* *wha*.  
*wan*, *iwan*, *v.* *iwinne*.  
*wancien*, *pl.* *children*, iii. 280.  
*wandreſe*, *d.* *trouble*, ii. 97.  
*wandrien*, *wondrien* [*wandri*, *wondri*], *to*  
*wander*, i. 109. ii. 77, 195, 422, 615. iii.  
 120; *p.* *wondrede*, iii. 95; *p. pr.* [*wand-*  
*reng*], i. 309.  
*wan-e*, *wanne*, *v.* *whenne*.  
*wane*, *v.* *wæne*.  
*wanede*, *p.* *deplored*, iii. 25.  
*wanene*, *v.* *whanene*.  
*wanien*, *v.* *wonien*.  
*waning*, *lamentation*, ii. 322.  
*wanliche*, *pl.* *rueful*, iii. 32; *d.* iii. 25, 215.  
*wansiðe*, *wensiðe*, *d.* *destruction*, *harm*, i.  
 23, 131; *pl.* *wansiðes*, *wen-siðes*, i. 5.  
 ii. 39; *d.* *wan-siðen*, ii. 496.  
*wapmon*, *wepmon* [*wepman*], *man*, *male*,

i. 79, 172. ii. 69, 376. iii. 154; *pl.* *wap-*  
*men*, *‘wepmen*, i. 15, 19, 48. iii. 154; *g.*  
*wæpmonnes* [*wepmenne*], ii. 111; *d.*  
*wapmen* [*wepmen*], i. 264. iii. 154.  
*wapmon-cun*, *male kind*, i. 22.  
*wapnen*, *v.* *wepnen*.  
*war*, *iwar*, *v.* *wær*, *ſær*.  
*warde*, *f.* *guard*, ii. 390.  
*wardes-men*, *pl.* *warders*, ii. 386.  
*war-e*, *v.* *whær*.  
*ware*, *pl.* *wares*, *goods*, ii. 49.  
*iwar-e*, *v.* *iwære*.  
*warf*, *change*, i. 88.  
*warfte*, *whærftde*, *changed*, *turned*, i. 269.  
 iii. 234.  
*warien*, *pl.* *wretches* (?), iii. 127.  
*waritreo* [*wer-itreo*], *gallows*, i. 243.  
*‘warliche*, *warily*, ii. 87, 88. *v.* *wær*.  
*warmen* [*wormie*], *to warm*, ii. 253.  
*warnie*, *warnede*, *v.* *wernen*.  
*warnede*, *p.* *protected*, iii. 139.  
*warp-e*, *v.* *weorpen*.  
*warscipe* [*warsipe*], *prudence*, i. 288.  
*warð*, *iwarð*, *v.* *wurðe*.  
*wascen* [*wasse-n*], *to wash*, i. 434. ii. 201;  
*pr.* *wasceð*, i. 6; *pl.* *wasceð* [*wasceþ*], ii.  
 296.  
*wasten* [*wasti*], *to waste*, ii. 525.  
*wasti*, *v.* *westen*.  
*wastmes*, *pl.* *fruits*, iii. 291.  
*wat*, *v.* *whæt*, *witen*.  
*iwat*, *v.* *iwiten*.  
*wate*, *v.* *wæht*.  
*‘water*, *watre*, *wæter*, *n.* *water*, i. 6, 24, 76,  
 193, 224. ii. 201, 244, 594. iii. 40, 200; *d.*  
*‘watere*, *wateren*, *wætere*, *wæteren*, i. 24,  
 86, 257, 262. ii. 190, 456, 495. iii. 32, 42;  
*pl.* *‘wateres*, *†wæstres*, i. 85. ii. 66, 112;  
*g.* *wateren* [*watere*], ii. 596; *d.* [*wateres*],  
 ii. 573.  
*wæper*, *v.* *whæper*.  
*wawes*, *v.* *weiges*.  
*waxen* [*wex*], *to wax*, *grow*, *increase*, iii.  
 74; *pr. pl.* *wexit*, i. 42; *p.* *wæx*, *wex*, *weox*,  
 i. 84, 102, 410. ii. 36. iii. 12, 165; *pl.* *we-*

oxen, wuxen [wox], i.49,305. iii.206;  
*pp.* iwaxen, iwexan [iwox, iwoxen], i.  
 15. ii.114. iii.207.  
 wajen, *v.* weiges.  
 [wajes], *pl.* waves, ii.74.  
 wajes [wowes], *pl.* walls, i.494; *d.* ii.123,  
 124. *v.* wal.  
 wajejen, *to stir*, iii.72.  
 \*we, *we*, i.16, *et pass.*  
 weap-e, *v.* weopen.  
 weapnen, *v.* wepnen.  
 wearpe, *v.* weorpen.  
 iwearð, *v.* wurðe.  
 weas, *v.* wes.  
 weaste, *v.* westen.  
 weaðlen, *pl.* poor, i.19. *v.* wædlan.  
 webbe, *d.* web, ii.413; *pl.* [webbes],  
*clothes*, ii.525.  
 \*wed-broðer, *brother by baptism, cousin*,  
 ii.181,265,341; *d.* wedde-broðere, iii.  
 296. See *Notes*, p.354.  
 \*wedde, *d.* pledge, ii.636. iii.124.  
 \*wedde, *to wed*, ii.510; *p.* \*weddede, wed-  
 de, i.189. ii.178. iii.251; *pp.* \*iwedded,  
 i.192,408. ii.206.  
 iwede [wede], *garments, armour*, iii.64;  
*d.* ii.573; *pl.* iwede-n, weden, [wedes,  
 wede], i.344,398,408. ii.371,464,529.  
 iii.21,59,262; *d.* ii.212,576,579. iii.22.  
 \*weder, *n.* weather, storm, i.195,199,316.  
 ii.77. iii.12; *g.* \*wederes [wedere], i.  
 415. ii.76. iii.128,226; *d.* \*wedere, we-  
 deren, i.5,196,265. ii.76,336; *pl.* we-  
 deres, iii.291; *g.* \*wedere, wederen [we-  
 der], iii.13,17.  
 \*wedlac, wedlock, i.17.  
 wefd, wefed, *v.* weofd.  
 [wefde], *p.* rolled, iii.120; *pl.* wefden  
 [wefde], *heaved*, ii.378.  
 weht, *v.* wiht.  
 wehte, *v.* wæht.  
 wei, *ad.* away, ii.243. *v.* awæi.  
 [wei, awei], *alas!* [Cf. *Bede*, xxxv. 6.], i.  
 303,342.  
 wei-e, *v.* wæi.

weien-laten [weynleates], *d.* *pl.* crossways,  
 ii.225. *v.* *Glossar. Rem.* p.489.  
 weieð, *pr.* heqveð, ii.421; *p.* weiede, wei-  
 de-n, wæiden, †weje, *carried*, ii.379,  
 494,606. iii.44.  
 weilawei, *v.* wæilawæi.  
 weinen [wony], *to whine*, iii.25.  
 \*weis [weies], *manner, wise*, iii.113,117,  
 148; *g.* ii.118. *v.* wise.  
 weije, weiges, *v.* wæi.  
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iwwiten, iwwiten, *to go, depart, fall, die*, ii. 298, 410. iii. 290; *pr.* iwwiteþ [witeþ], ii. 471; *p.* iwwat, iwwat, †iuatte, †wæt [A.-S. *gewaf*], i. 11, 28, 322. ii. 216. iii. 16, 35, 54; *pl.* iwwiten, ii. 335; *pp.* iwwiten, ii. 129.

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- \*wiðer, *hostile, adverse*, i.396; *d.f.* \*wiðer, ii.74; *pl.* wiðer [wipere], i.107.
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- wiðer-deden [wipere-deades, wipere-deades], *hostile deeds, wicked deeds*, ii.461; *d.* i.159. ii.259.
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- \*wiðer-happes, wiðer-heppes, *pl.* *calamities, conflicts*, i.18,395; *d.* wiper-happen [wiper-happes], ii.569. iii.57.
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- wiðer-nehte, *d.* *battle*, iii.146.
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- [wip-telle], *to resist*, ii.129.
- wið þan, wið þon [wip þan], *on condition*, i.204,352. iii.155,212; wip þan þe, wið þon þa [wip þan þat, wid þan þe], i.38. ii.55,529; wið þat, ii.529. iii.36,171.
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- wiȝe [wyȝe], *d.* *conflict, battle*, i.201. ii.260. iii.5.
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[zifue], i. 428; *p.* zæf, 'zef [zaf, zeaf, gef],  
i. 3, 7, 10, 46, 86, 306, 329, 407. ii. 72, 73,  
497, 616. iii. 38, 47, 114; *pl.* 'zeuen, 'ze-  
fuen, ijefuen, zeoue, zifen, †zifenen, ziuen  
[zeue], i. 16, 233, 409. ii. 102, 158, 283,  
384, 468, 498. iii. 207, 273; *pp.* ijeuen,  
ijefuen, ijefen, ijiuen [ijeue, ijefue], i.  
37, 134, 137, 346. ii. 26, 534. iii. 74.

zeueðe, zefðe, ziuēðe-n, zifueðe, zifðe [zefue,  
zeue-n], *given, rife*, i. 96, 241, 247, 348,  
357. ii. 90, 218, 248, 253, 328, 422, 634. iii.  
14, 80, 132, 196, 199, 262, 289. See *Glos-*  
*sar. Rem. p.* 456.

zield, *v.* zeld.

zier, *v.* zer.

ziet, *v.* zet.

'zif, 'zef, zeaf, *if*, i. 16, 21, 30, 226, 231. ii.  
541. iii. 21, 29.

zifen, zifue-n, *v.* zeuen.

zifre, *v.* zefere.

gift, *v.* zeft.

zifueðe, *riches, wealth*, i. 346.

zilden, *pl. guilds*, iii. 287.

zilt, *v.* zelden.

zime, *v.* zemen.

zimme [gimmes], *d. pl. gems*, i. 259, 325.

zim-ston [zemston], *gemstone, jewel*, ii.  
464.

zirne-n, zirnde-n, *v.* zeorne.

zisle, *d. hostage*, i. 380. ii. 534, 557. iii. 248;

*pl.* 'zisles, zisele, zislaes, †zæstes [gisles],  
i. 39, 204, 217, 227, 244, 263. ii. 282, 447,  
454, 462; *d.* zisle-n, i. 226, 243. iii. 161.

*v.* gislaes.

zissinge, *d. desire*, i. 227.

zit, zite, *v.* zet.

'zitsinge, zitsunge, *d. covetousness*, i. 163,  
280, 405.

†ziueles, *tribute (?)*, ii. 526. *v.* gæuel, and  
*Glossar. Rem. p.* 501.

ziuen, ziuēs, *v.* zeue.

ziuernesse, *d. f. avarice*, i. 405.

ziueðe-n, *v.* zeueðe.

zogede, *v.* zeokeden.

zolle-n, *v.* gullen.

zong, *v.* zeong.

zonge, *v.* zeonge.

[zonge], *d. youth, young men*, iii. 44.

zonglenges, *v.* zeonglinges.

zornde, *v.* zeornen.

zorneste, *v.* eornest.

[zornliche], *earnestly*, ii. 229. *v.* zeorne.

zorstendai, *v.* zerstendæi.

izote, *v.* zeoten.

zou, zoure, zure, *v.* eou.

zulden, *v.* zelden.

zulpe, *v.* zelpen.

zunge, *v.* zeonge.

zung-e, zenge, zeonge [zong-e], *a. young*,  
i. 12, 17, 132, 147, 191; *d.* zeonge [zenge],

i. 215; *acc.* zungne, zeonge, ii. 15. iii. 117;

*pl.* zunge, zeonge, iii. 137, 208; *d.* zunge-n

[zong-e], i. 289. ii. 168, 195, 413. iii. 44;

*comp.* 'zeongere, zeonggere, zengere,

zungre [zeongre, zongere], i. 167, 392;

*pl.* zeongeren, iii. 280; *sup.* zungeste,

zengeste [zeongeste], i. 147, 296, 301.

iii. 256.

ʒurne, v. ʒeornen.

ʒurren, *p.pl. whirred along (?)*, iii. 133.

ʒurstendæi, v. ʒerstendæi.

ʒuse, *yes*, ii. 297.

ʒuʒeðe, *youth*, ii. 219; *g. ʒeʒeðe*, ii. 409; *d.*

ʒuʒeðe, i. 280. v. duʒeðe, and *Glossar.*

*Rem.* p. 473.

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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## ERRATA IN VOL. III.

- p. 2. l. 5. are should be marked by superior commas.*
- 3. l. 2. *for butthy read but thy.*
- *ib. l. 7. for telleth read tell.*
- 6. l. 9. *for every read ever.*
- 8. l. 3. *for Britain read Britanny, and again, p. 39. l. 3.*
- 11. v. 25512. *for n auer read in auer.*
- 12. v. 25522. *for of read of.*
- 21. l. 5. *insert ` before full.*
- 44. l. 1. *for losed read lost.*
- 45. l. 8. *for set read sate.*
- 46. v. 26336. *for wif read wef.*
- 49. v. 26386. *(sec. t.) for iht read riht.*
- 52. vv. 26457-9. *(sec. t.) the punctuation is faulty, and again, p. 107. vv. 27766-8.*
- 54. v. 26517. *(sec. t.) for pone read pane.*
- 56. v. 26557. *for mo read mō.*
- 57. v. 26593. *for to-tweinden read to-twemden.*
- 59. v. 26634. *for pritto read pritti.*
- 70. l. 4. *instead of brackets, superior commas should have been used.*
- 80. l. 3. *for they read then, or that.*
- 86. l. 9. *the after and should be in brackets.*
- 87. v. 27278. *for Ho read ho.*
- 97. l. 9. *for too ar read too far.*
- 105. l. 1. *for before read over.*
- 113. l. 11. *for but struck read but n struck.*
- 119. l. 4. *dele the mark ` before eke.*
- 131. v. 28306. *for him ot scipe read to scipe.*
- 134. v. 28380. *(sec. t.) for b-ir . . . read bi-r . . .*
- *ib. v. 28392. dele the hyphen in burȝe-were.*
- 137. v. 28456. *for que read qñe.*
- 138. v. 28484. *for here read hire.*
- 142. v. 28573. *for of read of.*
- 143. v. 28600. *for Coftætin read Coftætin.*
- 147. v. 28687. *for fehte read fehte.*

- p. 171. l. 5. *insert it after shalt.*  
 — 173. ll. 6. 8. *for sure read secure, and for burn read burned.*  
 — 180. v. 29439. *for cristindon read cristindom.*  
 — 183. l. 10. *the before king should be in brackets.*  
 — 188. l. 1. *thou should be marked by superior commas.*  
 — 194. v. 29779. *for fullehteð read fullehteð.*  
 — 198. v. 29878. *so in the MS. but seolue would be more correct.*  
 — 230. v. 30643. (*sec. t.*) *for and read mid.*  
 — 238. v. 30824. *for here read hire.*  
 — 261. v. 31371. *for faht read faht.*  
 — 268. l. 4. *for truth read troth.*  
 — 272. v. 31643. *for of read if.*  
 — 274. l. 8. *for will read wilt.*  
 — 289. v. 32045. *for preofte read preofte.*  
 — 290. l. 1. *while should be in italics.*  
 — 291. v. 32097. *þene is, probably, a mistake in the MS. for þane.*

*In the Notes.*

- p. 315. l. 31. *for clefeth read clepeth.*  
 — 319. l. 13. *for William Rufus read Henry II.*  
 — 359. l. 37. *for apakere read a pakere.*  
 — 441. l. 30. *for Frisic read Francic.*  
 — 446. l. 24. *for part read pret.*  
 — 458. l. 29. *for 3237 read 2337, and again, p. 467. l. 4.*  
 — 477. l. 26. *for adverb read adjective.*  
 — 492. l. 8. *for eerstowe read leerstowe.*  
 — 510. l. 20. *for weneich read wene ich.*

*In the Glossary.*

- p. 515. col. 1. *add abat, p. repaired, i. 28. v. beten.*  
 — 518. — 1. *under ænde, for f. read m., but in iii. 96. the fem. article is used.*  
 — 519. — 1. *under æðel-e, the d. pl. has elipt out of place, and should be transposed.*  
 — 520. — 2. *under agunnen, for [again] read [agan], and add the reference iii. 14; 241 should be 244.*  
*ib.* — 2. *under ah, the pl. ajen should be marked sb.*  
 — 521. — 2. *add alpi v. læpi.*  
 — 522. — 1. *after a-morȝe, insert in the morning.*  
*ib.* — 2. *after a-borȝt, insert enraged.*  
 — 524. — 1. *arisc, iii. 31. should be marked sb.*

- p. 526. col. 1. *ada* awei v. wei.  
*ib.* — 2. under *aæn*, *dele the repetition of pl. aænð*, &c.
- 527. — 1. *add* *ibæd*, *ibad* v. *ibide*.  
*ibær* v. *bere*.
- *ib.* — 2. under *bærnen*, *add* *born* [barnd]. *It would have been better to have entered beornen, the strong form, separately, but the two forms are confounded in the text.*
- 528. — 1. 2. *add* *bar* v. *bere*.  
*ibede* v. *ibide*.
- 529. — 1. under *beoden*, *for* *bed* *read* 'bed; *the forms* *bedde*, 'bede *are* *sb.*  
*ib.* — 1. under *beon*, *pl. beon*, ii. 349. *is* *sb.*  
*ib.* — 2. under *bere*, 1. p. p. *beren* *is*, *perhaps*, *pr. sb.*
- 541. — 2. *for* *p. cluombe* *read* 2 p. p. *clumbe*.
- 545. — 1. under *dæl*, *dele the reference* iii. 82 *in the sing. and correct the pl.*  
*thus*, *pl. dæle* [deale], ii. 463.  
*ib.* — 1. under *dale*, *add reference* iii. 82 *to dat. sing. and to the pl. dæles*,  
i. 221; *d. dalen*, ii. 490.
- 550. — 1. *for* [æorneaste] *read* [jorneaste].
- 551. — 2. under *fære*, *the reference* 333 *should be* 331.
- 552. — 1. *for* 'feonden *read* *feonden*, *and for* ifeonde *read* ifeond-e; *add the reference* ii. 249.
- 588. — 1. *add* *Maize*, *d. May*, iii. 295.
- 589. — 1. *add* [messagere], *messenger*, i. 354.
- 619. — 2. under *studen*, *for* 281 *read* 261, *and for* 13 *read* 83.
- 620. — 1. under *sund*, *the form* *isunden*, i. 388, *is*, *apparently, nom. sing.*
- 623. — 2. *for* toæn *read* toæ-n, *and add the reference* i. 35.
- 630. — 2. under *pire*, *add* *d. f.* i. 67, 126, 134. ii. 13, 66. iii. 49.
- 653. — 1. *insert* 'æ [æo], *ye*, i. 30, 38, 61, 398. ii. 95. iii. 54, 88.













